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THE
MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

IN SIX VOLUMES:

Volume 1...Nos. 1 to 43 inclusive, except No. 14.

Volume 2...No. 14.

Volume 3...Nos. 44 and 46.

Volume 4...No. 45.

Volume 5...No. 47.

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TO

THE MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF

THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

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SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1876.

TESTIMONY

AS TO THE

DENIAL OF THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE

IN

SOUTH CAROLINA

AT THE

ELECTIONS OF 1875 AND 1876,

TAKEN UNDER THE

RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF DECEMBER 5, 1876.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOLUME III.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1877.

THE
LIBRARY

OF THE

CONGRESS

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSION

ON THE

REVENUE

FOR THE YEAR 1890

BY

JOHN W. FULTON

AND

JOHN W. FULTON

WASHINGTON

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1891

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PART I.

BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS.

EDGEFIELD AND LAURENS.

NOTE.

These depositions were submitted by District Attorney Corbin as part of his evidence before the Committee. To avoid repetitions, the affidavits of the witnesses who appeared before the Committee are omitted here.

EDGEFIELD COUNTY.

I.

PROTEST OF CITIZENS OF EDGEFIELD COUNTY AGAINST COUNTING ITS VOTE.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield County :

To the honorable the Board of State Canvassers :

The undersigned, citizens of Edgefield County, do hereby object to and protest against the declaring of the election of the candidates voted for on the democratic ticket for any of the offices, national, State, or county, at the general election held in the said county on the seventh day of November instant, for the following reasons and on the following grounds :

1. Because box No. 1, at Edgefield Court-House precinct, was removed by the democratic manager, in spite of the protest against such action made by the two republican managers, to the upper part of the court-house building, which was already filled with armed democrats, with their guns stacked there, and whose presence tended to, and we believe was designed to, intimidate republican voters ; that mounted men then crowded around said precinct, and so remained as to make the polls inaccessible to republicans who desired to vote ; that white men known to be democrats voted four and five times each, and that when the republican managers protested against this they were overawed and told that it was none of their business ; that upon this the managers were anxious to abandon the poll, but were told by armed democrats that they should not go, and were obliged to remain for fear that their lives would be taken if they attempted to leave ; that the steps of the court-house building leading up to the polls were occupied by democrats, who made speeches to the crowd and obstructed the passage to the poll ; that the managers were not allowed to separate the names of the white from the colored men on the poll-lists, and that when the voting was over the box was taken in charge by persons not authorized to have custody of it, and persons officiated in the count who had no business to do so ; that upon said count in many cases from four to five democratic votes were found folded together.

2. Because at Mount Willing precinct there was a frequent repeating of votes, and the clerk of the board of managers was prevented by threats coming from democrats from sitting in company with the managers.

3. Because at Richardsonville precinct persons unknown to the managers voted who refused to give their names, but on being asked to do so replied to the clerk, " You know my name."

4. Because at Ridge Spring precinct the ballot-box was stuffed, and votes were repeated, and persons voted who were not known to the republican managers, and who upon being questioned refused to give their names, simply saying to the clerk " You know my name." That upon the republican managers protesting against this, they were met with threats in the presence of which they felt constrained from fears of violence to waive their rights ; that upon canvassing the votes after the polls were closed 113 votes were found with others folded in them, only seven of which had been cast for the candidates of the republican party.

5. Because at the Meeting-street box fraudulent votes were cast, and repeating of votes was common.

6. Because at Hattiwanger's precinct voters were maltreated and

beaten and driven away from the polls by violence, and that among these was a duly commissioned and qualified deputy marshal of the United States.

7. Because at the Liberty Hill precinct voters were beaten and otherwise maltreated and driven away from the polls, and that, while the votes were being counted, republican tickets were abstracted from the ballot-box by a democrat, who, upon detection, admitted his guilt.

8. Because at Coleman's Cross-Roads precinct persons under age were permitted to vote, and repeating of votes was common.

9. Because at Trapp's mill, Cheatham's store, and Red Hill precincts so many fraudulent votes were cast, and so much repeating was done, as to make the result of the voting at all these places uncertain.

10. Because at Landrum's store precinct threats of violence were open and common; pistols were drawn by democrats, and republicans so threatened that they had to leave the poll without voting. That repeating of votes was common, and one of the republican managers was prevented from acting by the democratic manager and his political friends.

11. That at Johnson's precinct minors were allowed to vote; aliens voted, and such a system of terrorism was in vogue that the republican managers could do nothing to prevent or restrain it.

12. That at Talbert's store repeating of votes was common, and over 200 persons, who were unknown to the managers, but whom they believe to have come from Georgia, voted, and upon being asked their names refused to give them, but each said to the clerk, "You know my name."

13. That at Shaw's mill a general system of intimidation prevailed against the republicans; a wagon-load of guns was brought to the poll, and there deposited by the democrats. The oath designed for one of the republican managers to take prior to entering upon the performance of his duties was taken from the box by the democratic manager, who refused to surrender it, and declined to administer the oath to said republican manager. Persons who were strangers to the managers voted, and refused to give their names, only saying to the clerk, when called on to do so, "You know my name." The life of the United States supervisor was threatened. No oath was administered to the clerk of the board. When the votes were canvassed there were 27 more votes in the box than there were names on the poll-list, and said surplusage of votes was not disposed of in the way commanded by law; that the box was not sealed up, and that other gross irregularities and informalities took place in connection with the election at that precinct.

And, further, your protestants show, by incontestible proof, that over 900 republican citizens of the said county of Edgefield did not exercise their right of suffrage at the election so held on the 7th day of November instant, and that an aggregation of the votes claimed to have been cast for the candidates on the democratic ticket in the said county at the election aforesaid will show that the number of votes so said to have been cast is grossly in excess of the legal number of votes of said county, as reported by the United States census of 1870, and the State census of 1875, (after making all reasonable allowances for natural increase, and deducting the votes lost to said county of Edgefield by the concession of a very populous part of its territory to the county of Aiken;) that said number of votes so reported to have been cast could only have been so cast by systematic and universally-practiced fraud. In this connection your protestants respectfully refer to said census reports of 1870 and 1875, and to the statement of the votes said to have been cast in the said election of November 7th instant.

And so the undersigned, in conclusion, object and protest against the

declaring of any of the persons who as candidates upon the several tickets of the democratic party—national, State, and county—claim to have been elected at the general election held in the said county of Edgefield on the 7th day of November aforesaid, because of the general system of fraud and violence which existed and obtained at the places hereinbefore specifically mentioned; and your protestants profess to be able, and are ready to prove before any proper tribunal, the truth of the several allegations herein made.

LAWRENCE CAIN.
H. N. BONEY.
JESSE JONES.
CHARLES LIMBSY.
E. B. HARRIS.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

II.

PROTEST OF REPRESENTATIVE REPUBLICANS OF EDGEFIELD.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

To the board of commissioners of election for Edgefield County:

The undersigned, representatives of the republican party for Edgefield County, desire to enter our protest against the counting of the votes polled at certain polling-places in this county, because we are informed and believe that the election was conducted throughout the county in the most fraudulent and illegal manner, as will be shown by the affidavits of the managers, supervisors, and marshals who attended the polls in an official capacity.

1. We call your attention to the affidavits of Wiley J. Williams and Abram Landrum, managers, and D. B. Cotton, clerk for box No. 1, at Edgefield Court-House.

2. We call your attention to the affidavits of many other managers, herewith submitted, and ask that the same may be forwarded to the State board of canvassers for their investigation.

LAWRENCE CAIN.
H. N. BONEY.
E. B. HARRIS.
JOHN MARDENBOROUGH.
A. W. SIMPKINS.
A. SIMPKINS.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA.
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

III.

AFFIDAVIT OF 162 CITIZENS WHO WERE NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, who, being duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says: That he is a citizen of the

United States and of the State of South Carolina, and was for more than sixty days next preceding the general election held on the 7th November, 1876, in the county of Edgefield, for presidential electors, members of Congress, and State, circuit, and county officers, a resident of said county; that, by the Constitution and laws of the United States and the constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina, he was duly qualified to vote for each and all of the officers that were to be then and there chosen, but that he did not vote at said election.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Buston ^{his} x Stroud, Wise.
^{mark.} | 22 Mayson ^{his} x Jeter, Meriweather.
^{mark.} |
| 2 Jas. ^{his} x Peckins, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 23 Cesar ^{his} x Ronery, Meriweather.
^{mark.} |
| 3 Ed. ^{his} x Crafton, Wise.
^{mark.} | 24 Chas. ^{his} x Woods, Meriweather.
^{mark.} |
| 4 Warren ^{his} x Carter, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 25 Largin ^{his} x Sullivan, Meriweather.
^{mark.} |
| 5 Robt. ^{his} x Young, Pickens.
^{mark.} | 26 Jas. ^{his} x Pickens, Meriweather.
^{mark.} |
| 6 Isaac ^{his} x Weaver, Shaw.
^{mark.} | 27 Lewis ^{his} x Smith, Meriweather.
^{mark.} |
| 7 Alex. ^{his} x Johnson, Wise.
^{mark.} | 28 George ^{his} x Jones, Meriweather.
^{mark.} |
| 8 Wm. ^{his} x Cudge, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 29 Ned ^{his} x Glover, Meriweather.
^{mark.} |
| 9 Dan'l ^{his} x Johnson, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 30 Harry ^{his} x Samuels, Meriweather.
^{mark.} |
| 10 Elbert ^{his} x Williams, Wise.
^{mark.} | 31 Mayson ^{his} x Evans, Meriweather.
^{mark.} |
| 11 Myer ^{his} x Williams, Wise.
^{mark.} | 32 Anderson ^{his} x Dallis, Meriweath'r.
^{mark.} |
| 12 Gilbert ^{his} x Wallan, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 33 Joseph ^{his} x Simmons, Meriweath'r.
^{mark.} |
| 13 Shiro ^{his} x Thuman, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 34 Harry ^{his} x Blocker, Meriweather.
^{mark.} |
| 14 Ferro ^{his} x Thurman, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 35 Ellis ^{his} x Bonham, Meriweather.
^{mark.} |
| 15 Sol ^{his} x Jones, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 36 George ^{his} x Martin, Collier.
^{mark.} |
| 16 Jno. ^{his} x Tolbert, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 37 Billy ^{his} x Williams, Collier.
^{mark.} |
| 17 Sam'l ^{his} x Pressley, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 38 Clem ^{his} x Quarles, Collier.
^{mark.} |
| 18 Austin ^{his} x Ferrels, jr., Meriw'er.
^{mark.} | 39 Tom ^{his} x Holmes, Collier.
^{mark.} |
| 19 Austin ^{his} x Ferrels, sr., Meriw'her.
^{mark.} | 40 Oliver ^{his} x Gidson, Collier.
^{mark.} |
| 20 Prince ^{his} x Smith, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 41 Robt. ^{his} x Williams, Collier.
^{mark.} |
| 21 Warren ^{his} x Carter, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 42 Ben ^{his} x Holmes, Collier.
^{mark.} |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 43 Merritt ^{his} x Moss, Moss.
^{mark.} | 68 Wm. ^{his} x Seeglar.
^{mark.} |
| 44 Israel ^{his} x Sullivan, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 69 Robt. ^{his} x Kimball.
^{mark.} |
| 45 Peter ^{his} x Johnson, Wise.
^{mark.} | 70 Lewis ^{his} x Jackson.
^{mark.} |
| 46 Thos. ^{his} x Anderson, Wise.
^{mark.} | 71 Benjamin ^{his} x Roney.
^{mark.} |
| 47 George ^{his} x Smith, Wise.
^{mark.} | 72 Chas. ^{his} x Adams.
^{mark.} |
| 48 Willis ^{his} x Burns, Wise.
^{mark.} | 73 Pressly ^{his} x Tally.
^{mark.} |
| 49 Charles ^{his} x Berry, Wise.
^{mark.} | 74 Calvin ^{his} x Jones.
^{mark.} |
| 50 Ben ^{his} x Williams, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 75 E. A. G. |
| 51 Jos. ^{his} x Gibbs, Meriweather.
^{mark.} | 76 Hanson ^{his} x Adams.
^{mark.} |
| 52 Danl. ^{his} x Jones, Pickens.
^{mark.} | 77 Albert ^{his} x Glover.
^{mark.} |
| 53 Chas. ^{his} x Carpenter, Wise.
^{mark.} | 78 Peter ^{his} x Horn.
^{mark.} |
| 54 Edmond ^{his} x Doby, Wise.
^{mark.} | 79 James ^{his} x Horn.
^{mark.} |
| 55 Douglass ^{his} x Blakely.
^{mark.} | 80 Mansfield ^{his} x Hollings.
^{mark.} |
| 56 Dudley ^{his} x Stevens, Pickens.
^{mark.} | 81 William ^{his} x Holmes.
^{mark.} |
| 57 Bud ^{his} x Stevens, Pickens.
^{mark.} | 82 Jacob ^{his} x Holmes.
^{mark.} |
| 58 Harry ^{his} x Stevens, Pickens.
^{mark.} | 83 Hall ^{his} x Halloway.
^{mark.} |
| 59 Abram ^{his} x Boyd, Hiller.
^{mark.} | 84 Thos. ^{his} x Hammond.
^{mark.} |
| 60 Nelson ^{his} x Sheppard, Hiller.
^{mark.} | 85 Joshua ^{his} x Hunter.
^{mark.} |
| 61 Randall ^{his} x Sheppard, Hiller.
^{mark.} | 86 Frank ^{his} x Suglar.
^{mark.} |
| 62 Todd ^{his} x Sheppard, Hiller.
^{mark.} | 87 Wade ^{his} x Tillman.
^{mark.} |
| 63 Phillip ^{his} x Harrison, Hiller.
^{mark.} | 88 Mack ^{his} x Scott.
^{mark.} |
| 64 Hamp ^{his} x Harrison, Hiller.
^{mark.} | 89 Griffin ^{his} x Palmore.
^{mark.} |
| 65 Freeman ^{his} x Harrison, Hiller.
^{mark.} | 90 Edmond ^{his} x Doby.
^{mark.} |
| 66 Mingo ^{his} x Devore, Hiller.
^{mark.} | 91 Saulsbury ^{his} x Collier.
^{mark.} |
| 67 Peter ^{his} x White, Hiller.
^{mark.} | 92 Jno. ^{his} x Collier, jr.
^{mark.} |

93 Harrison x Daniels.
his
mark.

94 Millard x Stuart.
his
mark.

95 Dennis x Wilson.
his
mark.

96 David x Morgan.
his
mark.

97 E. x Screen.

98 John x Knots.
his
mark.

99 Hanson x Knots.
his
mark.

100 Gabriel x Hopkins.
his
mark.

101 Spencer x Glover.
his
mark.

102 Henry x Eldridge.
his
mark.

103 Jordan x Simpkins.
his
mark.

104 Archy x Rambo.
his
mark.

105 Bob x Crow, Meriweather.
his
mark.

106 Kent x Moss, Meriweather.
his
mark.

107 Mack x Martin.
his
mark.

108 Wm. x Buckalder.
his
mark.

109 Spencer x Gilchrist.
his
mark.

110 Wm. x Tabbert, Moss.
his
mark.

111 Derry x Brunson, Moss.
his
mark.

112 Ben x Blakney, Moss.
his
mark.

113 Will x Brunson, Moss.
his
mark.

114 Peckens x Holmes, Moss.
his
mark.

115 Ferrow x Brunson, Moss.
his
mark.

116 Wm. x Milbo, Moss.
his
mark.

117 James Marshall, Moss.

118 Jeff Buchalder, Moss.

119 Joe Morgan, Moss.

120 George x Tolbert, Moss.
his
mark.

121 Geo. x Mitchell, Moss.
his
mark.

122 Prince x Miles.
his
mark.

123 Robt. x Kent.
his
mark.

124 Elick x Hill.
his
mark.

125 Aaron x Watson.
his
mark.

126 Reuben x Board.
his
mark.

127 James x Goff. .
his
mark.

128 Dan'l x Peterson.
his
mark.

129 Emanuel x Cothran.
his
mark.

130 Harry x Holloway.
his
mark.

131 Frank x Smith.
his
mark.

132 Long x Raiford.
his
mark.

133 Primus x Holmes, jr.
his
mark.

134 Thos. x Allen.
his
mark.

135 Dan'l x Lindsey.
his
mark.

136 Edward x Crafton.
his
mark.

137 Abram x Edwards, Pickens.
his
mark.

138 Henry x Harrison, Pickens.
his
mark.

139 Milton x Padgett, Pickens.
his
mark.

140 Milton x Griffin, Pickens.
his
mark.

141 Willis x Williams, Pickens.
his
mark.

142 Jno. x Blocker, Pickens.
his
mark.

143 Squire x Monday, Pickens.
his
mark.

^{his}
 144 Wm. x Bottom, Pickens.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 145 Lewis x Master, Pickens.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 146 Sam x Lawless, Pickens.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 147 Drewry x Padgett, Pickens.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 148 Thos. x Benny, Pickens.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 149 Arthur x Nicholson, Pickens.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 150 Isaac x Holland, Mobby.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 151 Cesar x Harris, Mobby.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 152 Jack x Williams, Mobby.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 153 James x Miles, Mobby.
^{mark.}

^{his}
 154 Isaac x Ryan, Pickens.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 155 A. J. x Robertson, Wise.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 156 John x Brightly.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 157 Chas. x Lofton, Moss.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 158 Mack x Moore, sr., Moss.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 159 Mack x Moore, jr., Moss.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 160 Wade x Nobles, Wise.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 161 Albert x Morgan.
^{mark.}
^{his}
 162 Perry x Brown.
^{mark.}

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
South Carolina, January 5, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
 Secretary of State.

IV.

AFFIDAVIT OF 188 CITIZENS WHO WERE NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE.

State of South Carolina, county of Edgefield :

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, who, being duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says that he is a citizen of the United States and State of South Carolina, and was for more than sixty days next preceding the general election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, in the county of Edgefield, for presidential electors, members of Congress, and State, circuit, and county officers, a resident of said county; that, by the Constitution and laws of the United States and constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina, he was duly qualified to vote for each and all of the officers that were to be then and there chosen, but that he did not vote at said election :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Paul Robertson, his x mark. | 10 Anderson Oliphant, his x mark. |
| 2 Isaac Albright, his x mark. | 11 John Delpham, his x mark. |
| 3 Ransey Miller, his x mark. | 12 Librun Hughes, his x mark. |
| 4 Jasper Miller, his x mark. | 13 Granville Smith, his x mark. |
| 5 Prince Kimp, his x mark. | 14 Samuel Williams, his x mark. |
| 6 John Waldo, his x mark. | 15 George Ausbin, his x mark. |
| 7 Wash. Nobles, his x mark. | 16 Wade Ausbin, his mark. |
| 8 Butler Mosely. | 17 G. W. Carver. |
| 9 Robert Bean, his x mark. | 18 Harper Robertson, his x mark. |

- 19 Albert Jonathan, his x mark.
- 20 Edward Lumkins, his x mark.
- 21 Moses Wetton, his x mark.
- 22 Andrew Holmes, his x mark.
- 23 Anderson Holmes.
- 24 William Wilson.
- 25 Cesar Green, his x mark.
- 26 Henry Davis, his x mark.
- 27 Ben. Kemp, his x mark.
- 28 L. S. Davie.
- 29 Sam. Perry, his x mark.
- 30 David Harris, his x mark.
- 31 Joe Hemcey.
- 32 Daniel Thomas, his x mark.
- 33 Ned Weaver, his x mark.
- 34 Wade Thomas.
- 35 Merrimon Griffin, his x mark.
- 36 Thos. Jones, his x mark.
- 37 Geo. Matthews, his x mark.
- 38 Jesse Johnson, his x mark.
- 39 Anthony Daggett, his x mark.
- 40 Rich Thompson, his x mark.
- 41 Isaac Calhoun, his x mark.
- 42 Prince Miles, his x mark.
- 43 Drayton Gibson, his x mark.
- 44 Walker Green, his x mark.
- 45 Jim Johnson, his x mark.
- 46 Andrew Anderson, his x mark.
- 47 George Washington, his x mark.
- 48 Giles Frasier, his x mark.
- 49 David Homer.
- 50 William Collins.
- 51 George Brown, his x mark.
- 52 Henry Mills, his x mark.
- 53 Wade Williams, his x mark.
- 54 Pomp Moseley, his x mark.
- 55 Nelson Holloway, his x mark.
- 56 Charles Hobbs, his x mark.
- 57 Henry Hobbs, his x mark.
- 58 Lancy Brown, his x mark.
- 59 Lee Fraser, his x mark.
- 60 Ed. Fraser, his x mark.
- 61 Green Hobbs, his x mark.
- 62 Abram Clark, his x mark.
- 63 Primus King, his x mark.
- 64 Thos. Jones, his x mark.
- 65 Alfred Moore, his x mark.
- 66 George Washington, his x mark.
- 67 Jeff. Smith, his x mark.
- 68 George Burt, his x mark.
- 69 Gabe Bonham, his x mark.
- 70 John Gibson, his x mark.
- 71 Sam. Young, his x mark.
- 72 Ausby Wushaw.
- 73 Joshua Mitchell, his mark.
- 74 Abram Johnson, his x mark.
- 75 Henry Samuel, his x mark.
- 76 Long Johnson, his x mark.
77. Jack Williams, his x mark.
78. Jim Brooks, his x mark.
79. Arthur Nickerson, his x mark.
80. John Thompson, his x mark.
81. Andrew Jackson, his x mark.
82. Henry Jackson, his x mark.
83. Tom Thomas, his x mark.
84. Alex. Johnson, his x mark.
85. Gen. Spaun, his x mark.
86. Henry Price, his x mark.
87. Spencer Griffin, his x mark.
88. Armstead Burt, his x mark.
89. Jno. Oliphant, his x mark.
90. Andy Wayne, his x mark.
91. Miles Geldell, his x mark.
92. Chas. Williams, his x mark.
93. Dave Spaun, his x mark.
94. Andy Johnson, his x mark.
95. Reddie Johnson, his x mark.
96. Gabriel Mills, his x mark.
97. Jerry Key, his x mark.
98. Richard Martin, his x mark.
99. Eli Key, his x mark.
100. Chas. Peterson, his x mark.
101. Bob Washington, his x mark.
102. Andrew Cain, his x mark.
103. Silas Holloway, his x mark.
104. Anderson Martin, his x mark.
105. Moses Williams, his x mark.
106. Aaron Tally, his x mark.
107. Jeff Anderson, his x mark.
108. Jacob Lowry, his x mark.
109. Henry Mims, his x mark.
110. Henry Turner, his x mark.
111. Ben Wash, his x mark.
112. Sam Wash, his x mark.
113. Gilbert Wash, his x mark.
114. Henry Jones, his x mark.
115. Adam Gray, his x mark.
116. Charles Allen, his x mark.
117. Tom Fraser, his x mark.
118. Henry McCartee, his x mark.
119. Adam Mason, his x mark.
120. Ed. Mason, his x mark.
121. Jack McCartee, his x mark.
122. Robert Brown, his x mark.
123. Thomas Butler, his x mark.
124. Manfield Brown, his x mark.
125. Perry Abney, his x mark.
126. Fortune Calhoun, his x mark.
127. Henry Williams, his x mark.
128. William Bettis, his x mark.
129. Edmund Elsey, his x mark.
130. Arnest Calhoun, his x mark.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 131. Thomas Brown, his x mark. | 160. Benjamin Penny, his x mark. |
| 132. Marshal Davis, his x mark. | 161. Peter Johnson, his x mark. |
| 133. Isaac Phillips, his x mark. | 162. Thomas Brooks, his x mark. |
| 134. Warren Smith, his x mark. | 163. Robert Griffin, his x mark. |
| 135. Richard Tilman, his x mark. | 164. Augus's Longstreet, his x mark. |
| 136. Nelson Mack, his x mark. | 165. Henry Carter, his x mark. |
| 137. Daniel Watkinson his x mark. | 166. Anderson Carter, his x mark. |
| 138. Reuben Lane, his x mark. | 167. Andrew Burroughs, his x mark. |
| 139. Albert Elly, his x mark. | 168. Feter Kenley, his x mark. |
| 140. Henry Williams, his x mark. | 169. Cato Kenley, his x mark. |
| 141. Jno. Williams, his x mark. | 170. Robert Brown, his x mark. |
| 142. Peter Nails, his x mark. | 171. Brown Longstreet, his x mark. |
| 143. Bob Mitts, his x mark. | 172. Fair Longstreet, his x mark. |
| 144. Stephen Jones, his x mark. | 173. Randall Lewis, his x mark. |
| 145. Badge Hurlong, his x mark. | 174. Henry White, his x mark. |
| 146. Berry Prescott, his x mark. | 175. Lewis Goode, his x mark. |
| 147. Levi Simpkins, his x mark. | 176. Benjamin Carroll, his x mark. |
| 148. Henry Shadrick, his x mark. | 177. Wiley Dukes, his x mark. |
| 149. Clark Mims, his x mark. | 178. Richmond Sheppard, his x m'k. |
| 150. Peter Clark, his x mark. | 179. Willis Merriweather. |
| 151. William Williams, his x mark. | 180. Mosson Washington, his x m'k. |
| 152. Maurice Johnson, his x mark. | 181. Oliver Simpkins, his x mark. |
| 153. Ned Gordon, his x mark. | 182. Alex. Addison, his x mark. |
| 154. Lewis Martin, his x mark. | 183. Chas. Hammond, his x mark. |
| 155. Isaiah Key, his x mark. | 184. Samuel Clark. |
| 156. William Tompkins, his x mark. | 185. Jesse Lewis, his x mark. |
| 157. James Fuller, his x mark. | 186. Wesley Holloway, his x mark. |
| 158. Jacob Anderson, his x mark. | 187. Enoch Holloway, his x mark. |
| 159. Jack Brown, his x mark. | 188. Ben Holloway, his x mark. |

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

V.

AFFIDAVIT OF TEN CITIZENS WHO WERE NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield County :

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, Jack Pixley, Albert Adams, Pleasant Mills, Moses Pixley, L. C. Glover, William Seals, Barney Berry, Mitchell Hall, Joseph Mills, and Wilson Sugler, who, being duly sworn, each for himself, deposes and says : That he is a citizen of the United States and of the State of South Carolina, and has for more than sixty days next preceding the general election of November 7, 1876, been a resident in Edgefield County, of the State aforesaid. That by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and of this State, he was duly qualified to vote for each and all of the officers that

were to be then and there chosen, but that he did not vote at said election.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Jack Pixley, his x mark. | 6. Barney Berry, his x mark. |
| 2. Pleasant Mills, his x mark. | 7. J. M. W. Hall. |
| 3. L. C. Glover. | 8. Joe Mills. |
| 4. William Seals. | 9. Wilson Sugler, his x mark. |
| 5. Albert Adams, his x mark. | 10. Perry Jumper, his x mark. |

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of original in my office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

VI.

INTIMIDATION OF COLORED VOTERS AT LANDRUM'S STORE.

State of South Carolina, County of Edgefield:

Personally appeared before me Robert Chandler, precinct chairman of Landrum's store, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he reached Landrum's store before six o'clock on the 7th of November, 1876, to distribute republican tickets; that when he got to the store, he met there John Swearingen, Alfred Holmes, Dr. W. D. Jennings, John Carpenter, James Lanum, and many other white men, strangers to this deponent; that John Swearingen, Alfred Holmes, and Dr. Jennings cursed this deponent and told him that "Not a d—d radical ticket should be cast at this place to-day. If it was done, that it would be done through blood; that the country belonged to them and they intended to rule it." That this deponent, believing that his life was in danger, left said polling-place, and did not get to vote at all; that owing to these threats many colored men were afraid to go to said polling-place and therefore did not vote at all.

ROBERT ^{his} + CHANDLER.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 15th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

VII.

A COMMISSIONER OF ELECTION NOT ALLOWED TO ACT AT LANHAM'S PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, County of Edgefield:

Personally came before me Aaron Miles, who, being duly sworn, made oath as follows: That he was appointed by the commissioners of elections to act at Lanham's store precinct as manager of the election which took place November 7, 1876; that he went to said precinct on said day to act as aforesaid, but was met and refused on the ground that he was too late; that two democrats met him when he first went to said precinct, and said, "We want no radicals here;" that he went on up to the voting-place, and upon being positively refused by B. R. Tillman, democratic manager, the right to act as manager, he went off; that he did not feel safe in voting at said precinct; that from what he saw while at said precinct republicans had no chance to vote at said precinct.

AARON MILES.

Sworn to before me this 15th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

VIII.

COLORED VOTERS DRIVEN OFF FROM LANDRUM'S PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, County of Edgefield:

Personally appeared before me Charles Ryan, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he went to Landrum's store on the morning of November 7, 1876, to vote; that when he reached there he, Lewis Miller, Jackson Johnson, Hyman Atkins, Bill Woods, Brooks Anderson, Charles Nippet, and many other republicans, were met by Alfred Holmes, John Swearingen, W. D. Jennings, John Carpenter, Jerry Whitlock, Hort Quarles, and others, who told us that "There should be no radical tickets cast there to-day." John Carpenter drew out his pistol to fire at the crowd of republicans he was with, and cursed them, and he, with the others with him, drove all of the colored men off from Landrum's store; that owing to these threats this deponent knows, of his own knowledge, that many of the republicans did not vote at all.

CHARLES RYAN, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

IX.

STRANGERS VOTING AND FRAUDS AT LANHAM'S PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, County of Edgefield:

Personally came before me H. T. Tanksley, who, being duly sworn, made oath as follows: That he was a manager at Lanham's store precinct, in said State and county, of the election held on the 7th November, 1876; that he was born and raised in that settlement and knows very near or quite every voter in said settlement, and a great number of white men voted at that precinct on said day at said election that he never saw before in his life, and he has never heard of their names before said day; that he has been informed that Marshall Mays, who voted at said precinct, voted elsewhere; that there was only two (2) managers, one republican and one democrat; that the other republican manager was refused by the democratic manager, who was chairman of the board; that he wanted the other manager to act; that the other manager went off when he was refused the right to act by the democratic manager; that when the votes or tickets were counted, they outnumbered the names by about eleven or twelve; that the clerk was a democrat and sat behind the managers all the while.

HANDY TANKSLEY.

Sworn to before me November 14, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

X.

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL THREATENED—MANY REPUBLICANS PREVENTED FROM VOTING AT HATTERWANGER'S PRECINCT.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appeared before me A. C. Harris, marshal, who, being duly sworn, says that on Tuesday, November 7, 1876, at Hatterwanger's

store, at the polls, while in the discharge of his duties as marshal, he was interrupted by Jesse Coleman and Thompson Longs, and that he was arrested by J. H. Brooks, D. C. Bullock, Add Hipps, John Walker, and Peirce Connoly, who commanded him to give them a warrant for the arrest of some republicans whom they had driven from the polls, and did prevent many republicans from voting. Deponent further says that while in the act of sending for the United States soldiers he was threatened and otherwise abused. Deponent further says that one Calvin Sowers did threaten to shoot and abuse many republicans.

A. C. HARRIS.

Sworn to before me this 9th of November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XI.

A MANAGER DRIVEN OFF AT HATTERWANGER'S PRECINCT.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appears before me Levy H. Graham, who, upon being duly sworn, says that on November 7, 1876, at Hatterwanger's store, at the polls, he was a manager, and many white men, among whom was one J. H. Brooks, did so abuse and threaten, and attempt to commit violence on him and the other republican manager, that he was compelled to abandon the polls.

LEVY H. GRAHAM, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XII.

A VOTER DRIVEN OFF AT HATTERWANGER'S PRECINCT.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appeared before me Smith F. Holloway, who, upon being duly sworn, says that at Hatterwanger's store, at the polls, on November 7, 1876, one J. H. Brooks threatened him and told him he should not vote, and was compelled to leave the polls without voting.

SMITH HOLLOWAY, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XIII.

VIOLENCE PREVENTS VOTING AT HATTERWANGER'S STORE.

State of South Carolina, County of Edgefield:

Personally comes before me Frank Thomas, who, upon being sworn, says that on Tuesday, November 7, 1876, at Hatterwanger's store, at the polls, George Addison and Ham Brooks did abuse many colored men, and threaten their lives, and drove them from the polls, and used violence to such an extent that many were prevented from voting.

FRANK THOMAS, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XIV.

REPUBLICANS DRIVEN FROM THE POLLS AT HATTERWANGER'S STORE.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appeared before me Louis W. Williams, who, upon being duly sworn, says that on November 7, 1876, at Hatterwanger's store, at

the polls, one J. H. Brooks did maltreat republicans, and cause many to leave the polls without voting.

LOUIS W. WILLIAMS, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XV.

PRESTON S. BROOKS AND OTHERS INTIMIDATE VOTERS.

State of South Carolina, County of Edgefield:

Personally appeared before me Thomas P. Carroll and Levi H. Graham, managers for the election-precinct known as Hatterwanger's store, who, upon oath, depose and say that they, as managers of said precinct, repaired there early in the morning of the election of November 7, 1876, to enter upon the discharge of their duties as managers; that while on their way there they were met by Eldred S. Addison, Preston S. Brooks, J. H. Brooks, Pierce Connoly, D. H. Tompkins, with a large crowd following them, and they carried out intimidation generally, and drove away colored people from the poll, and they went off without voting. Deponents further say that they requested one J. H. Brooks to quiet his men, and he answered that he was nobody's master, and he intended to let his men do as they pleased; and if certain negroes voted, he would assist in putting them and the managers and all negroes out of the way.

L. H. GRAHAM.

T. P. CARROLL.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,

January 2, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XVI.

FRAUDS AND ILLEGAL ACTS AT SHAW'S MILL PRECINCT.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appeared before me Seabron Merriweather, manager, who, being duly sworn, made oath as follows: That Joseph Merriweather, democratic manager, took the box from him, (Seabron Merriweather, republican manager,) and then Joseph Merriweather had both box and key, and then Joseph Merriweather carried said box off a short distance and took out the blank oath which was for the other republican manager to take, and thereby defeated his acting as such manager that day. The voting was commenced down-stairs, and Joseph Merriweather took the box, carried it upstairs, and had it in his exclusive possession for about thirty minutes, while deponent and the United States marshal were protesting against carrying said box upstairs, and when the box was brought down it was carried behind the house, and the table and chair were brought down the same way it went up. Joseph Merriweather carried the box around the house. That deponent was intimidated, and not allowed to challenge any voter, except a colored man who he thought was an illegal voter. That white men came up and voted, and refused to give their names, saying to the clerk, who was a democrat, "You know my name." When the poll was closed, Joseph

Merriweather took the box off without sealing it, and without locking it, so far as deponent knows, and he did not feel safe in questioning anything Joseph Merriweather did. That he pronounces the election at Shaw's mill precinct, or polling-place, unfair, and should not be counted; hence he enters his solemn protest against the same.

SEABORN MERRIWEATHER.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XVII.

GEORGIANS VOTE AND FRAUDS AT SHAW'S MILL PRECINCT.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally came before me Dennis Sullivan, United States supervisor, who, being duly sworn, made oath as follows: That he was United States supervisor at Shaw's mill precinct, and was at the said place November 7, 1876, to discharge his duty. That before six o'clock he saw a crowd of white democrats unloading a wagon which was loaded with guns. That the voting was commenced down-stairs, and the box was carried upstairs against the will of the republican manager; that when the box was brought down-stairs it was carried some other way. He saw it brought from behind the house by Joseph Merriweather, the democratic manager. That there was only one republican manager to act. Joseph Merriweather took the blank oath out of the box which was for the other republican manager to take, and put it in his pocket, and would not allow the republican manager to take it. That not a republican could get to vote for at least an hour when the poll was first opened. That the democrats would not allow some republican voters to vote who were legal and qualified voters to the knowledge of deponent; that white men came there and voted who were not known to any of the election officers, and they refused to give their names, but would say to the clerk, who was a democrat, "You know my name." That deponent was satisfied that Georgians voted at Shaw's mill on the 7th of November, 1876, in the State and county aforesaid. That he could not challenge any voter but colored men, as his life was threatened by Joseph Merriweather; that two strangers came up and voted without taking any oath; that no clerk was elected or sworn; that some one stood between the clerk and manager all the while. That when the votes were counted there were twenty-seven tickets in the box more than names, and all of the twenty-seven votes overplus were not drawn out. That Joseph Merriweather took the box and did not seal it, and he did not know that it was locked.

D. S. SULLIVAN,
U. S. Supervisor.

Sworn to before me this 13th of November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XVIII.

REPEATING AND STRANGERS VOTING AT CHEATHAM'S PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, County of Edgefield:

Personally appeared before me, Lucius Devore, one of the managers

at Cheatham's store, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he acted as manager at said precinct, and that he has acted as manager at said precinct for the last five elections; that he has resided in said neighborhood for the last thirty years, and is well acquainted with all the people in the settlement; that on the 7th of November numbers of white persons unknown to this deponent voted at this precinct; that John Blackwell and Robert Cheatham voted at said polling-place, and that this deponent has since been informed that the above-named John Blackwell and Robert Cheatham voted at other precincts in this county on that day.

LUCIUS DEVORE.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XIX.

ILLEGAL VOTING AT CHEATHAM'S PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appeared before me Isaac Bouknight, who, being duly sworn, says on oath that he was a supervisor at Cheatham's store precinct; and he further stated that he is personally acquainted with John Blackwell, Dr. James Strom, Thomas Holloway, and Wesley Oliphant; and he will solemnly swear that the said John Blackwell, Dr. James Strom, Thomas Holloway, and Wesley Oliphant voted at Cheatham's store precinct; and he further swears that many strangers were there, not legal voters in this State, according to his opinion. The deponent, believing that illegal voting was carried on at said precinct, enters his solemn protest against the counting of the votes cast at said precinct.

ISRAEL BOUKNIGHT.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XX.

GEORGIANS VOTING EARLY AND OFTEN AT EDGEFIELD COURT-HOUSE.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appeared before me Wiley J. Williams and Abraham Lanham, two of the managers of box No. 1, Edgefield Court-House, and D. B. Colton, clerk for said box, and made oath that, on the morning of the election, they appeared to the court-house as managers to conduct the election; that, according to the instructions given by the commissioners of election, they intended to hold the election under the arch of the court-house steps; that A. A. Glover, one of the managers, took the box, contrary to the desire of these two managers, and the directions of the commissioners of election, and carried it up into the court-house; that at the time the court-house was crowded with armed white men, and that there were some arms stacked away in the building; that the court-house was packed with white men, and had been all night; that after these men voted they remained in the court-house and on the court-house steps, and so crowded the polling-place that colored men were not allowed to vote; that about nine o'clock this

crowd had all voted, yet they remained in the court-house and on the court-house steps; that, while the crowd was in the court-house and on the court-house steps, several hundred horsemen were crowded around the court-house steps, in such a manner that colored men could not approach the court-house; that during the day many of these parties voted four or five times, and, when we protested against such a proceeding, we were told that it was none of our business; that William T. Garey, of Augusta, Ga., told these managers that he had several boys here to-day from Georgia that no one knew; that when these deponents would protest against this repeating, and would ask the repeaters where they lived, they were told by James M. Cobb and J. C. Sheppard that it was none of their business where they lived, and hence these repeaters would not answer their questions; that these deponents, finding they could not carry on the election according to law, were anxious to abandon the poll, but were told that they would not be allowed to leave; that all of these white men around there were armed, and that these deponents were compelled to yield to anything they demanded; that in the evening, about four o'clock, the steps of the court-house were taken possession of by Butler, Garey, and J. C. Sheppard, who delivered speeches to the horsemen who were crowded around the court-house steps; that these managers wanted to write the names of colored men under the column fixed for colored men, and the names of white men under the column fixed for white men, but were not allowed to have it done; that not more than thirty-five or forty colored men voted at this box during the entire day, and that most of these voted late in the evening, when they were accompanied to the box by the United States marshal; that when the poll was closed, after six o'clock, the box was taken possession of by William T. Gary, of Augusta, Ga., J. M. Cobb, and J. C. Sheppard, of Edgefield Court-House, who assisted, without authority, in the counting of the vote; that when the votes were counted, in several cases four or five democratic votes were found folded together; that, in the face of all these facts, knowing them to be true, these deponents declare that the whole affair was unfair and contrary to law, and enter their solemn protest against the counting of said votes for or against any of the candidates.

WILEY J. WILLIAMS.

ABRAM ^{his} + LANHAM.

D. B. COLTON ^{mark.}.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES,
C. C. C. P.

XXI.

ARMED MEN ON HORSEBACK AT EDGEFIELD COURT-HOUSE.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appeared before me Wallace Morgan, supervisor for box No. 1, Edgefield Court-House, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he appeared at box No. 1, about six o'clock on the morning of the 7th day of November, to act as in the capacity of supervisor; that when he reached the court-house it was crowded to its utmost capacity with armed white men; that when he reached the court-house he expected the box to be opened under the arch of the court-house steps, the place designated by the commissioners of election for Edgefield County; that when he reached this place he was informed that the box had been

taken up-stairs by one of the managers; that during the entire day the court-house and court-house steps were so crowded with white men that numbers of colored persons were forced off the court-house steps while trying to reach the poll; that during the entire day the ground around the court-house steps was so occupied with horsemen that it was impossible for colored men to press their way through to the poll; that box No. 1, at Edgefield Court-House, is a place where the colored voters have always polled from 800 to 900 votes, but, owing to facts enumerated above, only 35 or 40 colored men voted at the place on the 7th of November, instant; that about four o'clock in the afternoon of the day of election the court-house steps and portico were occupied by speakers from the democratic party, and several speeches were delivered to the horsemen then surrounding the steps; that during the day many strangers to this deponent voted at box No. 1; that deponent is a resident of Edgefield County, is 30 years of age, and has resided in this county all his life, and is well acquainted with most of the voters of said county.

That owing to the facts set forth above, this deponent is compelled to swear that the election held at this precinct was unfair, and that the votes here polled should not be counted.

W. A. MORGAN.

Sworn to before me this 14th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXII.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING AND REPEATING AT RIDGE SPRING PRECINCT.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally came before me George Jackson, who, being duly sworn, made oath that he was a United States supervisor of election in and for said State and county, at Ridge Spring precinct; that the ballot-box was stuffed by the democratic party, and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there were repeaters voted in said box by the democrats, who voted from two to three ballots at once to a man, and there was not a fair election at such precinct by any means.

GEORGE ^{his} + JACKSON.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 8th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XXIII.

ILLEGAL VOTING AND BALLOT-BOX STUFFING AT RIDGE SPRING.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally came before me Moses D. Lott, manager of the election at Ridge Spring precinct, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows: That on 7th November, 1876, he was at the said precinct on said date and did act as manager; that he is now twenty-three years of age; that he has lived twenty of these years next before the election in said precinct; that white men voted at that precinct that he never saw or heard of before that day, and in many cases these un-

known white men would not give their names, but would say to the clerk, who was a democrat, "You know my name," which was not satisfactory to the republican managers, and against which they protested; that, seeing a strict enforcement of the law would have endangered his life, he, with his colleague, waived many of their rights and legal duties; that when in counting the votes, the number of votes or tickets in the box exceeded the names on the poll-list by one hundred and thirteen (113) which was drawn out, and I know all these were democratic except seven, because they were into each other, and the democratic United States supervisor refused to allow them to be thrown out, as found folded into each other, but had them stirred up together and drawn out, which was contrary to law; that, for the above reasons, I know that said ballot-box was stuffed, and there was not a fair election at said voting-precinct, and I protest against the counting of any votes found in said ballot-box.

M. D. LOTT.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXIV.

GEORGIANS VOTE AT TOLBERT'S PRECINCT.—OTHER FRAUDS.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appeared before me, Ambrose Cottledge, who, being duly sworn, says, on oath, that he was United States marshal at Tolbert's store precinct, and a great many voted there that he was not acquainted with, and he is perfectly acquainted with the whole settlement, and he is one of the county officers of that section of the country and has been for two years, and he can swear that he saw men vote there who, as he is informed by managers at other voting-places, voted elsewhere; that he swears, positively, that John Blackwell and Robert Cheatham voted at Tolbert's store precinct.

Deponent further says that he saw numbers of men from Georgia that he is personally acquainted with among the many strangers that he saw there, and he is perfectly satisfied that men from the State of Georgia, who were not legal voters in this State, voted at said precinct.

Deponent further swears that when these strangers presented themselves as voters they would not give their names openly, but whispered them to the clerk, who wrote them down as given by these parties; that he remonstrated against this mode of voting by appealing to one of the managers and the supervisor, and that the said supervisor and the manager said if they undertook to put a stop to it it would cause a row, and, therefore, they were afraid to interfere.

Deponent further swears that he was present at this precinct during the entire day, and believing, as he does, that many persons voted there who were not legal voters in this State and county, he enters his solemn protest against the counting of the ballots polled at said precinct by the commissioners.

A. COTTLEDGE.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XXV.

ILLEGAL VOTING—"YOU KNOW MY NAME"—AT TOLBERT'S PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appeared before me Willis Brunson, one of the managers of the precinct known as Tolbert's store, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he acted as manager at the above-named precinct; that he is thirty-four years of age, and has resided in the neighborhood of Tolbert's store all of his life, and is well acquainted with all of the voters within ten miles of said precinct; that this deponent has acted as manager at said precinct at the last four elections held in this county, and that at no election has the entire vote exceeded 150; but at the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, 385 votes were polled; that there were nearly 200 white men at this polling-place on the 7th November, 1876, that were strangers to this deponent, and when many of these strangers were asked their names they refused to give them openly, but would say to the clerk, "You know my name."

Deponent further says that Robert Cheatham voted at said precinct, and that this deponent is now informed by some of the managers that the said Robert Cheatham voted elsewhere.

Deponent further says that since these facts have been brought to his notice he is compelled to swear that the election held at Tolbert's store was unfair, parties having voted there that voted elsewhere; that while this deponent has signed another affidavit, he now swears that at the time of signing said affidavit he had not been informed of the voting of the parties herein named at other precincts.

WILLIS BRUNSON.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

I have heard the above affidavit read, and certify to the correctness of the same.

WESLEY SETTLES.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXVI.

STRANGERS VOTE, AND REPEATING DONE AT TRAPP'S MILL PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, county of Edgefield:

Personally appeared before me John Storks and Jasper Booker, two of the managers for Trapp's mill, who, being duly sworn, each for himself deposes and says that he is an old resident of the settlement in which said polling-place is situated, and that he is well acquainted with the people living in said neighborhood; that on the 7th day of November many white persons, strangers to these managers, voted at said precinct; that these managers have been informed by other managers of election that Alfred Bell, Pierce Mathis, and Abner Clegg voted elsewhere on the 7th of November; and they further swear that the said Alfred Bell, Pierce Mathis, and Abner Clegg voted at Trapp's mill precinct on the same day; that in view of these facts these managers are

compelled to acknowledge the election held at said precinct as being unfair, and protest against the counting of said box.

JOHN STORKS.

JASPER BOOKER, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 14th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,

Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,

Secretary of State.

XXVII.

STRANGERS VOTED AT MEETING-STREET PRECINCT AND ELSEWHERE.

State of South Carolina, county of Edgefield:

Personally appeared before me Bud Stevens, one of the managers for Meeting-street precinct, and made oath that he was born and raised in the neighborhood, and has lived there all his life; that on Tuesday, November 7, while managing the election, a great many persons presented themselves as voters who were unknown to this deponent; and from the information received from other managers, this deponent believes that many of said parties voted at Richardsonville and other polling-places in the county. This deponent further says that one J. C. Rambo voted at Meeting street; that he is now informed that said J. C. Rambo voted at Richardsonville. Deponent further says that one Pierce S. Addison voted at Meeting street, and that he is now informed that the said Pierce S. Addison voted at Halliwanger's store. This deponent believing, as he does, that a great deal of wrong was done in the way of illegal voters and repeating, enters this his affidavit and solemn protest against counting the votes in favor of any candidates that were polled at Meeting street.

BUD STEPHENS.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,

Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,

Secretary of State.

XXVIII.

REPEATING, FRAUDULENT VOTING, AND INTIMIDATION AT MOUNT WILLING PRECINCT.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Before me came H. W. Thomas and Sampson Pope, who, being duly sworn, made oath that they are the managers appointed to attend at the Mount Willing precinct; that there was not a fair election at said precinct, and that we were prevented from discharging our duties, as we were sworn to do, to wit, that we were intimidated by the democrats, and prevented from ordering the clerk to sit in our presence. The clerk was a democrat, and he was made to sit out of our presence, and we were not allowed to object. The democratic party voted more than one ticket to a man, and we know not how many names the clerk wrote

down to correspond to the double tickets. We were both born and raised in that settlement, and men voted there whom we never saw before there. We know that repeating was done. John Gregory, who voted at Mount Willing precinct, repeated, for we have proof that he voted at Richardsonville, and we verily believe that a great number of voters repeated at said precinct. We know that minors voted, to wit, Thomas Jones; hence we enter this our most solemn protest against the election at said precinct.

H. W. THOMAS.

SAMPSON POPE, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXIX.

REPEATING BY STRANGERS AT RED HILL.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appeared before me Wiley Weaver, one of the managers for Red Hill, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that a great many white persons voted at Red Hill precinct that are unknown to this deponent; that Prince Winfield and Benjamin T. Mims voted at said polling-place, and that deponent has since been informed by other managers attending at other precincts that the said Prince Winfield and Benjamin T. Mims voted elsewhere.

That owing to the above facts this deponent is satisfied that the election was unfair, and protests against counting the votes polled at Red Hill.

T. W. WEAVER.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XXX.

VOTING AND REPEATING BY STRANGERS AT RED HILL PRECINCT.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally appeared before me Andrew J. Lee, one of the managers for Red Hill precinct, and made oath that Tuesday, November 7, 1876, while acting as manager at Red Hill precinct, many persons presented themselves as legal voters and did vote that were strangers to him.

That during the day one Prince Winfield voted at said precinct, and that since that time deponent has been informed that the said Prince Winfield voted at box No. 1, Edgefield C. H.

A. J. LEE.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXXI.

REPEATING AND OTHER FRAUDULENT VOTING AT COLEMAN'S X ROADS.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally came before me Anderson Franklin, who, being duly sworn, made oath as follows: That he was one of the United States supervisors at Coleman's X-Roads precinct; that there was not a fair election at said ballot-box, because repeating was done, to deponent's own knowledge, voting under age was done, and unknown men voted. Your deponent enters his solemn protest against the said election.

ANDERSON FRANKLIN.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XXXII.

STRANGERS, MINORS, AND REPEATERS VOTED AT COLEMAN'S X ROADS.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally came before me Charles Lindsey, who, being sworn, made oath that he was one of the managers at the ballot-box for Coleman's X-Roads, in the said county.

1. That to the best of his knowledge and belief there was repeating done by the democratic party at said ballot-box, viz: Samuel Webb, jr., Wade Taylor, Jack Brooks, and Chambers Trotter.

2. That to the best of his knowledge and belief minors voted at the said ballot-box, viz: Henry Goggins and James Deloach.

3. That unknown voters voted at said ballot-box, viz: G. W. Wadkins, N. G. Pompey, M. G. Purvis, T. G. Williams, and H. T. Bunsts.

4. That deponent has lived in Edgefield County and in that settlement all his life, and knows every man who resides about there, and that many other unknown men voted at said ballot-box.

5. That deponent knows that there was not a fair election at the said ballot-box, and deponent enters his solemn protest against the said election at the said ballot-box.

CHARLES LINDSEY.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXXIII.

POLLING-PLACE ILLEGALLY CHANGED IN PRECINCT NO. 2, EDGEFIELD.

South Carolina, county of Edgefield:

Personally came before me Orlando Sheppard, who, being duly sworn, says that he was duly appointed by his honor George S. Bryan, United States judge for the district of South Carolina, as supervisor of elections for election-precinct No. 2, at Edgefield Court-House, in and for the county of Edgefield, for the district of South Carolina, and that he was duly qualified to act as said supervisor at said precinct; that the commissioners of election in and for said county advertised, according to law, that the election at said precinct would be held in the office of

the county treasurer, in the village of Edgefield, to which place deponent believed it to be his duty to appear, pursuant to the advertisement of the said commissioners of election; that two of the managers of election at said precinct, viz, Charles Holmes and John Martinborough, without the knowledge of this deponent, and, as this deponent is informed and believes, without the knowledge and consent of M. A. Market, the other manager at said precinct, changed the place of holding the election for said precinct from the office of county treasurer. Deponent further swears that the change aforesaid was not known to him until nearly dark on the evening preceding the election.

ORLANDO SHEPPARD.

Sworn to before me this 10th November, 1876.

J. C. SHEPPARD,
Notary Public.

XXXIV.

AN ARMED GUARD OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS AT PRECINCT NO. 2.

State of South Carolina, county of Edgefield:

Personally appeared before me James T. Bacon, who, being duly sworn, says on oath that he is a citizen of Edgefield County, and that he resides in the village of Edgefield; that on Tuesday, the 7th of November, he was present at precinct No. 2, at Edgefield Court-House, near Macedonia Church, about three-quarters of a mile from the Court-House; that he was present when Lieutenant Hoyt went into the academy where the election was being held with four United States soldiers. While in there he saw them place cartridges in their guns. That at the time of loading their guns there was no conflict between the voters. During the day they kept a guard with muskets, with bayonets fixed, of six men at the door of the precinct, and two at the window where the voters departed after having deposited their ballots; that the officer designated the voters, ten at a time, with the point of his sword, or otherwise. This deponent further states that he was present nearly the whole day, and he saw no disturbance or acts of intimidation on the part of any one. This deponent further states that a company of about thirty-two men were stationed at the church, about fifty yards from the voting-precinct, in charge of two United States officers.

JAMES T. BACON.

Sworn to before me this 10th November, 1876.

J. C. SHEPPARD,
Notary Public.

XXXV.

POLLING-PLACE ILLEGALLY CHANGED AT PRECINCT NO. 2.

South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally came before me, M. A. Markent, who, being duly sworn, says that he was duly appointed and qualified as a manager of the election at the Edgefield Court-House precinct No. 2; that the commissioners of election in and for said county advertised according to law that the election at said precinct would be held in the office of the county treasurer, in the village of Edgefield, to which place deponent believed it to be his duty to appear pursuant to the advertisement of the said commissioners of election; that two of the managers of election at said precinct, viz, Charles Holmes and John Mardenborough, without the knowledge or consent, or without any manner of consulta-

tion with deponent, changed the place of holding the election for said precinct from the office of county treasurer to Macedonia Church, a point about one-half or three-quarters of a mile from the office of the county treasurer.

Deponent further swears that after the said change had been made as aforesaid, without his knowledge or consent, he suggested to the managers aforesaid that the election for said precinct should be held as nearly as possible to the office of the county treasurer, and proposed to secure a comfortable and suitable building for said purpose; to all of which suggestions and propositions the said managers objected.

M. A. MARKENT.

Sworn to before me this 10th of November, 1876.

J. C. SHEPPARD,
Notary Public South Carolina.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXXVI.

REPEATING AT RICHARDSONVILLE PRECINCT.

South Carolina, Edgefield County :

Before me came Richmond Mobley and Charles Johnson, who, being duly sworn, made oath that they were managers of the election which was held at Richardsonville precinct; that there was not a fair election at the said ballot-box; to wit: Repeating was done to our knowledge, without any hinderance. Parties who we know repeated, viz: Samuel Webb, jr., Wade Taylor, and Jack Brooks; and to the best of our knowledge and belief there were many others. Hence we enter this our solemn protest against the said election.

RICHMOND MOBLEY.

CHARLES JOHNSON, his x mark.

Sworn to before me November 7, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XXXVII.

STRANGERS VOTED AT RICHARDSONVILLE PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield County :

Personally appeared before me Augustus Glover, who, upon oath, says that he was a supervisor at Richardsonville on the day of election, November 7, 1876; that a large number of unknown persons to him voted at said precinct, and upon his inquiring their residence they replied that it was none of his d——d business; that he is an old resident at Richardsonville and knows that they were strangers; that Wade Taylor and John Rumbo voted at Richardsonville, and he is informed that they voted at other precincts.

AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

Sworn to before me this 11th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XXXVIII.

REPEATING AT RICHARDSONVILLE PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield County:

Personally came Thomas Johnson, who, being duly sworn, made oath that he is United States marshal and was at the Richardsonville precinct; that there was not a fair election at said precinct. He knows that Wade Taylor did repeat and many others whom your deponent does not know by name.

Your deponent enters his solemn protest against the said election.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXXIX.

U. S. DEPUTY MARSHAL DRIVEN OFF FROM JOHNSON'S PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, Richland County:

Personally appeared before me Charles Cobb, who, being duly sworn, says that he was a commissioned and duly-qualified deputy marshal of the United States Government, and was acting as such at Johnson's precinct, Edgefield County, at the general election held in said county on the 7th day of November, instant, and that in consequence of threats against his life, and because he believed his life to be in imminent danger from democrats at that poll, he was obliged to desist from voting, and to abandon his duty at that place. Deponent has reason to believe that other republican voters were kept from voting and had to leave that poll for the same reason that he did.

CHARLES COBB.

Sworn to before me this 20th November, 1876.

LAWRENCE CAIN,
Notary Public.

XL.

GEORGIANS AND MINORS VOTE AT JOHNSON'S PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, Richland County:

Personally appeared before me Jonas Hammond, who, being duly sworn, says that he was qualified and commissioned as a manager of elections at Johnson's precinct, in Edgefield County, on November 7, 1876, and that of his own knowledge he swears that votes were cast there by minors, persons who resided in Georgia, and persons not qualified to vote, who were brought there on the train on the Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad.

JONAS ^{his} + HAMMOND.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 20th November, 1876.

LAWRENCE CAIN,
Notary Public.

XLI.

GEORGIANS AND MINORS VOTE AT JOHNSON'S PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, Richland County :

Personally appeared before me P. B. Moore, who, being duly sworn, says that he was qualified and commissioned as manager of elections at Johnson's precinct, in Edgefield County, at the general election of November 7, 1876, and of his own knowledge swears that minors voted at that precinct, and also persons who came on the train on the Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad, who were unknown to deponent, and whom he was informed, and believes, were citizens of the State of Georgia.

P. B. MOORE.

Sworn to before me this 20th November, 1876.

LAWRENCE CAIN,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of originals in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XLII.

BALLOTS STOLEN FROM THE BOX AT LIBERTY HILL.

South Carolina, Edgefield County :

Personally appeared before me W. M. Gilchrist, supervisor, and Thomas Bettis, manager, who, upon being duly sworn, say that on Tuesday, November 7, 1876, at Liberty Hill, at the polls, they saw one G. J. Separd steal tickets from the box, and on questioning him about it he acknowledged the same.

WILLIAM GILCHRIST.

THOMAS ^{his} + BETTIS.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XLIII.

GEORGIANS VOTING AT LIBERTY HILL.

South Carolina, Edgefield County :

Personally appeared before me W. M. Gilchrist, supervisor, Thomas Bettis, marshal, and W. H. Gilchrist, manager, who, upon being duly sworn, say that on Tuesday, November 7, 1876, at Liberty Hill, at the polls, one John Blackwell, of Edgefield, and one ——— Burton, of Augusta, Ga., who is personally known to deponents, voted at Liberty Hill, and so did one Marcus Loukeware, who is personally known to them, voted under an assumed name.

W. H. GILCHRIST.

WM. GILCHRIST.

THOMAS ^{his} + BETTIS.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

XLIV.

REPUBLICAN VOTERS BEATEN, MALTREATED, AND DRIVEN AWAY FROM
LIBERTY HILL BOX.

State of South Carolina, Edgefield County :

Personally before me comes William Gilchrist, who, upon being duly sworn, says that he was United States supervisor at Liberty Hill on November 7, 1876; that many republicans, because of the violence of the white men, were compelled to return home without voting, and that many were beaten and otherwise maltreated; that one John Cheatham did curse him and strike him, and told him to leave the polls or he would shoot his head off; and the said John Cheatham did get between him and the box and excluded it entirely from his view.

WILLIAM GILCHRIST, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

JESSE JONES, C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XLV.

DEMOCRATIC PROTEST AGAINST COUNTING VOTES CAST AT EDGEFIELD
PRECINCT NO. 2.

State of South Carolina, county of Edgefield :

To D. R. Duresen, George W. Holland, and Jesse Jones, constituting the board of county canvassers in and for the said county of the said State :

The undersigned hereby give notice that we object to and protest against the action of the commissioners of election, or a majority of them, in changing the Edgefield Court-House precinct No. 2 from the treasurer's office to Macedonia Church, upon the following reasons, to wit :

First. Because the change of the precinct from the office of the county treasurer to Macedonia Church, a distance of about one-half a mile, was without authority of law, and in violation of law.

Second. That no legal notice was given of said change.

Third. Because there was no necessity for said change, as no person objected that the election should be held in the office of the county treasurer, where it had been customarily held for years.

Fourth. Because the commissioners of election advertised that the election at Edgefield Court-House precinct No. 2 would be held in the office of the county treasurer, and the change to the Macedonia Church was made by Charles Holmes and ——— Mardenborough, two of the board of managers at said precinct, without the knowledge or consent of M. A. Markent, the other manager at and for the said precinct, and without the knowledge or consent of Orlando Sheppard, one of the United States supervisors at said precinct.

Fifth. That the election at the Edgefield Court-House precinct No. 2, held as aforesaid at Macedonia Church, was made void by the unnecessary, arbitrary, unlawful, and unconstitutional presence of United States troops, there having been no disturbance or other facts to warrant their presence.

Sixth. Because a United States officer, Lieutenant Hoyt, with four

United States soldiers, entered and took possession of the said precinct, and occupied the building in which the election was being held, armed and equipped with loaded rifles and other paraphernalia of war, greatly to the terror of managers and voters, and in manifest violation of law and the Constitution of the United States.

M. C. BUTLER.	W. D. JENNINGS, M. D.
J. A. DOZIER.	W. B. PENN.
H. W. ADDISON.	N. S. GRIFFIN.
H. W. TOMPKINS.	J. A. CHEATHAM.
W. E. LYNCH.	JAMES R. BEE.
JAS. T. BACON.	R. G. BONHAM.
THOS. J. ADAMS.	A. J. NORRIS.
GEORGE LAKE.	J. A. RICHARDSON.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LAURENS COUNTY.

I.

PROTEST AGAINST ELECTION FRAUDS AND VIOLENCE.

State of South Carolina, Laurens county:

We, the undersigned, voters of the county and State aforesaid, do hereby, on oath, depose and say: That a most lamentable and deplorably unsettled state of affairs does now and has for the past two months existed in the aforesaid county; without law, we have had no peace; life has been and now is in many cases endangered, while fears of bodily harm, deprivation of rights and property, or molestation in one form or another, are entertained by a very large body of our citizens. At the recent election for President and Vice-President of the United States, as also for our State and local officers, there was not one republican voter in the aforesaid county who felt perfectly free, as a citizen in this country should feel, in the exercise of his franchise. Armed intimidation, organized so perfectly as to imperil the safety of life and the security of property, has taken the place of all law, and there is no right in the whole category of human rights, and no happiness which can be attained thereby but what are painfully imperiled by the minions of hate and proscription who have brought this reign of terror upon us. We are without government in the face of this terror; we have no officers of the law to whom we can appeal, that do not fear to act, and we do not know when we are safe in the exercise of any right which we should be at liberty to enjoy. Hundreds of republicans at the recent election remained from the polls through fear of harm in some manner or form; others voted the democratic ticket as a means of self-protection, and many others are now hid away and absent from home, and fear to return. Situated thus, we maintain that we have had no election. Our opponents voted in every way and form, and as often as they pleased, unchallenged, because few dare challenge the formidable organization they represent, which sets all law, all government, and all respect for God and man aside.

Andy Fisher, Deputy U. S. Marshal.

E. M. Souber, his x mark.

H. McDaniels, his x mark.

Samuel McDaniels, his x mark.

Aaron Elmore, his x mark.

Jeremiah Marrs, his x mark.

G. P. Flemming.

Henry Elmore, his x mark.

A. T. B. Hunter.

P. S. Souber.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original, now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

II.

PROTEST OF CITIZENS AGAINST COUNTING THE VOTE OF LAURENS COUNTY.

State of South Carolina, Laurens County :

To the honorable the State board of canvassers, Columbia, S. C.:

The undersigned, citizens of Laurens County, by reason of certain actings and doings hereinafter mentioned, protest and object against the certifying of the election of any of the persons voted for in said county for any of the offices, national, State, or county, at the general election lately held, to wit, on the 7th day of November instant, in the said county of Laurens, on the following grounds :

1. Because a general system for the intimidation of republican voters was resorted to in the said county of Laurens anterior to and pending the election aforesaid, such intimidation consisting of threats of violence; the constant raiding by night over said county of armed bands of democrats; the picketing and obstructing of highways by democrats, and thus preventing republicans from reaching the polls; the frequent discharge of firearms at and near the houses and places of resort of republicans; the continual use of abusive and insulting language, and the threatened discharge of tenants in the event of their exercising the right of suffrage in antagonism to the claims of the candidates on the democratic ticket.

2. Because many republicans were afraid to vote in accordance with their own wishes because of the intimidation aforesaid, or voted the democratic ticket solely to protect themselves from the consequences which were threatened to attach to them in the event of their doing contrariwise.

3. Because at the boxes at Hamilton, Clinton, and Laurens precincts divers unnaturalized persons voted, whilst other persons voted and repeated their votes.

4. Because at Hamilton precinct the chairman of the board of managers was so harassed by abuse and threats that he was impeded in the fair and impartial discharge of his official duties, while at other places duly appointed and commissioned officers of the law were in the same way threatened and interfered with.

5. Because so illegal and fraudulent was the manner in which the election throughout the county was conducted, that one of the commissioners of the election, whose affidavit is appended herewith, signed the return of the board of commissioners under protest, as appears on the face of said return, and then only because, as he deposes, he felt that his life would be jeopardized if he declined to affix his signature.

And so the undersigned, citizens as aforesaid, for the various reasons assigned, all of which can and will be substantiated in a legal way before any proper tribunal, do solemnly protest against the declaration of the election of any person voted for at the said election in Laurens County on the 7th day of November aforesaid, such election being so tainted with fraud, and having been so controlled by intimidation and violence, as to be absolutely nugatory and void in form and in fact.

Y. J. P. Owens.

N. T. B. Hunter.

Gus Henderson, his x mark.

Daniel Wheeler, his x mark.

Moses Parks, his x mark.

Isaac Jordan, his x mark.

Wade Henderson, his x mark.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original, on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

III.

REPUBLICANS FEAR FOR THEIR LIVES IN LAURENS.

State of South Carolina, Laurens County :

Personally appeared before me the following-named persons, and made oath that they are citizens of the county of Laurens, in the State aforesaid, and duly-qualified voters thereof; that for several weeks prior to and until the closing of the polls at the close of the general election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, a general and perfectly-organized system of intimidation had existed on the part of the democratic party in that county toward all persons known to be connected or identified with the republican party in said county; that this intimidation was for the purpose of overawing and keeping from the polls all persons who, from fear or otherwise, would not vote the democratic ticket, and has been waged with such determination and violence as to make all republicans feel insecure in their lives, their homes, their rights, and property; that this feeling of insecurity and fear did influence them and many others in the said county to remain away from the polls on the day of the aforesaid election, and, therefore, that a full expression of the people was not had at said election; that they could not and did not vote because of the intimidation that held them in bondage; and that they, therefore, do solemnly and firmly protest against said election.

John Hamilton.

Essex McCray, his x mark.

Simons Austin, his x mark.

Columbus White, his x mark.

Jack Randolph, his x mark.

Henry Young, his x mark.

Moses Park, his x mark.

Sampson Johnson, his x mark.

William Wike, his x mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 12th November, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, S. C.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original, now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

IV.

TERROR AND FEAR AMONG REPUBLICANS IN LUARENS.

State of South Carolina, Laurens County :

Personally appeared before me G. P. Flemming, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was one of the managers of election at polling-precinct No. 4, Laurens Court-House, in said county and State; that prior to the day of election, held November 7, 1876, his life had been repeatedly threatened; that he had heard of these threats through other parties; that on the day of said election he was repeatedly told by members of the democratic clubs that after that day the public road

would be his home; that language of like character had before and was on the day of election freely used by members of the democratic clubs toward republican voters; that a general system of intimidation, terror, and fear did exist in said county, and had long been practiced toward republicans, till many were afraid to approach the polls on the day of election, and had, therefore, no opportunity to vote; that this system of intimidation had prevented a fair and free election at any polling-precinct in Laurens County; that he does not and has not felt for some time that his own life was safe; that he is satisfied he runs further risk of life or ill-treatment at the hands of members of these democratic clubs when testifying to their outrages and threats; and that all republicans in said county stand in the same fear. Many voters are now absent from home for self-protection; others have voted the democratic ticket for safety to themselves and families. Under such a state of affairs it is impossible that a full and free expression of the public franchise could be had, and republicans generally consider that the election of November 7th was nothing short of an outrageous farce and a mockery on republican government.

G. P. FLEMMING.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, State South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

V.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT OF RIFLE-CLUBS PREVENTS A FAIR ELECTION AT HAMILTON.

State of South Carolina, Laurens County :

Personally appeared before me Raiford Stewart, who on oath deposes and says that he was chairman of the board of managers at the Hamilton precinct box, in the county and State aforesaid, at the general election held on the 7th of November, 1876; that throughout that day abusive, insulting, violent, and threatening language was very generally used by the members of the democratic clubs who resided in that precinct, and who came from other portions of said county, towards persons who voted or desired to vote the republican ticket, with a view of intimidating and preventing such votes being cast; that these threats were usually of a general character, and to the effect that such voters would be turned from their houses and places of employment, and have to leave the county, &c.; that the effect of this intimidation, as practiced throughout the campaign, and the attitude and demeanor of the organized democracy on that day, made many voters remain from the polls through fear, and led others to vote the democratic ticket as a matter of self-protection, who otherwise would and desired to vote the republican ticket; that for these and other reasons, growing out of the intimidation waged, there was not and could not have been a fair and free expression of the suffrages of the people at that polling-precinct, and from his knowledge of affairs in said county, and the evidence which might

be obtained if witnesses did not stand in fear of harm in one way or another, there has not and could not have been a fair and free election by the people in said county; that many persons are now hid away from their houses who voted the republican ticket, and many have been turned out of home and refused further employment who did not vote the republican ticket; that as a result of the intimidation hereinbefore related, the usual republican majority at said precinct overcome, and a large democratic majority secured.

RAIFORD STUART.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, S. C.

We concur in the foregoing statement of Raiford Stuart.

DERRIE ^{his} + HAMILTON,
^{mark.}
Manager at Hamilton Poll.
P. H. McDANIEL,
Supervisor Hamilton Poll.

Sworn to before me as above.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, S. C.

I fully concur in and make oath that the foregoing statement of Raiford Stuart, as it relates to Laurens County, is correct and true, and that the intimidation practiced by the opposition to the republican party has been effectual in keeping many voters from going to the polls at every precinct in the county, and that no free exercise of the elective franchise was or could be had at the election on the 7th inst.

E. M. SOUBER, his x mark,
Manager Poll.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, S. C., No. 3, Laurens C. H.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1876.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

VI.

REPUBLICANS ARRESTED AT THE POLLS ON FRIVOLOUS CHARGES AT LAURENS C. H.

State of South Carolina, Richland County:

Personally appeared before me John B. Hubbard, who, being duly sworn, says that he was present at the polls in Laurens Court-House nearly all day on the 7th day of November, inst., where the general election in the county of Laurens was held, and of his own knowledge says that the arrest of some republican voters upon frivolous and baseless pretexts caused a large number of the legally-qualified republican voters of the said county of Laurens to become alarmed and leave the polls without exercising their right of suffrage; that deponent knows that most of those who were so arrested, as aforesaid, were discharged with-

out on the day after the election, by the proper legal tribunal, no evidence having been adduced to substantiate the charge upon which the persons were so arrested, as aforesaid; that on the nights of Sunday and Monday preceding the day of said election, large bodies of men were continually riding in and out of said town of Laurens, shouting and yelling in a way that was calculated, and deponent has reason to believe was designed, to intimidate the republican voters of said county.

JNO. B. HUBBARD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this November 20, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, S. C.

State of South Carolina, Richland County:

Personally appeared before me Charles Barnum, who, being duly sworn, says that he was a duly qualified and commissioned deputy marshal of the United States, and was present in Laurens Court-House on the day of the late general election, and for some days preceding and one day after said election, and that of his own knowledge he deposes that the statements contained in the above affidavit of John B. Hubbard are true.

CHAS. BARNUM.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this November 20, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, S. C.

State of South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

VII.

REPUBLICANS DRIVEN FROM THE POLLS AT YOUNG'S STORE.

State of South Carolina, Richland County:

Personally appeared G. F. Hunter, who, being duly sworn, says he was a duly appointed and qualified manager of election at Young's store box, in Laurens County, at the general election held in that county on the 7th day of November instant; that at that precinct a general system of intimidating republican voters was practiced by the democrats; threats, abusive and insulting language, were freely resorted to, and many republicans who had come there for the purpose of voting retired from the polls without doing so, and stated to deponent that they were afraid that their lives would be taken if they attempted to vote the republican ticket; that in consequence of this terrorism only a few republican votes were cast, most of them being the votes of personal friends of deponent, who had accompanied him to that precinct and remained and voted there, because they desired him to have the benefit of their presence and protection, as they believed his life to be endangered by the fact of his being a republican manager of election.

G. F. HUNTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th November, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. H. D. BYRON,
Notary Public, S. C.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

VIII.

HOW DEMOCRATIC REFORMERS CONDUCT "A FAIR ELECTION" IN LAURENS.

South Carolina, Richland County:

Personally appeared W. H. Rutherford, who, being duly sworn, says that he is a citizen of Laurens County, and was duly appointed and commissioned as a commissioner of election for Laurens County, in the general election held on the 7th day of November instant; that on the day of said election, and previous, a general system of intimidating republican voters was resorted to by the democrats; threats and violence were general, and abusive and insulting language was used to republicans. Democrats rode over the county by night, with yells and jeers, and fire-arms of various descriptions were discharged; that at the polls various devices were used to prevent the republicans from exercising their right of suffrage; they were challenged on the shallowest pretext, and if they voted, did so with the impending threat that they would be immediately arrested. Some were so arrested without just cause, and committed to jail, and this fact kept many legal voters from voting, as they feared to suffer the same fate; that so universal was this system of intimidation that deponent, influenced by this knowledge, and also by a personal observation of the illegal way in which the election was conducted in some particulars, did not feel justified in subscribing to the returns of the election in his official capacity as commissioner, and only consented to do so under protest, as said return will show on its face, when he became satisfied that his life would be placed in jeopardy if he declined to so subscribe the said returns.

W. H. RUTHERFORD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this November 16, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, State of South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

IX.

REPUBLICANS PREVENTED FROM VOTING AT CLINTON.

South Carolina, Richland County:

Personally appears David H. Johnson, who, being sworn, says that he was a duly appointed and qualified manager of election at Clinton, in Laurens County, South Carolina, in the election held on the 7th day of November, 1876; that in the morning of the day of election the democrats surrounded the window at which the voting was being done

and by threats and noisy demonstrations intimidated many republican voters and prevented them from voting; that early in the day a republican was seized by the democrats and locked up in a box-car on a charge of voting twice, and others were threatened with arrest if they voted the republican ticket, and by such means many republicans were deprived of their right to vote and a fair election was prevented.

DAVID H. JOHNSON.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of November, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. H. D. BYRON,
Notary Public, S. C.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

X.

State of South Carolina, Laurens County:

Personally appeared before me Lewis Moore, who on oath deposes and says that Dr. John Smith voted at Hamilton precinct on the 7th day of November, 1876; that Rafor Stewart, chairman of the board of managers at that precinct, is a witness to the fact; and that he voted at the four polling-precincts at Laurens Court-House also on the same day, as seen by himself, and that Dave Hamilton, Perry H. McDaniel, Dave Mack, are witnesses to the fact.

LEWIS MOORE, his x mark.

Sworn to before me November 13, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, State of South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XI.

FRIGHTFUL OATHS, JEERS, AND DISCHARGING OF FIRE-ARMS DRIVE
REPUBLICANS FROM THE POLLS IN LAURENS.

State of South Carolina, Richland County:

Personally appeared James O. Ladd, who, being duly sworn, says that he is a duly qualified and commissioned deputy marshal of the United States, was present in that capacity at Laurens Court-House at the election on the 7th of November instant; that while en route to that point the day preceding said election he saw on different stations on the Laurens Railroad, in said county, squads of men mounted and ready to mount who were part of a general organization whose avowed purpose was to overawe and intimidate republicans. By their remarks they conveyed the idea that threats and violent conduct would impress many republicans with fears of personal safety on the day of or succeeding said election, and thereby influence them to remain away from the polls or "vote with us," meaning the democrats; that at Clinton, S. C., the present

terminus of said railroad, there was quite a body of men, with horses saddled, ready to mount and scour that section in furtherance of this plan of intimidation; that he arrived at Laurens Court-House about 9 o'clock in the morning. Before 10 o'clock the public peace and quiet at the court-house was violently disturbed by yells of a turbulent and frightful character, coming from all quarters and lasting continually during the night, accompanied by frightful oaths, jeers, and discharging of fire-arms. These demonstrations were made by a large body or bodies of mounted men constantly moving to and fro, or passing through from one part of the county to the other. Their evident purpose was in furtherance of the aforesaid plan of intimidation by frightening and driving off the large number of colored republicans who had congregated at and in the vicinity of the court-house from a large adjacent territory, there being four polling-places at and near the court-house. As a result, many colored voters did not even approach the court-house for fear of violence or bodily harm, and many returned to their homes before the opening of the polls the following morning, and did not attend the polls during the election.

That during the day of the election it was painfully apparent that this system of intimidation must have been waged for some time, and was of a grave and serious character. Opportunity sufficient for all to vote could and did obtain during the day, but as early as 9 o'clock, when the polls had been open but three hours, republicans commenced returning to their homes without having voted. The effect of the democratic intimidation was now apparent, for frivolous challenges and threats of arrest on trivial and groundless charges, made effective by the actual arrest of perhaps two or three colored men on the charge of repeating, was all-sufficient, and did lead many republicans to return home without voting. A positive assurance of ample protection, not only on that day, but in the future, when the excitement of campaign and election might be over, was what seemed essential, as these republicans do assert that the real danger they fear is in the future, when the protection of the United States marshals and United States troops are withdrawn from them.

JAS. O. LADD.

Sworn to and subscribed before me November 20, 1876.

LAWRENCE CAIN,
Notary Public, S. C.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1876.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XII.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY REPUBLICANS PREVENTED FROM VOTING AT NEW HOPE CHURCH.

South Carolina, Richland County:

Personally appears David J. Spry, who on oath says that he was a duly appointed and qualified manager at Cross Hill Precinct, New Hope Church box, in Laurens County, South Carolina, on the 7th day of November, 1876, at the general election.

That as such manager of election he saw, at 10 o'clock a. m. on election-day, as many as three hundred republicans who wished to vote, and that but one hundred and fifty of them voted. The others were prevented from voting by the attitude and conduct of the democrats who were present, who uttered threats of discharging their hands if they voted the republican ticket; firing off pistols, and obstructing the voting by delays and frivolous causes of challenge.

That two different men separately came to this deponent—and he saw the same act done to others—and put a pistol to his breast and threatened this deponent that if he voted the republican ticket they would kill him; and when this deponent voted the republican ticket he was told, "Never mind; we will get even with you to night."

During the canvass of the ballots at night, this deponent was surrounded by a large number of democrats; and when the deponent drew the ballots from the box it was found that two, and sometimes more, democratic tickets were folded together, and numbered probably (to the best of deponent's judgment) one hundred ballots more than should have been voted; deponent was prevented by force, and the display of pistols by the democrats, from comparing the number of ballots cast with the number of names on the poll-list—the clerk of the managers refusing to tell the deponent the number of names on the poll-list; and deponent was compelled to submit to allowing the surplus democratic ballots to be counted, his desire to reject all but one ballot found in each of the packages being overruled by the crowd of armed democrats. During the canvass as aforesaid two republican tickets were found inclosing other tickets; that is to say, in two instances of two republican tickets folded together were found, and the crowd of democrats compelled deponent to burn all of such tickets, and not count one of them. That during the canvass of the votes as aforesaid, there was but one republican present in the room and that was deponent's co-manager, who stated to this deponent that he voted the democratic ticket because his life was threatened if he did not do so. Deponent saw many republicans with republican ballots in their hands, who were pulled about roughly by democrats, and threatened with being turned in the big road—meaning a discharge from employment—together with the pointing of pistols at them, who were compelled against their will to vote the democratic ticket.

DAVID J. SPRY.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of November, 1876, at Columbia, S. C.

[SEAL.]

H. H. D. BYRON,
Notary Public, S. C.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original, now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State at Columbia this 23th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XIII.

GENERAL INTIMIDATION—REPUBLICANS PREVENTED FROM VOTING—
ARRESTS ON FRIVOLOUS PRETEXTS.

South Carolina, County of Richland:

Personally appeared W. D. Dunlap, who, being duly sworn, says that he was a duly appointed and qualified manager of election at Clinton

box precinct, Laurens County, at the general election held in that county on the 7th day of November, inst. That at that precinct a general system of intimidation of republican voters prevailed. Democrats surrounded the polls and tried to keep republicans from voting. Others told republicans who had voted, that they would employ them no longer. Republicans were arrested without any authority, upon frivolous pretexts, and all manner of charges were made in order to deter others from voting.

W. D. DUNLAP.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this November 17th, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public S. C.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original, now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XIV.

THREATS—DEPRIVATION OF HOME AND EMPLOYMENT—DRIVEN FROM POLLS.

State of South Carolina, Richland County :

Personally appeared Ira W. Rice, clerk of the court at Laurens Court-House, in the county of Laurens and State aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, says that for some time previous to the election held in Laurens County on the 7th inst., a general system of intimidation had prevailed on the part of the democratic party towards all republicans in said county. This intimidation consisted in threats of personal violence and deprivation of home and employment, and in armed bodies of democrats riding throughout the county during the hours of night, and by vociferous yells and threats accompanied with discharging of various kinds of firearms at and over the houses of republicans, for the purpose of intimidating and frightening said republicans till they would, from fear, remain from the polls or join the democratic party. That because of these demonstrations of violence, many republicans were reduced to a condition of abject fear that kept them from approaching the polls on the day of said election; that others who attended at the polls, for the purpose of voting, upon witnessing the threatening demeanor and attitude of the democrats, did retire from the vicinity of the polls and return to their homes without voting; that as the result, the democrats in said county were enabled to overcome the usual republican majority in said county, and by their illegal practices to obtain a large democratic majority; that because of the intimidation stated, and the illegal practices of the democratic party, there was not, nor could there, under the circumstances, have been a fair election by the people in the aforesaid county.

IRA W. RICE.

Sworn to before me this 16th November, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, State of South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original, now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XV.

REPUBLICANS TAKE REFUGE IN THE CAMP OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland :

Personally appeared before me Moses Parks and Wade Henderson, who, being duly sworn, each for himself says, that he is a citizen of Laurens County, and was present at Laurens Court-House on the day of the late general election, namely, the 7th day of November instant; that they were each prevented from voting the republican ticket, as they desired to do, because their lives were threatened; that they took refuge in the camps of the garrison of the United States soldiers under command of Major Stuart, and remained there for protection until said garrison were ordered to Columbia, when deponents came here with the soldiers, and have remained here ever since, because they were, and still are, afraid to return home, believing that their lives will be taken by the democrats if they do.

MOSES PARKS, his x mark.

WADE HENDERSON, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this November 18, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XVI.

LIVES OF REPUBLICANS THREATENED IF THEY VOTE—DEPONENT HUNTED FOR HIS LIFE.

State of South Carolina, Richland County :

Personally appeared before me Isaac Jordan, who, being duly sworn, says that he is a citizen of Laurens County; was present at Laurens Court-House precinct on the day of the general election held in that county on the 7th day of November instant; that a general system of intimidation of republican voters was resorted to by the democrats; that the life of deponent was repeatedly threatened if he ventured to vote the republican ticket; that of his own personal knowledge a large number of republicans were kept from voting by similar threats; that on the Sunday night following the election, and on the Monday following, armed bodies of men visited the house of deponent, fired into it, searched it to find him, and said they were going to take his life; that with great difficulty deponent succeeded in escaping, and fled to this city of Columbia for protection, where he remains because he believes

and is afraid that his life will be taken if he returns to his home in Laurens.

ISAAC JORDAN, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this November 16, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XVII.

THREATS OF ASSASSINATION—HOUSE FIRED INTO—DRIVEN FROM HOME.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland :

Personally appeared before me Daniel Wheeler, who, being duly sworn, says that he is a citizen of Laurens County, and was present at Laurens Court-House precinct on the day of the election held on the 7th of November instant; that threats were made to him that if he voted the republican ticket his life would be taken, and that similar threats kept a great many persons, of his own personal knowledge, from voting the republican ticket; that on the Sunday night following the election an armed body of men came to the house of deponent and fired through it; that deponent escaped with his life, and is now in Columbia for protection, and is afraid to go home to Laurens, as he believes his life will be taken if he returns.

DANIEL WHEELER, his x mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this November 16, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, State South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XVIII.

DEMOCRATS PICKET THE ROADS—WITNESS' HOUSE FIRED INTO AND HIMSELF SHOT AT.

South Carolina, Richland County :

Personally appears Gus. Henderson, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is a citizen of Laurens County, South Carolina; that on the morning of the day of the last general election, November 7, 1876, this deponent, in company with Joe Smith, Allen Cunningham, and James Campbell, going to Laurens Court-House to vote, and on the road from Cross Hill to Laurens Court-House, near the latter place he found the road blockaded or picketed by a body of democrats in command of Hugh Leaman. Mr. Leaman commanded us to go back, or he

would make us go back. This order said Leaman accompanied with oaths, and he was joined in his orders by other democrats who were with him. Deponent and his friends went through the crowd and voted. That deponent and his friends above named left town about noon, and as they were leaving, Hugh Leaman and Colonel Fuller told deponent that half of us would be left in the woods; that voting for Chamberlain would do us no good. That after the election, to wit, Thursday, a crowd of armed men visited the house of this deponent in the night-time, and shot at this deponent as he was escaping through the window, two shots being fired and taking effect in the shutter of the window; two more shots were fired at deponent as he was going through the woods. Deponent further swears that after escaping as above stated he came to Columbia afoot, and is afraid to return to Laurens County on account of the feeling against him for having voted the republican ticket.

GUS. HENDERSON, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 17th day of November, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. H. D. BYRON,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XIX.

REPUBLICANS STOOD IN FEAR OF THEIR LIVES FOR TWO MONTHS IN
WATERLOO.

State of South Carolina, Laurens County:

Personally appeared before me John Hamilton, a citizen of Waterloo Township, in the county and State aforesaid, who, on oath, deposes and says that he was a candidate on the republican county ticket for the office of county commissioner for the county aforesaid; that on the day of the election he was approached by one Francis McGlean, an alien, who stated that he would vote for him for said office on that 7th day of November, 1876; that he counseled with said McGlean and advised him that he was not a citizen, and could not legally vote at said election, and that he would lay himself liable to arrest for illegal voting if he attempted to exercise it; that said McGlean thereafter did vote at the Hamilton precinct poll, and he, Hamilton, challenged his vote at the poll before the managers of election, saying that "he was not entitled to vote;" that John Sullivan stood near after said McGlean had polled his vote, and defiantly told me to have McGlean arrested, when several persons remarked that "if they arrested him, they would have to arrest a good many more;" that one Lemuel Daniel did then and there read, or attempt to read, certain laws relating to the right of suffrage, to convince this McGlean that he had a right to vote; that this law was read at the request of one of the managers; but the law read, or the portions of law read, did not apply to the case of an alien; and deponent further swears that the terribly unsettled state of the public mind is painfully embarrassing to all good citizens, bordering as it does on open revolt against the peace and dignity of good, lawful government, in that many persons do stand in fear of life or bodily harm, because of

the organized intimidation which has been so generally waged during the campaign of the past two months; that he himself does not feel safe in volunteering information of violations of the law and breaches of the peace; that he was afraid to, and did not vote at the election on the 7th of November, 1876, and considers that there has not, and, under the circumstances, could not be a fair and free election in said county; that the managers of election at said precinct, William Dunn, John Sullivan, and others, are witnesses to the illegal voting hereinbefore stated, and cannot be otherwise as to the other facts herein set forth.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, State South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original, now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XX.

PISTOL DRAWN ON VOTER—RIOTOUS CONDUCT AT THE POLLS.

State of South Carolina, Laurens County:

Personally appeared before me B. L. Jordan, who, on oath, deposes and says that he was present at New Hope polling precinct, in the county and State aforesaid, and performing the duties of United States deputy marshal, duly appointed as such by proper authority; that at said precinct Dr. Wilbour, Dr. McSwain, and several others, did threaten to drive him from said polling-precinct box, and used abusive, threatening, and insulting language to hinder him in the performance of his duty, and to frighten away and deter republican voters from said precinct; that in furtherance of their purposes one ——— Boyd drew his pistol and threatened to use it upon some person in the crowd around the poll, who was out of his (Jordan's) sight, or so situated that he (Jordan) could not recognize him; that the conduct of the democrats generally during the day was so defiant and overbearing that many republicans could not vote through fear of bodily harm, and that there was not and could not have been a free exercise of the elective franchise at that poll in consequence thereof; that he made no arrests as deputy marshal, because he would have been powerless as situated.

B. L. JORDAN,
Deputy United States Marshal.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXI.

A REPEATER IDENTIFIED.

State of South Carolina, Laurens County :

Personally appeared Aaron Elmore, who, being duly sworn, says that he is a citizen of Hunter's Township, in the county and State aforesaid; that he saw Fate Chandler vote at one of the precincts at the court-house in said county, on the 7th day of November, 1876, and that the said Chandler did also vote at Clinton box precinct, and that West Taylor is a witness to the fact.

AARON ^{his} + ELMORE.
mark.

Sworn to before me this November 13, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, State South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXII.

A REPUBLICAN ATTACKED BY DEMOCRATS WITH PISTOLS.

State of South Carolina, Laurens County :

Personally appeared before me Columbus White, a citizen and a qualified voter of the county and State aforesaid, who deposes and says that on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1876, at the court-house in Laurens Court-House, S. C., while — Patterson was addressing an assemblage of republicans, at which he was present as a listener, about 2 or 3 o'clock p. m., he was confronted and attacked by George Young with threatening and abusive language, viz: "God damn you, if you don't hush, I'll shoot your damn brains out," at the same time drawing his pistol and cocking it. As he attempted to fire, Mr. Thomas Crews caught his arm and threw it up, when said George Young snatched away from said Crews, saying "God damn you, let me alone; I'll shoot him (Columbus White) in spite of hell." After releasing himself from Thomas Crews he again attempted to bring his pistol to aim on me, when said Crews again interfered, snatching his arm, and, with others, taking him away. As Young attempted the second time to shoot at me, Dick Watts also steps up and draws his pistol, and evidently intended to assist said Young in his attack against me. The only cause of this attack was that I was a republican, cheering at a republican meeting, which was being addressed by a republican speaker. I consider my life in danger at the hands of this man and his associates, who have waged a most cruel and determined intimidation against all republicans during the campaign of the last few weeks. He threatened yesterday, November 12th, to kill me, saying that "if he had me out of town he would cut the hash off my bones." He and his associates entertain the same animosity toward all republicans in this county, and their threats have kept hundreds of voters from exercising the right of suffrage at the polls in a free and uninterrupted manner. My own case is only one of hundreds who have been threatened in one way or another.

There was no free, fair, and honest expression of the suffrages of the people in this county at the election on the 7th inst. Such an election was an utter impossibility.

COLUMBUS WHITE, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, State of South Carolina.

Witnesses:

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

THOMAS CREWS.

MARK HUNTER.

DAVY RICE.

HILLERY GLENN.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

A. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XIII.

ANOTHER REPEATER IDENTIFIED.

State of South Carolina, Laurens County:

Personally appeared before me Lewis Moore, a citizen of Waterloo Township, of the county and State aforesaid, who, on oath, deposes and says: That he saw Henry Bobow vote at two different polling-precincts at Laurens Court House, S. C., at the election on the 7th day of November, 1876.

LEWIS MOORE, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hanye, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXIV.

REPUBLICANS TO PROTECT THEIR LIVES AND HOMES VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State of South Carolina, Laurens County:

Personally appeared before me Alexander Copeland, a duly-qualified voter of the county and State aforesaid, who deposes and says: That prior to the election had on the 7th day of November, 1876, his life was repeatedly threatened. That John Young, Dick Leak, and Noah Johnson had threatened his life if he dared to vote the republican ticket. That William Young and Spencer Harris have also made threats against him prior to and since the election. That an alarming, excited, and dan-

gerous state of affairs, growing out of the general intimidation waged before and since the election on the part of the democrats of said county, has made hundreds of republicans apprehend danger to their lives or violence to their persons. That in order to retain their homes republicans without number feared to, and did not, go to the polls on the day of the election. That there has been no peaceable, quiet, and fair election for President and Vice-President of the United States, or for governor and other State and county officers. That the alarming state of affairs existing because of the intimidation hereinbefore stated rendered a fair and free election an utter impossibility. That some republicans, to protect their lives and houses, voted the democratic ticket. That throughout the night of the 5th and 6th of November, 1876, prior to the election, and on the night of the 7th of November, 1876, following the election, large bodies of armed men rode in all directions throughout the county, making night hideous with vociferous shrieks and yells, accompanied with discharging of fire-arms, for the purpose of terrifying the republicans and keeping them from the polls. I voted the republican ticket, but do solemnly protest against said election.

ALEXANDER COPELAND, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 29th day of December, 1876.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State

REPORT

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

PART II.

VALIDITY OF THE LEGISLATURE.

“THE MACKEY REPORT.”

[Reprint.]

REPORT
OF THE
SPECIAL COMMITTEE
OF THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA,

Relative to the Organization of that Body,
and the Constitutional Validity thereof.

Adopted December 21, 1876.

COLUMBIA, S. C.:
REPUBLICAN PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1876.

REPORT.

The special committee of this house, appointed under the following resolution :

Resolved, That a special committee of five, of which the speaker shall be chairman, be appointed for the purpose of preparing a report relative to the organization of the house of representatives, and such subsequent acts thereof as may seem to said committee pertinent to the matter of the constitutional validity of the said house,

beg leave to submit the following report :

In considering the question of the organization of this house, and its constitutional validity, your committee have deemed it best to present such statements of facts as seem necessary for a proper understanding of the entire case submitted to their consideration, with a full discussion of all the legal questions involved, in the following order :

I. A statement of the action of the board of State canvassers relative to members of the house of representatives, together with the grounds and reasons for such action.

II. A statement of the proceedings had in the supreme court of the State relative to members of the house of representatives.

III. The proper and legal mode of organizing the house of representatives, as established by general parliamentary law and by the law and practice of this State.

IV. A discussion of the authority of the clerk in excluding from the organization of the house of representatives all but legally-elected members having proper certificates of election.

V. A discussion of the legal question of a legislative quorum, and a statement of the precedents relating thereto.

VI. A statement of the actual facts connected with the organization of the house, and such subsequent acts thereof as are pertinent to the matter under consideration.

Following this order, your committee now proceed to consider :

I.—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS.

On the 7th November, 1876, a general election was held in this State for the election, among others, of members of the house of representatives of this State. In accordance with the laws of the State, the returns of this election were forwarded to the proper officers at the capital to be submitted to the board of State canvassers. This board met on the 10th day of November, and began the work of canvassing the returns. In the course of the canvass the board was called upon to consider the election in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens, where it was alleged, upon evidence submitted to the board, that certain unlawful influences had so far affected the election in these counties as to render it impossible for the board to determine and declare who had been duly elected.

Edgefield County.

It may be here stated that the leading evidences against the validity of the election in Edgefield County are :

First. The immense disproportion between the whole number of votes cast at this election, as compared with the entire population of the county, as exhibited by the United States census of 1870 and the State census of 1875.

By the former census (United States, 1870) the entire population of Edgefield County, as then constituted, was 42,486. This included the village of Hamburgh and the townships of Gregg, Hammond, and Schultz, having at that time, according to the same census, a population of 7,728, all of which were, in 1871, made a part of the new county of Aiken. Deducting this from the entire population, as above stated, we have left 34,758 as the population in 1870 of the territory now comprised in Edgefield County. A further deduction should here be made for the township of Shaw's Creek, fully one-third of which is also included in the county of Aiken. For this, however, we have made no deduction.

According to the State census of 1875, the entire population of Edgefield County, as now constituted, is 35,039.

The whole number of votes cast in this county at the late election, according to the returns before the board of State canvassers, was 9,374. Taking, then, either the United States census of 1870, or the State census of 1875, as giving the population of this county, the result is, that at the late election the votes cast considerably exceeded the ratio of one vote for every four inhabitants. This fact alone would throw great discredit upon the accuracy of the returns.

But, by the State census of 1875, the whole number of male persons over 21 years of age in the county of Edgefield is only 7,122, showing an excess, in the total vote cast at this election, according to the returns, of 2,252 over the entire possible vote of the county.

Second. A comparison of the vote of this county at previous elections will establish the same result as above stated.

In 1870, the entire vote of this county for governor was 8,251. In connection with the vote of this year, it should be remembered that General M. C. Butler was a candidate upon the democratic ticket for lieutenant-governor. It is fair to presume that, owing to the fact of his being a citizen of this county, and the acknowledged leader of the democratic party in that county, he brought out the full democratic strength. In the vote of 1870, as above given, is included the vote of that portion of the county which has since been made a part of the county of Aiken. By reference to the United States census of 1870, it will be found, as already stated, that the entire population of the territory now embraced in Aiken County was 7,728, which gives a voting population—reckoning by the same ratio as is established by a comparison of the entire population of the county with the whole number of males over twenty-one years of age—of, in round numbers, 1,500. Deducting this number from the entire vote, 8,251, we have 6,751 as the vote for 1870 of what constitutes the present county of Edgefield.

The aggregate vote of Edgefield County, as reported by the returns for this year, is 9,374, showing an excess over the unusually full vote of 1870 of no less than 2,623, or an excess over the vote of the entire county of Edgefield, before the present county of Aiken was established, of 1,123; or, again, an excess in the vote of the present year for the democratic candidates over the entire vote of the old county of Edgefield for General M. C. Butler in 1870 of 2,545.

In 1872, there being no democratic candidate for governor, it will be necessary to take the vote for State senator in that county as the standard of comparison. This vote, in the aggregate, was 5,374, or exactly 4,000 less than the reported vote of this year.

In 1874 the entire vote of the county was 6,298. By the United States census of 1870, the entire population of the territory embraced in the present county of Edgefield was 34,758. Allowing one voter for every five persons, the ratio established by the same census, there would have

been in this county in 1874 a total voting population of 6,951. By the State census of 1875, the whole number of males over twenty-one years of age in this county was 7,122. An examination of these figures will show that the above vote of 1874 (6,298) is very nearly six-sevenths of the entire number of persons over twenty-one years of age, according to the United States census of 1870, or the State census of 1875. The statistics of popular elections in this country have established the fact that six-sevenths of the entire voting population is the highest limit reached in any elections, except in a few extreme and exceptional cases, which do not affect the general rule as here stated.

The conclusion is, that the vote of this county in 1874 was a full vote, under all ordinary circumstances, and yet this year the reported vote of this county exceeds the vote in 1874 by 3,076. And, in this connection, it may be added that General M. W. Gary, who claims to have been elected state senator from this county at the late election, has stated, in a public card, that about 600 colored voters did not vote, which number being added to the excess just named would give an aggregate vote of 3,676 over the very full vote of 1874.

Third. The evidence before the board of State canvassers also showed that this large excess of voters over the lawful vote of the county was due to the increase exclusively of the democratic vote; for, while the vote was, at the recent election, largely increased over the vote at any previous election, yet the republican vote was decreased. This decrease in the republican vote was shown, by the evidence before the State board of canvassers, to be due not to a natural change of party connections, but to the fact of an organized and systematic plan of intimidation and violence carried on throughout the canvass and reaching its culmination on the day of the election.

The increase of the reported democratic vote of this year over the vote for General M. C. Butler in 1870, before the county of Edgefield was divided, is 2,545, and an increase over the democratic vote in 1874 of 3,367.

Fourth. The evidences before the board of canvassers also establish the fact that many of the election-officers in Edgefield County were deterred by fear of physical violence from discharging their duties according to their convictions of justice and right. This result was accomplished in various ways. Some of the managers were prevented by threats from assuming the duties of their offices at all; others, again, during the progress of the election were prevented from rejecting the votes of persons not authorized to vote; others were prevented from making such returns of the election as their judgment dictated, or from forwarding their statements or other written evidences of the fraud and violence practiced at their poll; and, finally, the republican members of the board of county canvassers were coerced by threats of violence into signing returns which they believed registered the results of this overwhelming fraud and violence rather than the free ballots of the lawful voters of this county.

Laurens County.

In Laurens County the conduct of the election in its leading features was not unlike that in Edgefield County. This additional feature appeared, that the return of the board of county canvassers was signed by but two of the three commissioners composing the board, and one of the two signers signed the returns under protest, affixing his protest to the return itself, and afterward filing his affidavit with the board of State canvassers in the following terms:

That so universal was this system of intimidation that deponent, influenced by this

knowledge, and also by a personal observation of the illegal way in which the election was conducted in some particulars, did not feel justified in subscribing to the returns of the election in his official capacity as commissioner, and only consented to do so under protest, as said return will show on its face, when he became satisfied that his life would be placed in jeopardy if he declined to so subscribe the said return.

Under these circumstances and for these causes, of which the foregoing statement is but a brief and imperfect summary, the board of State canvassers reached the conclusion that no valid and lawful election had taken place in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens, and accordingly refused to declare any persons elected from these counties.

Having concluded the discharge of their duties, the board of State canvassers adjourned *sine die* on the 22d November, 1876.

II.—PROCEEDINGS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

During the sittings of the board of State canvassers, proceedings were instituted in the supreme court for the purpose of controlling the action of the board. That the supreme court had no jurisdiction to control the board in the manner attempted, will be clear to all impartial minds when the case is fully understood. It is possible that after the work of the board was fully completed, the court could, by some process of review, have inquired into the correctness of its action as to some officers; but it was clearly beyond its power to attempt to control its action in advance of any decision by the board; and as to the declaration of the election for members of the legislature, the court could not have, either before or after the work of the board of canvassers was completed, any jurisdiction or right to interfere with, control, or modify that action. Upon this point the authorities are abundant and conclusive, but the length of this report precludes your committee from presenting them here at length. Your committee will content themselves with quoting two authorities only, in which the language is brief and pointed. Cushing, in his *Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies*, page 52, section 141, in speaking of returning-officers, says:

It remains to be observed, in conclusion, that the proceedings of these officers, from the necessity of the case, are, in the first instance, uncontrollable by any other authority whatever, so that if on the one hand, notwithstanding an election has been effected, the returning-officers refuse or neglect to make the proper return, the party thereby injured is without remedy or redress until the assembly to which he is chosen has examined his case and adjudged him to be duly elected; and, on the other hand, if the returning-officers make a return when no election has in fact taken place, or of one who is not eligible, the person returned will not only be entitled but it is his duty to assume and discharge the functions of a member until his return and election be adjudged void.

In the celebrated *Dorr* case, Chief-Justice Durfee, of Rhode Island, used the following significant language in his charge to the jury:

Courts and juries, gentlemen, do not count votes to determine whether a constitution has been adopted or a governor elected or not.

After enlarging upon this principle, he continues:

And why not? Because, if we did so, we should cease to be a mere judicial and become a political tribunal, with the whole sovereignty in our hands. Neither the people nor the legislature would be sovereign.

This view of the want of jurisdiction in the supreme court is fully sustained by the decision of Judge Bond, of the United States circuit court, in deciding the *habeas corpus* case; and from that decision we quote, as follows:

The first question, then, to be decided at this time, and upon this motion, is whether or not the supreme court of the State of South Carolina had jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter before it.

Article I, section 26, of the constitution of South Carolina, provides: "In the gov-

ernment of this commonwealth, the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of the government shall be forever separate and distinct from each other, and no person or persons exercising the functions of one of said departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other."

Section 4 of article IV of the same instrument defines the power of the supreme court thus: "The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law under such regulations as the general assembly may by law prescribe: *Provided*, The said court shall always have power to issue writs of injunction, *mandamus*, *quo warranto*, *habeas corpus*, and such other original and remedial writs as may be necessary to give it a general supervisory control over all other courts in this State."

The powers of the board of State canvassers, so far as this case is concerned, are defined by chapter VIII, title II, sections 24, 25, and 26, thus:

"SEC. 24. The board, when thus formed, shall, upon the certified copies of the statements made by the board of county canvassers, proceed to make a statement of the whole number of votes given at such election for the various officers, and for each of them voted for, distinguishing the several counties in which they were given. They shall certify such statements to be correct, and subscribe the same with their proper names.

"SEC. 25. They shall make and subscribe on the proper statement a certificate of their determination, and shall deliver the same to the secretary of state.

"SEC. 26. Upon such statements they shall then proceed to determine and declare what persons have been, by the greatest number of votes, duly elected to such offices, or either of them. They shall have power, and it is made their duty, to decide all cases under protest or contest that may arise when the power to do so does not, by the constitution, reside in some other body."

And the objection to the jurisdiction of the supreme court made by the petitioners is that they are a part of the executive department of the government, charged with the execution of a law of the State, and that they alone are authorized to canvass the votes, and that they are not subject in the exercise of their functions to the control of the judicial branch of the government.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in a very able opinion by Mr. Justice Miller, in the case of *Gaines vs. Thompson*, 7 Wallace, 347, has very clearly determined what the law is on this subject, and that is, that "if it appear that the act which the court is asked to compel the officer of the executive department of the government to do be purely ministerial, the court, having jurisdiction to issue the writ of *mandamus*, may compel the executive officer to perform his duty; but, if the act required to be done by the executive officer be not merely ministerial, but discretionary, or one about which he is to exercise his judgment, a court cannot, by *mandamus*, act directly upon the officer, and guide and control his judgment or discretion in the matters committed to his care, in the ordinary exercise of official duty;" and the court further says that "the interference of the courts with the performance of the ordinary duties of the executive departments would be productive of nothing but mischief, and we are quite satisfied that such a power was never intended to be given them;" and for this Mr. Justice Miller quotes the opinion of Chief-Justice Taney, in the case of the *Commissioner of Patents vs. Whitely*, 4 Wallace, 522; and the law is stated to the same effect in a very celebrated case in Maryland, by Mr. Chief-Justice Bowie, *Miles vs. Bradford*, 22 Md. Rep., 170, a case where the power of the governor to canvass the votes was not so broadly given as in the case at bar.

That the duty of this board of canvassers was not ministerial, but that they were clothed with a large discretion, seems to me, is very plain. They were not merely to take the returns and aggregate them; they were to canvass them; that is, they were to examine, to sift, to scrutinize them, which implies a power to reject such as were not lawful in their judgment; and more, they were to decide all cases under protest or contest that might arise, when the power to do so did not, by the constitution, reside in some other body.

They were the executive officers, appointed to declare the election of such persons as had, in their judgment, the majority of the legal votes cast. If they decided erroneously or falsely, the remedy of those candidates who thought themselves wronged was by *quo warranto*; but no court had the jurisdiction to compel the board of State canvassers to do otherwise than their own judgment dictated.

It remains now to be seen what the court was asked to do by the relators. Their suggestion sets forth: "That the board is proceeding to hear and determine all matters of contest and protest before them in regard to the election of persons who were candidates at the general election, and is proceeding to certify their determination on such contests and protests to the secretary of state." And they pray that a writ of *mandamus* may issue, commanding them to ascertain from 'the managers' returns and statements, forwarded to them by the boards of county canvassers, the persons who, at the general election held on the said 7th day of November ultimo, had the highest number of votes; and commanding them and compelling them to revoke and annul

any determination or decision which they may have made in any case of contest or protest, if any such there be."

Under the cases cited in the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, 7 Wallace, 347, *Gaines vs. Thompson*, above referred to, I am of opinion that the supreme court of the State of South Carolina had no jurisdiction to entertain any such "suggestion" or petition.

In the closing portion of his opinion Judge Bond says:

That the State board of canvassers were clothed, under the law, with discretionary powers, which required them to discriminate the votes, to determine and certify the candidates elected after scrutiny; and that they were a part of the executive department of the government, and were in no wise subject to the control as to what they should do, after they had commenced to perform that duty, to the judicial department.

Your committee, therefore, reach the conclusion that the board of State canvassers acted justly and properly, in view of the law and the facts, as to the election in Edgefield and Laurens Counties.

It will be seen that your committee have presented and defended at some length the conclusions of the board of State canvassers. This has been done for the sole purpose of establishing the fact that the action of that board was in itself just and legal; but it should be borne in mind that the validity of the present organization of this house does not depend in any degree upon the correctness or justice of the action of the board of canvassers. That board having completed its work, whether that work was just or not, it was final, and it only remained for this house to act in view of their declaration as it was actually made. It then became the duty of those who were elected to this house to proceed to effect an organization in accordance with general parliamentary law, and the law and usage of this State.

III.—MODE OF ORGANIZING THE HOUSE.

Your committee now proceed to consider what is the proper and legal mode of organizing the house of representatives, as upon that question depends, to some extent, the validity of the present organization of this house.

In the well known case of *Kerr vs. Trego*, 47 Pa. S. R., 292, cited in Brightley's leading cases on elections, (p. 632,) Chief-Justice Lowrie, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, laid down the following principle:

On the division of a body that ought to be a unit, the test of which represents the legitimate social succession is, which of them has maintained the regular forms of organization, according to the law and usages of the body, or, in the absence of these, according to the laws, customs, and usages of similar bodies in like cases, or in analogy to them. This is the uniform rule in such cases.

And in the same case, speaking of the custom of the clerk of the former organization taking charge of the organization of the new body, he says, (p. 638):

It has the sanction of the common usage of every public body into which only a portion of new members is annually elected; it is the periodical form of reorganizing the select council and the senate of the State, and also the form of organizing the Senate of the United States on the meeting of a new Congress, when the Vice-President does not appear, and the last President *pro tempore* does; and we understand this custom to be uniform throughout the United States, though this is not very important. And when there is a president whose term as a member has expired, then the functions of the clerks continue, and they, in all cases, act as the organs of reorganizing the body, and continue to hold office until their successors are chosen and qualified. Our State and Federal houses of representatives are illustration enough of this. So universal is this mode of organizing all sorts of legislative and municipal bodies, that all departures from it can be justified only as founded on special and peculiar usages, or on positive legislation. Whenever this form is adhered to, a schism of the body becomes impossible, though the process of organization may be very tardy. * * * *

It is objected that a rule that attributes so much power to the officers of the previous year gives them an advantage which they may use arbitrarily and fraudulently

against the new members, so as to secure to themselves an illegitimate majority. No doubt this may be so; but no law can guard against such frauds, so as to entirely prevent them, just as it cannot entirely prevent stealing and perjury and bribery; the people are liable to such frauds at every step in the processes of an election or organization. But so much the more need for order and law in this part of the process; the law can dictate that, though it cannot furnish honesty and sound judgment to the actors in it. That the law and order which we have announced have existed so long and so generally, is proof, at least, that they are better than no law at all.

In Wilson's Digest of Parliamentary Law, sec. 1603, p. 221, this author says:

At the commencement of every regular session, the *Clerk* of the House opens the session by calling the names of members by States and Territories, if in Congress, and by counties, if in State legislative assemblies. If a quorum answer to their names, he will put the following question: "Is it the pleasure of the House to proceed to the election of a Speaker?" If decided in the affirmative, tellers are generally appointed to conduct the vote.

This seems to be the universal custom in the organization of legislative bodies, and such custom not only prevails in this State, but is specially established by the rules of the house of representatives of this State.

Rule 80 of the rules of the house of representatives of this State is as follows:

In all cases not determined by these rules, or by the laws, or by the constitution of this State as ratified on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of April, 1868, this house shall conform to the parliamentary law which governs the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

Rule 81 is as follows:

These rules shall be the rules of the house of representatives of the present and succeeding general assemblies, until otherwise ordered.

Turning now to Barclay's Digest, (pp. 44 *et seq.*, and 126,) we find that the parliamentary law governing the House of Representatives of the United States Congress requires the Clerk of the last House to make up the roll of the members of the new House by placing thereon the names of such persons only whose credentials show "that they were regularly elected;" that having ascertained by a call of this roll that a quorum is present, the Clerk then proceeds to call the names of the members for the choice of a Speaker; the Speaker being chosen, assumes the duties of presiding officer, and after swearing in the members, the oath of office being first administered to him, proceeds to complete the organization; pending the election of a Speaker, the Clerk preserves order and decorum.

Such being not only the custom and parliamentary practice of this State, but also the general parliamentary law governing legislative bodies, the question arises: Was the present house of representatives organized on the 28th day of November in accordance with this universally-established custom? That it was so organized the facts prove beyond a doubt.

IV.—AUTHORITY OF THE CLERK IN EXCLUDING ALL BUT LEGALLY-ELECTED MEMBERS.

Before stating, however, the facts connected with the organization of the house of representatives, your committee deem it proper to consider next the question whether the clerk of the last house was authorized to omit from the roll the names of the claimants from Edgefield and Laurens Counties.

Your committee have already in this report stated the fact that the board of State canvassers determined that no valid election had taken place in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens, and had refused to issue certificates of election to any person in those counties.

Upon the question of the right of the claimants from these counties to be placed upon the roll, and to participate in the organization, the following citation from Cushing's Law and Practice of Legislative Assemblies, sec. 229, p. 87, is in point:

The right to assume the functions of a member, in the first instance, and to participate in the preliminary proceedings and organization, depends wholly and exclusively upon the return or certificate of election; those persons who have been declared elected and are duly returned being considered as members, until their election is investigated and set aside, and *those who are not so returned being excluded from exercising the functions of members*, even though duly elected, until their election is investigated and their right admitted.

To the same effect is section 141 (p. 52) of the same work, which your committee have already cited in connection with the action of the supreme court.

In section 238 (p. 91) of the same work, in discussing the principles of parliamentary law governing the assembling and organization of legislative bodies, Cushing says:

Hence it has occurred more than once that struggles for political power have begun among the members of our legislative assemblies even before their organization; and it has happened, on the one hand, that persons whose rights of membership were in dispute, and who had not the legal and regular evidence of election, have taken upon themselves the functions of members; and, on the other, that persons having the legal evidence of membership have been excluded from participating in the proceedings.

In order to avoid such difficulties, this distinguished writer lays down the following principles in section 240, which are applicable to the question now under consideration:

That no person who is *not duly returned* is a member, even though legally elected, until his election is established.

That those members who are duly returned, and they alone, (the members whose rights are to be determined being excluded,) constitute a judicial tribunal for the decision of all questions of this nature.

In *Kerr vs. Trego*, (Brightley's Election Cases, p. 636,) already cited the Chief-Justice said:

In all bodies that are *under law*, the law is that where there has been an authorized election for the office in controversy, the certificate of election, *which is sanctioned by law or usage*, is the *prima-facie* written title to the office, and can be set aside only by a contest in the form prescribed by law. This is not now disputed. No doubt this gives great power to dishonest election-officers, but we know no remedy for this but by the choice of honest men.

It is proper here, in this connection, to again refer to the language already quoted from the same authority, (p. 638:)

It is objected that a rule that attributes so much power to the officers of the previous year gives them an advantage which they may use arbitrarily and fraudulently against the new members, so as to secure to themselves an illegitimate majority. No doubt this may be so; but no law can guard against such frauds so as to entirely prevent them, just as it cannot entirely prevent stealing and perjury and bribery; the people are liable to such frauds at every step in the processes of an election or organization. But so much the more need for order and law in this part of the process; the law *can* dictate that, though it cannot furnish honesty and sound judgment to the actors in it. That the law and order which we have announced have existed so long and so generally, is proof, at least, that they are better than no law at all.

Applying the law, as now stated, to the facts in the present instance, it is clear, first, that there were no representatives from Edgefield and Laurens Counties having certificates of election according to the law and usage of this State; and, second, that, under the law, without such certificates, the clerk had no right to place the names of any persons upon the roll of the house as representatives from these counties.

It is true that certain parties did appear at the time of the organization of the house, claiming to represent these two counties, and presenting certain certificates signed by the clerk of the supreme court, upon which certificates they claimed that their names should be placed upon

the roll, and that they should be admitted to participate in the organization of the house. These certificates the clerk of the house very properly refused to recognize as certificates of election sanctioned either by law or usage. But, aside from their validity, it is a fact worthy of notice here that these certificates were not authorized to be issued by the court itself. On the contrary, when asked to do so, the court distinctly refused to grant such certificates, but remarked that the parties in interest before the court could obtain transcripts of the record of the court from the clerk. In the proceedings of the court, as reported at the time in the leading democratic journals of the State, and, so far as your committee knows, undisputed up to the present time, the following appears :

Mr. Youmans then submitted an order that the clerk of court issue certificates to the persons who had received the highest number of votes for members of the general assembly for the counties of Edgefield and Laurens, and that his certificates stand in lieu of those which should have been issued by the board.

Judge Willard: "That we cannot do. There is no authority or precedent for such an order. If our opinion has not weight enough to be respected in the organization of the houses, putting it on paper would not add to it." (Charleston News and Courier, November 27, 1876; Columbia Register, November 26, 1876.)

But admitting that the court itself had undertaken to issue certificates of election to persons from Edgefield and Laurens Counties, such certificates would be clearly of no value as certificates of election entitling the holders to be regarded as representatives of those counties, nor could they be regarded as such *prima-facie* evidence of election as entitled the holders to be placed upon the roll of the clerk.

The position assumed and maintained by the republican party before and during this entire contest was :

First. That no persons except those declared elected and duly returned by the board of State canvassers, and holding certificates of the secretary of state, were entitled by law or usage to be placed upon the roll. (Cushing, secs. 229 and 240.)

Second. That the organization of the house must be effected by those persons only whose election had thus been declared by the board of State canvassers and certified by the secretary of state in accordance with the law of the State.

Third. That all other persons claiming to be entitled to seats in the house as representatives must submit their claims to the house after its organization by the members whose seats were undisputed. (Cushing, secs. 229 and 240.)

In these just and reasonable demands the democratic members-elect of the house of representatives refused to acquiesce, although in the organization of the senate the course which the republicans had laid down was not only followed, but acquiesced in by all the democratic senators without protest or debate; and even to this date no person has been admitted to a seat in the senate from either Edgefield or Laurens County.

V.—LEGISLATIVE QUORUM.

Having ascertained and determined the proper course to be pursued in organizing the house, and having discussed the authority of the clerk to exclude all but legally-elected members having the proper certificates of election, the only legal question now remaining to be considered is, what number of the duly-elected members were sufficient to constitute a quorum for the purpose of organizing the house of representatives and discharging the functions of a legislative body?

By the action of the board of State canvassers in regard to the coun-

ties of Edgefield and Laurens but one hundred and sixteen persons were returned as duly-elected members of the house of representatives, and the question now arises, what number of these one hundred and sixteen members were necessary to form a quorum for the purpose of perfecting a valid organization?

By section 4, article 2, of the constitution of the State it is provided that "the house of representatives shall consist of one hundred and twenty-four members, to be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitants contained in each;" and by section 14 of the same article it is further provided that a "majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business."

The language of the Constitution of the United States upon the subject of a legislative quorum is identical with the language used in the constitution of our State: "A majority of each (house) shall constitute a quorum to do business." (Const. U. S., sec. 5, Art. I.) And while it is true that the number of members of which the two houses of Congress may consist is not as precisely fixed as in this State, yet the possible number of which each house may be composed at any given time is absolutely as certain as though it was an unalterable number, the possible membership at any given time being always an absolutely fixed number.

This similarity in the constitutional provisions in regard to the legislature of South Carolina and the Congress of the United States is important in determining what constitutes a quorum of the house of representatives of this State, since, in the absence of all precedents in our own legislative annals, your committee are compelled to refer to the decisions of Congress upon this question.

Fortunately, this matter has been decided by both houses of Congress, and is no longer a disputed question. During the first session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, in the House of Representatives, the Speaker (Hon. G. A. Grow, of Pennsylvania,) decided that a quorum of the House consisted of a majority of the members *chosen*, and in this decision of the Chair the House acquiesced, (Journal H. R., 1st sess. 37th Congress, p. 117.) This decision was not rendered, as has been erroneously stated on several recent occasions, for the purpose of enabling the House to organize because several of the States failed to choose Representatives, but it was made fifteen days after the organization, upon a question which in nowise affected the validity of the organization.

The question as to whether a quorum consisted of a majority of the entire number of members provided for by the Constitution or a majority of the members actually chosen was first raised in the Senate of the United States on the 11th April, 1862, and after a discussion, which was prolonged for several sessions, it was finally decided, on May 4, 1864, by a vote of 26 yeas to 11 nays, that "a quorum of the Senate consists of a majority of the Senators *duly chosen*." Among those voting for this decision we find the names of eminent men of both political parties, such as Reverdy Johnson, Lyman Trumbull, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, W. P. Fessenden, Benj. Wade, and others.

Precedents to the contrary may be found in the earlier decisions in Congress and among the earlier writers, but they have been overruled by these later decisions, in which all recent writers concur. For instance, Professor Farrar, in his Manual of the Constitution of the United States, (p. 166,) says, in relation to the constitutional provision in regard to a quorum, that "this has been held to be a majority of the members actually sworn in and entitled to seats at the time, and not a majority of a full delegation from all the States."

This question of a constitutional quorum has also been decided by the

legislature of Indiana. Certain members of the legislature resigned, in order to leave the legislature without a quorum, the constitution of Indiana providing that two-thirds of the members shall constitute a quorum. The legislature, in consequence of the withdrawal of these members, adjourned without passing the regular appropriation bills, and the governor ordered new elections to fill the vacancies, and again convened the legislature. The appropriation bills were passed, when certain members, in order to defeat a vote upon the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, withdrew again, as on the former occasion. The legislature thereupon decided that two-thirds of the actual membership constituted a quorum, and proceeded to ratify the amendment. This action was certified in forwarding the vote of the legislature on the ratification of the amendment. No question was raised in regard to it by Congress, and the vote of Indiana, as thus cast, was passed upon and counted.

From this examination of the provisions of our constitution relating to a legislative quorum, and from the precedents in the Congress of the United States which have been cited, as well as the Indiana case, your committee feel fully warranted in concluding that the true definition of a legislative quorum, under our constitution, is a *majority of the members chosen*, and the organization of the house of representatives upon this basis would be constitutional and valid.

It is objected to the view which your committee has presented of a legislative quorum under our constitution that, if less than a majority of the possible number of members was elected, it would then place it within the power of but a very few members to organize the house. This your committee admit; for, unless we act upon this view of the constitution, in certain contingencies it would become impossible to organize a house of representatives in this State. Without such an organization no speaker could be elected, and consequently no writs of election could be issued to fill vacancies, if by any possibility the people failed at the general election to elect a majority of the one hundred and twenty-four members provided for by the constitution. The government, therefore, would, in such an emergency, be brought to a permanent stand-still until the next general election. Such a result cannot be reasonably supposed to be within the scope or intent of the constitution.

VI.—STATEMENT OF FACTS RESPECTING ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

Having concluded their examination of all the legal questions involved in the organization of the present house of representatives, your committee now proceed to state the facts connected therewith.

The clerk of the last house of representatives, Mr. A. O. Jones, was, as your committee have already explained, charged with the duty of organizing the new house by preparing the official roll of members-elect, and by calling the house to order and presiding during the election of a speaker. Mr. Jones placed upon the roll of the house the names only of the one hundred and sixteen persons bearing the certificates of the secretary of state, based upon the decision of the board of State canvassers, the election in Edgefield and Laurens Counties being declared by the canvassers to be void by reason of fraud and violence.

At 12 o'clock m. of Tuesday, the 27th November, 1876, the day fixed by the constitution for the assembling of the legislature, Mr. Jones proceeded with the organization of the house, having previously given orders to the sergeant-at-arms to admit no person to the floor of the house as members except those holding the certificates of the secretary of state. It may be mentioned here that in enforcing this latter order

of the clerk, the sergeant-at-arms found himself confronted at the door of the house by the entire body of democratic members, headed by the persons claiming to be elected from Edgefield and Laurens Counties. Having no force at hand sufficient to guard against the entrance of these persons from Edgefield and Laurens, the sergeant-at-arms called upon the United States Army officer on duty in the building to aid him against being overpowered while executing the order of the clerk. The officer complied with the call, and assisted the sergeant-at-arms in maintaining his position. It is not true, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding, that any officer or soldier passed upon or undertook to pass upon the certificates of members of the house. The United States forces acted at this point simply as a support to the sergeant-at-arms, who was engaged in executing a lawful order of the clerk.

Upon the refusal of the sergeant-at-arms to admit the persons claiming to be elected from Edgefield and Laurens, the entire body of democratic members retired from the state-house, notwithstanding all who held certificates of the secretary of state were freely permitted, and even invited and urged, to enter the hall of the house.

At 12 m. the clerk proceeded to call the roll of the house, whereupon fifty-nine answered to their names. The clerk then immediately announced that an election for speaker was in order, and immediately called the roll upon this question, whereupon fifty-nine members voted, one democrat, Mr. W. H. Wallace, of Union, who had entered the hall subsequently to the first call of the roll, being present, but not voting. The result of the vote was declared by the clerk to be that E. W. M. Mackey received fifty-five votes, and was, therefore, duly elected. Mr. Mackey immediately appeared, took the oath of office, and assumed the duties of speaker. After the election of clerk, a message was sent to the senate, informing that body of the organization of the house, and immediately thereafter received a similar message from the senate, announcing the organization of that body. A joint committee of the two houses was thereupon appointed and waited upon the governor, and informed him that the two houses were duly organized and were ready to receive any communications which he might be pleased to make. After transacting other business, the house and senate adjourned until 12 o'clock the next day. During the second day's session the committee on privileges and elections reported upon the contest for seats from Barnwell County, and their report, seating the republican contestants, was adopted, and four of the persons declared elected were sworn in and took their seats; the other member from Barnwell subsequently appeared and qualified. The house again adjourned until 12 m. of Thursday, the 30th November, the senate adjourning until 12 m. of Friday, the 1st December.

Your committee would here state the action of the democratic members after their refusal to enter the house on Tuesday, the 27th ultimo. They then immediately proceeded to the hall of the Richland Rifle Club, where they elected General W. H. Wallace, before named in this narrative, as speaker, the parties from Edgefield and Laurens taking part in all the proceedings. The whole number of persons present at this time was 65, of whom only 57 held the certificates of the secretary of state. This body continued its session from time to time until the morning of Thursday, the 30th ultimo. At about 11.30 a. m. of the 30th, the entire body which had been sitting in the hall of the Richland Rifle Club appeared in a body at the door of the hall of the house of representatives in the state-house, and demanded admission of the officers of the house then on duty at the door. While these officers were endeavoring

to enforce the rules of the house, excluding from the floor of the house all parties excepting members and officers of the house and certain privileged persons, the democratic members overpowered the door-keepers, and forced their way, together with the claimants from Edgefield and Laurens, into the hall of this house. Mr. Wallace immediately seized and occupied the speaker's chair, and Mr. Sloan took possession of the clerk's desk.

At 12 m. of the same day the speaker and clerk of this house appeared and demanded possession of their respective positions. This demand was refused. This situation was continued until Monday, December 4, 1876, when the house adopted the following preamble and resolutions :

Whereas the house of representatives of the State of South Carolina did assemble in the hall of the house of representatives on Tuesday, the 28th day of November, 1876, a constitutional quorum of all the members duly elected as members thereof being present and answering to their names, and did organize by the election of Hon. E. W. M. Mackey as speaker, and A. O. Jones, esq., as clerk, and did in all respects proceed to perfect its organization in conformity with the constitution and laws of South Carolina, and has continued in session from day to day until the present time ; and

Whereas on Thursday, the 30th November, 1876, a body of men, comprising many persons having no legal claim or credentials, did enter the hall of the house of representatives by force and arms, and did proceed to usurp the speaker's chair and clerk's desk, and did refuse, upon the demand and order of the speaker of the house of representatives to yield the same ; and

Whereas said body of men has been since the said 30th day of November, 1876, engaged in interrupting the proceedings and defying the authority of the house of representatives, and are now preventing the house of representatives from proceeding with business ; and

Whereas the senate and house of representatives, by concurrent resolution, have appointed this the 4th day of December, at 2 o'clock p. m., in the hall of the house of representatives, as the time and place for opening, counting, and publishing the returns of the election of governor and lieutenant-governor ; and

Whereas the house of representatives is unable to enforce its authority against said body of men, who have unlawfully intruded themselves into the house of representatives ; and

Whereas said intruders have openly proclaimed that they will not obey the orders of the house of representatives, or retire from the hall thereof, but will resist by force of arms any attempt on the part of the officers of the said house to enforce its orders and authority : Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the governor of the State be, and he is hereby, requested to take such measures as will protect the house of representatives against the unlawful intrusion, interruption, and violence caused and done by the said body of men who have unlawfully intruded themselves into the hall of the house of representatives, as hereinbefore set forth, and who are now engaged in unlawfully interrupting the proceedings thereof, and who are also, by their unlawful conduct and presence in the house of representatives, preventing the assembling of the general assembly in joint convention, as is provided by the constitution of the State of South Carolina.

Upon the adoption of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, and upon a notification from the speaker of this house that the governor was prepared to immediately respond to the request contained in the resolution, Mr. Wallace, after a few remarks addressed to the body co-operating with him, withdrew with them.

Previous to the withdrawal of Mr. Wallace and his companions, the committee on privileges and elections made a report, which was adopted by the house, confirming the action of the board of State canvassers in regard to the counties of Edgefield and Laurens, and declaring that no valid election was held in either of those two counties on the 7th November, 1876.

On the same day (2d December, 1876) the committee on privileges and elections also reported upon the contest for seats from Abbeville County, and their report seating the republican contestants was adopted, four of whom immediately qualified and took their seats, the other member subsequently appearing and qualifying.

On the 5th December, 1876, the same committee reported upon the contest for seats from Aiken County, and their report seating the four republican contestants was adopted, all of whom being in attendance were duly sworn in and took their seats.

At 1 o'clock of the same day, pursuant to a joint resolution previously adopted, the senate and house of representatives met in joint convention in the hall of the house of representatives, for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the late election for governor and lieutenant-governor, in accordance with section 4, article III, of the constitution of this State. The returns were opened and read by the speaker of the house, and when the counties of Edgefield and Laurens were reached, objections being made to the returns from those counties, in accordance with the rules previously adopted, the senate withdrew, and the two houses, acting separately, decided not to count the votes alleged to have been cast in the counties of Edgefield and Laurens. The canvass of the returns was then completed, and the following result was announced:

For governor.

D. H. Chamberlain received.....	86, 216
Wade Hampton received.....	83, 071

For lieutenant-governor.

R. H. Gleaves received.....	86, 620
W. D. Simpson received.....	82, 521

The speaker then declared that Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain and Hon. Richard H. Gleaves were duly elected, respectively, governor and lieutenant-governor of the State of South Carolina for the ensuing two years. The joint convention was then dissolved and the senate retired.

On the 7th December, 1876, at 1 o'clock p. m., the senate and house of representatives met in joint assembly, pursuant to resolution adopted by both houses, for the inauguration of the governor elect. The constitutional oath of office was then administered to Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, governor elect, who thereupon delivered his inaugural address, after which the joint assembly was dissolved and the senate returned to its chamber, where the oath of office was administered to Hon. R. H. Gleaves, the lieutenant-governor elect, thereby perfecting the organization of the government of the State in accordance with the will of the people, as expressed by their legal votes at the general election on the 7th November, 1876.

Your committee have now presented, as they trust with sufficient clearness and detail, the facts which have attended the history of this house since the declaration of the late election by the board of state canvassers. They have also presented the law which, as it has seemed to them, was applicable to the decision of the legal and parliamentary questions which have arisen and were involved in the facts.

In conclusion, it only remains for your committee to express their unhesitating opinion that the foregoing report establishes in all respects the legal and constitutional validity of this house, and, by consequence, the validity of all its acts since its organization on the 28th day of November, 1876.

E. W. M. MACKEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. H. FERITER,
JNO. VANDERPOOL,
FRED. A. PALMER,
R. H. HUMBERT,
Committee.

PART III.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATISTICS.

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

TABLE I.—POPULATION OF THE STATE, BY COUNTIES. CENSUS OF 1875.

Counties.	Number of children under 6 years of age.				Number of children between 6 and 16 years of age.				Number of persons between 16 and 21 years of age.				Number of persons over 21 years of age.				Total number of persons, all ages.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.	White.	Colored.
Abbeville	1,271	3,290	1,170	3,259	1,442	3,213	1,433	3,114	664	984	2,928	4,951	3,404	6,026	6,364	12,550	6,671	13,383	38,968	
Aiken	1,279	2,136	1,189	2,044	1,422	2,129	1,455	2,106	842	1,126	2,494	3,473	2,997	3,766	5,914	8,865	6,483	9,042	30,304	
Anderson	1,801	1,722	1,690	1,639	1,976	1,712	1,769	1,583	791	552	3,329	2,215	4,237	2,654	7,920	6,272	8,487	6,448	29,127	
Barnwell	1,460	3,580	1,301	3,459	1,454	3,177	1,307	2,946	517	967	2,583	4,734	2,860	5,533	6,091	12,542	5,985	12,905	37,523	
Beaufort	788	4,048	797	4,223	822	4,081	746	4,201	301	938	1,760	8,241	1,663	9,094	3,672	17,427	3,507	18,456	43,062	
Charleston	2,884	9,886	3,069	9,925	3,661	9,196	4,042	10,476	2,005	5,407	7,398	17,687	8,704	22,592	15,786	41,483	17,820	48,400	123,489	
Chester	665	2,248	699	2,216	781	2,101	779	1,911	392	584	1,604	3,290	1,943	3,917	3,415	8,371	3,813	8,625	24,227	
Chesterfield	792	605	761	646	1,070	796	1,014	833	371	248	1,543	1,199	1,974	1,334	3,740	2,905	4,120	3,061	13,826	
Clarendon	568	1,492	536	1,553	618	1,301	592	1,199	262	351	1,171	2,202	1,299	2,402	2,628	5,421	2,689	5,505	16,243	
Colleton	1,462	2,640	1,335	2,482	1,515	2,872	1,568	2,709	744	1,357	2,478	4,217	2,797	4,168	6,016	10,707	6,444	10,716	32,883	
Darlington	1,306	2,492	1,187	2,406	1,386	2,642	1,261	2,355	538	628	2,362	3,747	2,609	4,260	5,654	9,563	5,595	9,649	30,461	
Edgefield	1,292	2,735	1,295	2,825	1,607	3,109	1,350	2,922	582	677	2,722	4,400	2,973	4,972	6,266	11,177	6,200	11,396	35,039	
Fairfield	590	2,133	598	2,091	708	2,061	636	1,786	258	542	1,451	3,370	1,648	3,966	3,077	8,189	3,140	8,385	22,791	
Georgetown	289	1,688	265	1,820	425	1,531	369	1,799	151	511	643	3,119	630	3,834	1,514	6,753	1,415	7,964	17,646	
Greenville	2,292	1,736	2,257	1,626	2,371	1,451	2,073	1,377	1,000	653	4,165	2,146	5,046	2,870	9,837	5,967	10,376	6,526	32,706	
Horry	975	465	926	472	1,115	467	993	480	381	140	1,696	712	1,855	844	4,155	1,766	4,155	1,936	12,012	
Kershaw	774	1,862	730	1,966	840	2,094	740	1,850	272	460	1,285	2,421	1,552	3,148	3,209	6,975	3,294	7,424	20,902	
Lancaster	776	1,161	747	1,034	861	992	754	890	285	349	1,330	1,364	1,750	1,740	3,326	3,860	3,536	4,013	14,735	
Laurens	1,060	2,228	1,014	2,263	1,072	2,153	1,038	1,959	509	567	2,259	2,844	2,807	3,384	4,900	7,954	5,378	8,173	26,405	
Lexington	1,058	821	1,036	836	1,137	873	1,049	849	474	296	2,031	1,378	2,564	1,468	4,700	3,373	5,091	3,449	16,613	
Marion	1,805	2,530	1,675	2,425	1,758	1,968	1,685	2,033	762	646	3,081	2,883	3,495	3,417	7,406	8,121	7,606	8,521	31,654	
Marlborough	827	1,354	782	1,421	908	1,343	755	1,156	326	415	1,583	1,925	1,791	2,321	3,670	5,046	3,654	5,313	17,683	
Newberry	682	1,948	647	2,010	707	2,055	714	1,942	379	556	1,725	3,254	1,899	3,737	3,493	7,940	3,648	8,245	23,326	
Oconee	1,241	533	1,093	449	1,277	432	1,207	435	506	156	2,046	703	2,550	4,928	5,011	1,819	5,356	1,889	14,075	
Orangeburgh	1,338	3,506	1,340	3,394	1,262	2,898	1,117	2,739	452	762	2,181	4,384	2,340	4,928	5,306	11,692	5,249	11,823	34,070	
Pickens	1,034	407	991	363	1,022	411	959	350	378	99	1,815	545	2,215	659	4,293	1,500	4,543	1,471	11,807	
Richland	1,037	3,173	966	3,066	959	2,986	989	2,823	565	949	2,162	5,036	2,176	5,719	4,689	12,303	4,696	12,557	34,245	
Spartanburgh	2,148	1,369	2,135	1,452	2,449	1,345	2,407	1,285	1,122	496	4,367	2,015	5,621	2,365	10,052	5,249	11,285	5,598	32,184	
Sumter	897	2,902	859	3,009	1,016	3,171	904	2,817	425	810	1,827	4,362	2,056	5,091	4,150	11,359	4,244	11,727	31,480	
Union	951	1,497	992	1,525	1,100	1,656	990	1,421	485	669	1,979	2,356	2,437	2,743	4,556	6,147	4,904	6,358	21,965	
Williamsburgh	822	1,921	725	1,916	940	2,080	822	2,050	257	381	1,412	2,576	1,550	2,929	3,467	6,952	3,354	7,276	21,055	
York	1,223	2,126	1,259	2,200	1,684	2,627	1,582	2,250	817	939	2,789	2,995	3,480	3,511	6,601	9,000	7,138	8,900	31,639	
Total	37,387	72,234	36,066	72,035	41,365	70,923	39,099	68,646	17,927	25,353	74,199	110,744	86,922	130,241	170,878	279,254	179,876	295,137	925,145	

TABLE II.—Comparative statement of the votes cast for governor of this State at the general elections of 1870, 1872, and 1874.

Counties.	Governor.					
	1870.		1872.		1874.	
	R. K. Scott.*	R. B. Carpenter.†	F. J. Moses, jr.*	Reuben Tomlinson.†	D. H. Chamberlain.*	John T. Green.†
Abbeville.....	3,385	2,194	3,618	1,517	4,181	2,486
Aiken.....			2,224	264	2,388	2,320
Anderson.....	1,475	1,868	1,209	1,808	1,762	2,534
Barnwell.....	3,879	2,216	2,519	577	3,797	2,320
Beaufort.....	6,142	999	4,995	1,445	4,778	2,076
Charleston.....	13,411	6,980	6,237	7,593	8,727	11,393
Chester.....	2,704	1,366	2,316	228	2,630	1,364
Chesterfield.....	945	1,092	620	279	918	1,122
Clarendon.....	1,534	762	1,524	342	737	1,895
Colleton.....	3,969	1,680	3,426	207	3,539	2,106
Darlington.....	2,968	1,793	2,858	275	3,729	1,851
Edgefield.....	4,547	3,704	3,878	219	3,398	2,900
Fairfield.....	2,643	1,134	2,747	674	3,022	1,478
Georgetown.....	2,541	342	1,797	29	1,821	753
Greenville.....	1,455	1,840	1,111	2,132	1,879	2,288
Horry.....	563	970	529	816	597	1,288
Kershaw.....	1,794	947	1,333	1,013	1,983	1,264
Lancaster.....	1,087	855	982	1,004	1,169	1,137
Laurens.....	3,022	1,967	2,153	935	2,892	1,815
Lexington.....	1,081	1,432	356	1,883	1,156	1,562
Marion.....	1,937	2,186	2,468	2,239	2,343	2,529
Marlborough.....	1,449	1,145	1,538	78	1,841	1,322
Newberry.....	2,915	1,645	2,879	1,048	3,181	1,476
Oconee.....	627	900	411	1,078	582	1,238
Orangeburgh.....	3,797	1,693	3,444	835	3,779	2,014
Pickens.....	612	775	486	256	591	745
Richland.....	3,500	1,382	3,364	760	3,974	1,491
Spartanburgh.....	1,423	1,923	862	2,421	1,540	2,657
Sumter.....	3,593	1,004	3,268	1,183	758	4,091
Union.....	1,862	1,744	1,272	1,546	1,810	1,993
Williamsburgh.....	1,765	1,126	1,773	80	2,313	1,243
York.....	2,386	1,873	1,641	1,789	2,588	2,067
Totals.....	85,071	51,537	69,838	36,533	80,403	68,818

* Regular republicans.

† Liberal republicans, supported by the democrats.

TABLE III.—Comparative statement of the votes cast for lieutenant-governor of this State at the general elections of 1870, 1872, and 1874.

Counties.	Lieutenant-governor.					
	1870.		1872.		1874.	
	A. J. Ransier.*	M. C. Butler.†	R. H. Gleaves.*	J. N. Hayne.†	R. H. Gleaves.*	M. R. Delaney.†
Abbeville.....	3,361	2,243	3,628	1,153	4,185	2,220
Aiken.....			2,222	232	2,224	2,159
Anderson.....	1,451	1,982	1,260	1,449	1,746	2,229
Barnwell.....	3,833	2,232	2,847	148	3,739	2,149
Beaufort.....	6,125	1,016	5,058	1,301	4,924	1,857
Charleston.....	13,384	7,032	6,034	6,749	8,713	11,275
Chester.....	2,702	1,367	2,315	16	2,623	1,325
Chesterfield.....	947	1,094	621	157	917	1,078
Clarendon.....	1,529	773	1,547	285	745	1,796
Colleton.....	3,960	1,688	3,417	133	3,536	2,072
Darlington.....	2,964	1,797	2,867	13	3,735	1,804
Edgefield.....	4,542	3,722	3,880	55	3,396	2,783
Fairfield.....	2,633	1,162	2,772	485	3,034	1,320
Georgetown.....	2,538	343	1,799	3	1,822	743
Greenville.....	1,410	1,863	1,104	1,374	1,835	1,913
Horry.....	521	1,001	543	171	593	1,147
Kershaw.....	1,792	749	1,341	975	1,986	1,242
Lancaster.....	1,083	857	980	1,011	1,169	1,123
Laurens.....	3,020	1,965	2,153	615	2,899	1,755
Lexington.....	1,056	1,456	347	1,504	1,149	1,303
Marion.....	1,994	2,193	2,456	2,248	2,353	2,499
Marlborough.....	1,447	1,149	1,544	1	1,848	1,241
Newberry.....	2,909	1,655	2,929	168	3,179	1,418
Oconee.....	573	964	370	668	537	937
Orangeburgh.....	3,788	1,686	3,549	656	3,793	1,950
Pickens.....	586	817	461	54	474	329
Richland.....	3,476	1,425	3,379	494	3,977	1,387
Spartanburgh.....	1,401	1,929	862	1,830	1,510	2,307
Sumter.....	3,539	1,030	3,221	1,107	753	3,910
Union.....	1,855	1,755	1,274	1,487	1,793	1,914
Williamsburgh.....	1,761	1,131	1,780	18	2,314	1,220
York.....	2,376	1,875	1,693	1,409	2,572	1,783
Totals.....	84,606	51,951	70,247	27,969	80,073	64,088

* Regular republicans.

† Liberal republicans, supported by the democrats.

‡ Democrat.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I certify that the foregoing [Tables II and III] is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 21st December, A. D. 1876, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

TABLE IV.--Vote for presidential election of 1872, State of South Carolina.

Counties.	State at large.										First district.			Second district.			Third district.			Fourth district.		
	D. H. Cham-berlain.	W. B. Nash.	Wm. Gurney.	M. P. O'Connor.	W. H. Wallace.	S. A. Pearce.	W. H. Stack.	J. D. McCauley.	Wm. T. Wilkins.	S. A. Swails.	W. W. Walker.	T. D. Napper.	W. N. Taft.	Johnson Ha-good.	J. R. Lambson.	Henry Spar-nick.	S. Farr.	J. W. Covar.	T. J. Mackey.	W. W. Robert-son.	A. J. Vander-grift.	Scattering.
Abbeville.....	3,343	3,343	3,343	841	841	841	10	9	9	3,343	841	9	3,343	841	9	3,343	841	9	3,343	841	9	1
Aiken.....	3,309	3,309	3,309	649	649	649	28	28	28	2,309	649	28	2,309	649	28	2,309	649	28	2,309	649	28	...
Anderson.....	1,069	1,068	1,069	988	988	988	15	15	15	1,069	988	15	1,069	988	15	1,069	988	15	1,036	988	15	...
Barnwell.....	2,283	2,281	2,281	585	584	582	...	...	...	2,282	584	...	2,282	585	...	2,282	584	...	2,281	584	...	...
Beaufort.....	4,508	4,508	4,508	495	495	495	...	...	...	4,508	495	...	4,508	495	...	4,508	495	...	4,508	495	...	...
Charleston.....	9,930	9,933	9,903	3,560	3,553	3,548	1	1	1	9,934	3,547	1	9,909	3,552	1	9,930	3,547	1	9,806	3,547	1	14
Chester.....	2,378	2,378	2,378	655	655	655	3	3	3	2,378	655	3	2,378	655	3	2,378	655	3	2,378	655	4	...
Chesterfield.....	662	662	662	500	500	500	...	...	...	662	500	...	662	458	...	662	458	...	661	458	...	...
Clarendon.....	1,231	1,231	1,231	200	200	200	...	...	...	1,231	200	...	1,231	200	...	1,231	200	...	1,231	200	...	...
Colleton.....	2,192	2,192	2,192	421	420	419	...	...	...	2,192	420	...	2,192	420	...	2,192	420	...	2,192	419	...	...
Darlington.....	2,883	2,883	2,883	465	438	465	15	15	15	2,883	462	15	2,883	469	8	2,883	470	15	2,883	432	...	108
Edgefield.....	3,750	3,750	3,750	1,113	1,113	1,113	29	29	29	3,750	1,113	29	3,750	1,113	29	3,750	1,113	29	3,750	1,113	29	7
Fairfield.....	2,565	2,564	2,564	658	659	659	...	...	...	2,564	659	...	2,564	659	...	2,564	659	...	2,561	662	...	...
Georgetown.....	2,113	2,113	2,113	192	192	192	4	4	4	2,113	193	4	2,113	192	4	2,113	192	4	2,113	192	4	6
Greenville.....	1,503	1,503	1,503	1,028	1,027	1,028	6	6	6	1,503	1,028	6	1,503	1,028	6	1,503	1,028	6	1,503	1,028	6	9
Horry.....	425	425	425	342	342	342	...	...	...	425	342	...	425	342	...	425	342	...	425	342	...	...
Kershaw.....	1,417	1,417	1,417	366	366	366	14	14	14	1,417	365	14	1,417	366	14	1,417	365	14	1,417	365	14	...
Lancaster.....	966	966	966	553	553	553	...	...	...	966	553	...	966	553	...	966	553	...	966	553	...	...
Laurens.....	2,201	2,201	2,201	844	844	844	...	...	...	2,201	844	...	2,201	844	...	2,201	844	...	2,201	844	...	6
Lexington.....	2,794	2,790	2,794	241	241	241	18	18	18	2,792	239	18	2,793	241	18	2,794	241	18	2,794	241	18	...
Marion.....	2,447	2,447	2,447	428	428	428	...	...	...	2,447	428	...	2,447	428	...	2,447	428	...	2,447	428	...	...
Marlborough.....	1,610	1,610	1,610	107	107	107	...	...	...	1,610	107	...	1,610	107	...	1,610	107	...	1,610	107	...	38
Newberry.....	2,867	2,867	2,867	806	806	806	23	23	23	2,867	806	23	2,867	806	23	2,867	805	23	2,867	805	23	...
Oconee.....	511	511	511	393	393	393	16	16	16	511	393	16	511	393	16	511	393	16	511	393	16	...
Orangeburgh.....	2,864	2,864	2,864	520	520	520	...	...	...	2,864	520	...	2,864	520	...	2,864	520	...	2,865	520	...	4
Pickens.....	494	494	494	409	409	409	7	7	7	494	409	7	494	409	7	494	409	7	494	409	7	...
Richland.....	3,247	3,246	3,247	701	701	701	...	...	...	3,247	697	...	3,247	697	...	3,247	697	...	3,247	697	...	44
Spartanburgh.....	1,146	1,144	1,146	1,215	1,215	1,215	...	...	...	1,145	1,215	...	1,145	1,215	...	1,145	1,215	...	1,145	1,215	...	4
Sumter.....	2,886	2,886	2,886	436	436	436	9	9	9	2,886	436	9	2,886	436	9	2,886	436	9	2,885	436	9	...
Union.....	1,544	1,544	1,544	1,577	1,577	1,577	2	2	2	1,544	1,577	2	1,544	1,577	2	1,544	1,577	2	1,544	1,577	2	...
Williamsburgh.....	2,069	2,069	2,069	319	319	319	1	1	1	2,070	317	1	2,069	318	1	2,069	319	1	2,069	319	1	1
York.....	2,083	2,083	2,083	1,092	1,092	1,092	...	...	...	2,083	1,092	...	2,083	1,092	...	2,083	1,092	...	2,083	1,092	...	16
Total.....	72,290	72,282	72,260	22,669	22,663	22,683	204	202	202	72,289	22,472	201	72,164	22,648	194	72,287	22,641	201	72,124	22,606	185	259

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 21st day of December, A. D. 1876, and in the one hundred and first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE, Secretary of State.

TABLE V.—Vote for State officers.

Counties.	Secretary of State.		Attorney-general.		State treasurer.		Comptroller-general.			Superintendent of education.		Adjutant and Inspector-general.		Attorney-general.		Comptroller-general.		
	H. E. Hayne.	R. M. Sims.	R. B. Elliott.	James Connor.	F. L. Cardozo.	S. L. Leaphart.	T. C. Dunn.	Johnson Ha-good.		J. R. Tolbert.	H. S. Thompson.	James Kennedy.	E. W. Moise.	Dunn.	Hagood.	Elliott.	Connor.	F. C. Dunn.
Abbeville	3,706	3,808	3,704	3,803	3,707	3,799	3,703	3,803		3,710	3,794	3,708	3,798					
Aiken	2,496	3,209	2,483	3,211	2,497	3,212	2,498	3,209		2,496	3,209	2,488	3,213					
Anderson	1,166	4,127	1,156	4,133	1,164	4,131	1,165	4,130		1,171	4,122	1,162	4,127					
Barnwell	2,791	3,943	2,727	3,722	2,790	3,944	2,721	3,732		2,790	3,946	2,790	3,945					
Beaufort	7,542	2,237	7,515	2,247	7,534	2,240	7,517	2,229		7,530	2,244	7,520	2,237	63	223	66	220	
Charleston	15,071	8,768	15,039	8,788	15,064	8,776	15,032	8,772		15,060	8,785	15,062	8,783	1				
Chester	2,434	1,980	2,434	1,981	2,432	1,980	2,434	1,979		2,432	1,982	2,434	1,979					
Chesterfield	990	1,531	986	1,557	986	1,626	988	1,620	1	990	1,623	989	1,623					
Clarendon	1,891	1,423	1,890	1,427	1,893	1,422	1,889	1,423		1,891	1,424	1,891	1,424					
Colleton	4,225	2,917	4,217	2,921	4,227	2,918	4,223	2,915		4,225	2,916	4,223	2,920					
Darlington	3,511	2,749	3,511	2,744	3,510	2,746	3,508	2,747		3,510	2,746	3,512	2,744					
Edgefield	3,121	6,252	3,121	6,255	3,119	6,255	3,121	6,255		3,124	6,252	3,121	6,255					
Fairfield	2,870	2,130	2,862	2,133	2,868	2,128	2,867	2,128		2,868	2,131	2,868	2,130					
Georgetown	2,789	1,054	2,789	1,056	2,789	1,056	2,470	1,056		2,257	1,056	2,789	1,056					
Greenville	1,789	4,128	1,673	4,144	1,789	4,131	1,679	4,131		1,754	4,132	1,749	4,133					318
Horry	592	1,919	586	1,915	590	1,914	540	1,902		592	1,923	593	1,923					532
Kershaw	2,064	1,751	2,063	1,752	2,064	1,751	2,064	1,751		2,064	1,751	2,064	1,751					
Lancaster	1,242	1,531	1,248	1,530	1,248	1,530	1,243	1,530		1,248	1,530	1,248	1,530					
Laurens	1,808	2,910	1,810	2,911	1,810	2,861	1,810	2,911		1,810	2,911	1,810	2,910					
Lexington	1,276	2,109	1,271	2,110	1,260	2,112	1,283	2,105		1,285	2,106	1,283	2,109	175	187	175	187	
Marion	2,501	3,142	2,314	2,958	2,394	2,900	2,319	2,939		2,496	3,146	2,495	3,147					
Marlborough	1,608	1,935	1,608	1,941	1,608	1,941	1,607	1,941		1,608	1,941	1,608	1,941					
Newberry	2,811	2,143	2,812	2,144	2,808	2,145	2,807	2,145		2,812	2,144	2,811	2,144					
Oconee	523	2,078	508	2,074	512	2,077	526	2,078		527	2,075	526	2,078					
Orangeburgh	4,498	2,838	4,495	2,840	4,491	2,843	4,497	2,837		4,500	2,840	4,500	2,837	1				
Pickens	404	1,990	397	1,994	396	1,990	398	1,990		408	1,984	404	1,983					
Richland	3,871	2,421	3,847	2,434	3,847	2,436	3,865	2,424		3,863	2,423	3,874	2,409					
Spartanburgh	1,506	4,627	1,506	4,623	1,505	4,622	1,506	4,622		1,509	4,620	1,506	4,623					
Sumter	3,884	2,358	3,881	2,353	3,881	2,357	3,878	2,354		3,880	2,363	3,877	2,360					
Union	1,803	2,462	1,800	2,463	1,803	2,461	1,802	2,461		1,803	2,462	1,802	2,460					
Williamsburgh	2,447	1,751	2,447	1,751	2,447	1,751	2,447	1,751		2,447	1,751	2,447	1,751					
York	2,446	3,228	2,446	3,224	2,452	3,222	2,451	3,224		2,452	3,222	2,452	3,222					
Total	91,676	91,449	91,146	91,139	91,485	91,277	90,858	91,114	1	91,112	91,554	91,606	91,545	2	238	241	407	318
Georgetown County										532								532
Total							91,176			91,644								

We do hereby certify that this statement of the whole number of votes given at the general election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, for secretary of state, attorney-general, state treasurer, comptroller-general, superintendent of education, and adjutant and inspector general is made up from the certified copies of statements made up by the several boards of county canvassers, and that the same is correct.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.
F. L. CORDOZO,
Treasurer of South Carolina.
THOS. C. DUNN,
Comptroller-General.
WILLIAM STONE,
Attorney-General.
H. W. PURVIS,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

A true copy of the original on file.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

Resolved by the State board of canvassers, that the votes cast for F. C. Dunn, as comptroller-general, and John B. Tolbert, as superintendent of education, be counted for T. C. Dunn and John R. Tolbert, respectively, for the said offices of comptroller-general and superintendent of education.

By H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

TABLE V—Continued.

Counties.	Electors at large.				Electors, 1st district.		Electors, 2d district.		Electors, 3d district.		Electors, 4th district.		Electors, 5th district.	
	Christopher C. Bowen, repub- lican.	John Win Smith, republican.	Theo. G. Barker, democrat.	Saml. McGowan, democrat.	Thos. B. Johns- ton, republican.	John W. Harring- ton, democrat.	Timothy Hurley, republican.	Jno. J. Ingram, democrat.	Wm. B. Nash, republican.	Wm. Wallace, democrat.	Wilson Cook, republican.	Jno. B. Ervin, democrat.	Wm. F. Myers, republican.	Robt. Aldrich, democrat.
Abbeville.....	3,712	3,718	3,804	3,812	3,721	3,804	3,719	3,804	3,720	3,803	3,720	3,803	3,719	3,803
Aiken.....	2,218	2,218	2,901	2,904	2,218	2,903	2,218	2,903	2,217	2,903	2,217	2,903	2,218	2,904
Anderson.....	1,208	1,209	4,003	4,004	1,209	4,003	1,208	4,003	1,209	4,003	1,208	4,003	1,208	4,003
Barnwell.....	2,835	2,835	3,895	3,895	2,835	3,894	2,835	3,894	2,836	3,894	2,837	3,894	2,836	3,845
Beaufort.....	7,553	7,570	2,250	2,250	7,574	2,245	7,573	2,251	7,573	2,251	7,572	2,251	7,573	2,251
Charleston.....	15,086	15,103	8,778	8,782	15,099	8,782	15,094	8,784	15,100	8,783	15,100	8,780	15,100	8,780
Chester.....	2,441	2,440	1,973	1,973	2,441	1,973	2,441	1,973	2,440	1,973	2,441	1,973	2,442	1,973
Chesterfield.....	1,988	1,988	1,626	1,626	1,988	1,624	1,988	1,626	1,988	1,626	1,988	1,626	1,988	1,626
Clarendon.....	1,894	1,896	1,425	1,425	1,897	1,423	1,897	1,422	1,896	1,424	1,896	1,424	1,896	1,424
Colleton.....	4,231	4,233	2,921	2,921	4,234	2,921	4,233	2,921	4,234	2,921	4,234	2,922	4,226	2,924
Darlington.....	3,521	3,521	2,737	2,737	3,521	2,737	3,521	2,737	3,521	2,737	3,521	2,737	3,521	2,737
Edgefield.....	3,123	3,124	6,257	6,257	3,124	6,256	3,124	6,257	3,124	6,257	3,124	6,257	3,124	6,257
Fairfield.....	2,896	2,930	2,036	2,036	2,899	2,036	2,899	2,036	2,898	2,036	2,899	2,036	2,898	2,038
Georgetown.....	2,791	2,791	1,056	1,056	2,791	1,057	2,791	1,057	2,791	1,057	2,791	1,057	2,791	1,057
Greenville.....	1,771	1,775	4,130	4,142	1,776	4,129	1,775	4,129	1,770	4,128	1,746	4,132	1,773	4,130
Horry.....	594	597	1,934	1,934	599	1,934	599	1,934	596	1,934	599	1,934	599	1,934
Kershaw.....	2,070	2,070	1,752	1,752	2,070	1,752	2,070	1,752	2,070	1,752	2,070	1,752	2,070	1,752
Lancaster.....	1,259	1,259	1,519	1,519	1,258	1,519	1,258	1,519	1,258	1,518	1,258	1,519	1,258	1,519
Laurens.....	1,814	1,814	2,907	2,908	1,814	2,908	1,814	2,908	1,814	2,908	1,814	2,908	1,814	2,908
Lexington.....	1,297	1,295	2,095	2,096	1,296	2,096	1,294	2,096	1,279	2,096	1,294	2,096	1,294	2,096
Marion.....	2,502	2,502	3,146	3,146	2,502	3,146	2,502	3,146	2,502	3,146	2,502	3,146	2,502	3,146
Marlborough.....	1,617	1,617	1,942	1,942	1,617	1,942	1,618	1,942	1,618	1,942	1,618	1,942	1,618	1,942
Newberry.....	2,844	2,844	2,120	2,121	2,844	2,121	2,844	2,120	2,844	2,120	2,844	2,120	2,844	2,120
Oconee.....	538	537	2,098	2,099	538	2,098	538	2,098	537	2,098	537	2,098	538	2,098
Orangeburgh.....	4,486	4,486	2,835	2,835	4,485	2,835	4,486	2,835	4,485	2,835	4,486	2,835	4,485	2,835
Pickens.....	423	423	1,994	1,994	422	1,994	422	1,994	420	1,995	421	1,995	421	1,994
Richland.....	3,904	3,904	2,382	2,388	3,910	2,386	3,906	2,378	3,903	2,387	3,531	2,385	3,910	2,385
Spartanburgh.....	1,547	1,545	4,603	4,601	1,546	4,601	1,545	4,602	1,542	4,601	1,542	4,601	1,543	4,602
Sumter.....	3,892	3,896	2,351	2,355	3,893	2,349	3,893	2,351	3,892	2,350	3,895	2,350	3,895	2,350
Union.....	1,810	1,809	2,461	2,461	1,810	2,461	1,810	2,461	1,811	2,461	1,811	2,461	1,810	2,461
Williamsburgh.....	2,455	2,455	1,749	1,749	2,455	1,749	2,450	1,748	2,450	1,749	2,450	1,749	2,450	1,749
York.....	2,466	2,466	3,217	3,217	2,466	3,217	2,466	3,217	2,466	3,217	2,466	3,217	2,466	3,217
Total.....	91,786	91,870	90,896	90,737	91,852	90,895	91,136	90,798	91,804	90,905	91,432	90,906	91,830	90,860

Barnwell County.—Managers file affidavits that 695 votes for Timothy Hurley were omitted by clerical error. Laurens County.—Return signed by Commissioner Rutherford under protest, Richland County.—Managers file affidavits that 379 votes for Wilson Cook were omitted by clerical error.

¶ We do hereby certify that this statement of the whole number of votes given at the general election held on the seventh day of November, 1876, for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, is made up from the certified copies of statements made by the several boards of county canvassers, and that the same is correct.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

F. L. CARDOZO,
Treasurer South Carolina.

THOS. C. DUNN,
Comptroller-General.

WILLIAM STONE,
Attorney-General.

H. W. PURVIS,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at Columbia, this 22d day of December, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

TABLE VI.

Statistics of the State election, furnished by the legislature of South Carolina.

From the "Journal of the house of representatives of the State of South Carolina, (regular session, commencing November 28, 1876,)" the following extracts and tables are taken :

TUESDAY, *December 5, 1876.*

Pursuant to adjournment the house met at 12 m.

The speaker took the chair.

The roll was called and a quorum announced.

Prayer by Rev. B. F. Porter.

The journal of the previous day was read and confirmed.

REPORT.

Mr. THOMAS, from the committee on privileges and elections, submitted the following report, which was adopted :

The committee beg leave to report that in the matter of contest in the case of the county of Aiken, on the part of Messrs. G. H. Holland, L. W. James, Fred. A. Palmer, and P. W. Jefferson, contestants, against C. E. Sawyer, J. J. Woodward, L. W. Asbill, and John G. Guignard, contestees, of the said county of Aiken, South Carolina, that having served proper notices to the said contestees, and they refusing to appear and answer in the said matter, that upon the evidence submitted the committee is of the unanimous opinion that the aforesaid G. H. Holland, L. W. James, Fred. A. Palmer, and P. W. Jefferson are legally elected members of the house of representatives, and legally entitled to their seats therein.

Messrs. F. A. Palmer, P. W. Jefferson, G. H. Holland, and L. W. James, being in attendance, appeared at the clerk's desk, were duly sworn, and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. CURTIS, the rule requiring an adjournment at 3 p. m. was suspended for this day.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Mr. JOHNSTON, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill relative to the inauguration of the governor and lieutenant-governor of the State of South Carolina.

Read the first time and ordered to be placed on the calendar without reference.

Mr. CURTIS, by unanimous consent, introduced a joint resolution to ratify the amendment to the constitution of the State of South Carolina relative to the school-tax.

Read the first time and referred to the committee on the judiciary, when appointed.

Mr. KEITH, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to provide for the organization of the general assembly.

Read the first time and ordered to be placed on the calendar without reference.

Mr. PINCKNEY gave notice that on to-morrow, or some subsequent day, he will ask leave to introduce a bill to regulate the appointment of trial-justices in Charleston County outside of the city of Charleston.

PAPER FROM THE SENATE.

The senate returned, with concurrence, resolution to discharge special order, (joint convention,) and make the same the special order for this day at 1 p. m.

At 1 p. m. the sergeant-at-arms announced the honorable senate of South Carolina.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 1 P. M.

Joint convention to canvass returns of the late election for governor and lieutenant-governor, in accordance with section 4, article III, of the constitution.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed as tellers :

Messrs. Feriter and Miller, on the part of the house, and Senator Myers, on the part of the senate.

The speaker opened and read the returns.

Upon the taking up of returns from Edgefield County, Mr. Thomas objected to the counting of the votes, and, in accordance with rule previously adopted, the senate retired to discuss the question.

The speaker stated that objection having been made to the counting of the vote of Edgefield County, the house would vote upon the question.

The question was taken, and decided that the votes could not be counted.

A message was sent to the senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE, NO. 3.

IN THE SENATE,
Columbia, S. C., December 5, 1876.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The senate respectfully informs your honorable body that it sustains the objection raised to the counting of the votes for Edgefield County.

Very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed)

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of the Senate.

The sergeant-at-arms announced the honorable senate of South Carolina.

The speaker stated that both houses having objected to the counting of the votes of Edgefield County, that the returns would not be read.

The canvass was continued until the returns from Laurens County

were taken up, whereupon Mr. Thomas objected to the counting of the votes of said county.

The senate retired to consider the objection raised.

The speaker stated that the house would vote upon the objection raised in joint convention, that the vote of Laurens County should not be read and declared.

Upon the question being taken, the house decided that the vote should not be counted.

A message was sent to the senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE, NO. 4.

IN THE SENATE,
Columbia, S. C., December 5, 1876.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The senate respectfully informs your honorable body that it sustains the objection made to the counting of the votes for Laurens County for governor and lieutenant-governor.

Very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed)

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of the Senate.

The sergeant-at-arms announced the honorable senate of South Carolina.

The canvass of the returns was continued, and the following result announced:

Election returns.

Counties.	Governor.			Lieut.-governor.		
	D. H. Chamberlain.	Wade Hampton.	Scattering.	R. H. Gleaves.	W. D. Simpson.	Scattering.
Abbeville	3,669	3,852	.....	3,697	3,825	.....
Aiken	2,495	3,221	.....	2,497	3,212	.....
Anderson	1,124	4,155	.....	1,163	4,129	.....
Barnwell	2,778	3,956	.....	2,794	3,942	.....
Beaufort	7,604	2,274	.....	7,643	2,243	.....
Charleston	15,032	8,809	1	15,072	8,781	.....
Chester	2,404	2,005	.....	2,430	1,982	.....
Chesterfield	985	1,631	.....	990	1,624	.....
Clarendon	1,881	1,436	.....	1,890	1,426	.....
Colleton	4,163	2,984	.....	4,223	2,922	.....
Darlington	3,507	2,752	.....	3,514	2,746	.....
Edgefield .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield	2,832	2,159	.....	2,871	2,132	.....
Georgetown	2,787	1,058	.....	2,789	1,056	.....
Greenville	1,729	4,172	.....	1,672	4,158	.....
Horry	588	1,939	.....	588	1,929	.....
Kershaw	2,063	1,757	.....	2,035	1,752	.....
Lancaster	1,236	1,541	.....	1,244	1,534	.....
Laurens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lexington	1,256	2,129	.....	1,270	2,110	.....
Marion	2,492	3,149	.....	2,492	3,147	.....
Marlborough	1,608	1,945	.....	1,608	1,941	.....
Newberry	2,761	2,196	.....	2,798	2,160	.....
Oconee	524	2,083	.....	520	2,068	.....
Orangeburgh	4,469	2,870	1	4,498	2,840	.....
Pickens	406	2,002	.....	399	1,991	.....
Richland	3,857	2,435	1	3,859	2,429	.....
Spartanburgh	1,467	4,670	1	1,496	4,632	.....
Sumter	3,859	2,382	.....	3,883	2,360	.....
Union	1,750	2,519	.....	1,792	2,476	.....
Williamsburgh	2,443	1,757	.....	2,445	1,754	.....
York	2,447	3,233	.....	2,448	3,223	.....
Totals	86,216	83,071	4	86,620	82,524	.....

The speaker then declared that Hon. Daniel H. Chamberlain and Hon. Richard H. Gleaves were duly elected, respectively, governor and lieutenant-governor of the State of South Carolina for the ensuing two years.

The joint convention was then dissolved, and the senate retired.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, it was—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed on the part of the house, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the senate, to wait upon the Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, governor-elect, and ascertain when it will suit his convenience to qualify as governor of South Carolina.

The speaker announced as the committee Messrs. Thomas, Feriter, and Ford.

A message was sent to the senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE, NO. 5.

IN THE SENATE,
Columbia, S. C., December 5, 1876.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :

The senate respectfully informs your honorable body that Messrs. Whittemore, Maxwell, and Nash have been appointed committee on the part of the senate to join the committee appointed on the part of your house to wait on his excellency D. H. Chamberlain, governor-elect, and inquire when it will suit his convenience to qualify as governor of the State of South Carolina.

Very respectfully, &c.,
(Signed)

R. H. GLEAVES,
President of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Miller, at 5.30 p. m., the house adjourned until to-morrow at 12 m.

JANUARY 3, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a correct report of the proceedings of the house of representatives of South Carolina for Tuesday, December 5, 1876.

A. O. JONES,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

TABLE VII.
Submitted in evidence by Hon. R. B. Elliott, attorney-general of South Carolina.

Counties.	1876.		Males over 21 years, census of 1875.			Vote for governor.						Election 1876.									
	White voters.	Colored voters.	White.	Colored.	Total.	1870.			1872.			1874.			1876.			Excess white vote over census.	Excess colored vote over census.	Decrease white voters below census.	Decrease colored voters below census.
						Scott.	Carpenter.	Total.	Moses.	Tomlinson.	Total.	Chamberlain.	Green.	Total.	Chamberlain.	Hampton.	Total.				
Abbeville	3,075	4,473	2,928	4,951	7,879	3,385	2,194	5,579	3,618	1,517	5,135	4,181	2,486	6,667	3,669	3,852	7,521	147	.....	.....	478
Aiken	2,961	2,795	2,494	3,473	5,967	1,475	1,868	3,343	2,224	264	2,488	2,382	2,320	4,708	2,495	3,221	5,716	467	.....	.....	678
Anderson	3,445	1,858	3,329	2,215	5,544	3,879	2,216	6,095	1,209	1,808	3,017	1,762	2,534	4,296	1,124	4,155	5,279	116	.....	.....	357
Barnwell	2,999	3,763	2,583	4,734	7,317	6,142	999	7,141	4,995	577	3,096	3,797	2,320	6,117	2,778	3,956	6,734	416	.....	.....	971
Beaufort	1,867	8,096	1,760	8,241	10,001	13,411	6,980	20,394	4,995	445	6,440	4,778	2,076	6,854	7,604	2,274	9,878	107	.....	.....	145
Charleston	.....	.....	7,398	17,687	25,085	13,411	6,980	20,394	6,237	7,593	13,830	8,727	11,393	20,120	15,032	8,809	23,841	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chester	1,608	2,813	1,604	3,290	4,894	2,704	1,366	4,070	2,316	228	2,544	2,630	1,364	3,994	2,404	2,005	4,409	4	.....	.....	477
Chesterfield	1,547	1,081	1,543	1,199	2,742	945	1,092	2,037	620	279	899	918	1,122	2,040	985	1,631	2,616	4	.....	.....	118
Clarendon	1,283	2,046	1,171	2,202	3,373	1,534	762	2,296	1,524	342	1,866	737	1,895	2,632	1,881	1,436	3,317	112	.....	.....	156
Colleton	2,440	4,728	2,478	4,217	6,695	3,969	1,680	5,649	3,426	207	3,633	3,539	2,106	5,645	4,163	2,984	7,147	.....	511	38	.....
Darlington	2,544	3,716	2,362	3,747	6,109	2,968	1,793	4,761	2,858	275	3,133	3,729	1,851	5,580	3,507	2,752	6,259	182	.....	.....	31
Edgefield	†C, 000	3,107	2,722	4,400	7,122	4,547	3,704	8,251	3,878	219	4,097	3,398	2,900	6,298	3,107	6,267	9,374	3,278	.....	.....	†1,293
Fairfield	1,660	3,366	1,541	3,370	4,821	2,643	1,134	3,777	2,747	674	3,421	3,022	1,478	4,500	2,832	2,159	4,991	119	.....	.....	4
Georgetown	72	3,118	643	3,119	3,762	2,541	342	2,883	1,297	29	1,826	1,821	753	2,574	2,787	1,058	3,845	86	.....	.....	1
Greenville	3,964	2,085	4,165	2,146	6,311	1,455	1,840	3,295	1,111	2,132	3,243	1,879	2,288	4,167	1,729	4,172	5,901	.....	.....	.....	61
Horry	1,846	693	1,696	712	2,408	563	970	1,533	529	816	1,345	597	1,288	1,885	588	1,939	2,527	150	.....	.....	19
Kershaw	1,501	2,320	1,285	2,421	3,706	1,794	947	2,741	1,333	1,013	2,346	1,983	1,264	3,247	2,063	1,757	3,820	224	.....	.....	101
Lancaster	1,438	1,344	1,330	1,364	2,694	1,087	855	1,942	982	1,004	1,986	1,169	1,137	2,306	1,236	1,541	2,777	108	.....	.....	20
Laurens	.....	.....	2,259	2,844	5,103	3,022	1,967	4,989	2,153	935	3,088	2,892	1,815	4,707	1,804	2,916	4,720	.....	.....	.....	65
Lexington	2,098	1,313	2,031	1,378	3,409	1,081	1,432	2,513	356	1,883	2,239	1,156	1,562	2,718	1,256	2,129	3,385	67	.....	.....	61
†Marlborough	1,696	1,864	1,583	1,925	3,508	1,449	1,145	2,594	1,538	78	1,616	1,841	1,322	3,163	1,608	1,945	3,553	113	.....	.....	61
†Marion	3,047	2,619	3,081	2,883	5,964	1,997	2,186	4,183	2,468	2,239	4,707	2,343	2,529	4,872	2,492	3,149	5,641	.....	.....	34	264
Newberry	1,832	3,139	1,725	3,254	4,979	2,915	1,645	4,560	2,879	1,048	3,927	3,181	1,476	4,657	2,761	2,196	4,957	107	.....	.....	115
Oconee	2,018	631	2,046	703	2,749	627	900	1,527	411	1,078	1,489	3,582	1,238	1,820	524	2,183	2,607	.....	.....	28	72
Orangeburg	2,552	4,801	2,181	4,324	6,749	3,797	1,693	5,490	3,444	835	4,279	3,779	2,014	5,793	4,469	2,870	7,339	371	417	.....	.....
Pickens	1,926	512	1,815	545	2,360	612	775	1,387	486	256	742	591	745	1,336	406	2,002	2,408	111	.....	.....	33
Richland	2,107	4,212	2,162	5,036	7,198	3,500	1,382	4,882	3,364	760	4,124	3,974	1,491	5,465	3,857	2,435	6,292	.....	.....	45	824
Spartanburg	4,436	1,798	4,367	2,015	6,382	1,423	1,923	3,346	502	2,431	3,283	1,540	2,657	4,197	1,467	4,677	6,144	69	.....	.....	217
Sumter	1,965	4,295	1,827	4,262	6,189	3,593	1,004	4,597	3,268	1,183	4,451	758	4,091	4,849	3,859	2,382	6,241	138	.....	.....	67
Union	2,122	2,168	1,979	2,356	4,335	1,862	1,744	3,606	1,272	1,546	2,818	1,810	1,993	3,803	1,750	2,519	4,269	143	.....	.....	188
Williamsburgh	†1,529	2,506	1,412	2,576	3,988	1,765	1,126	2,891	1,773	80	1,853	2,313	1,243	3,556	2,443	1,757	4,200	117	.....	.....	70
York	2,815	2,901	2,789	2,995	5,784	2,386	1,873	4,259	1,641	1,789	3,430	2,588	2,067	4,655	2,447	3,233	5,680	26	.....	.....	94

*County not formed.

†Approximated.

†One poll (democratic) omitted.

TABLE —.

ELECTION STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE "HAMPTON LEGISLATURE.",

From a pamphlet entitled "Journal of the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, regular session, commencing Nov. 28, 1876, Thursday, December 14, 1876," the following table and accompanying extract are taken:

"Pursuant to adjournment the house met at 12 m.

"The speaker took the chair.

"The roll was called and a quorum answered.

* * * * *

"Mr. Gray introduced the following preamble and resolution, which was considered immediately and was agreed to:

"Whereas the secretary of state has failed and refused to deliver to the speaker of this house the original returns of the election held on the 7th day of November last for governor and lieutenant-governor, as required by the constitution of this State; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the speaker be directed to publish secondary evidence of the result of the election for governor and lieutenant-governor held on the 7th day of November last.

"The speaker announced that the special order for this hour, 2 p. m., had arrived, to wit: to open and publish the election for governor and lieutenant-governor of South Carolina; when the speaker opened and published the following evidence, to wit:

"A tabular statement of the votes of the several counties for governor and lieutenant-governor, as sworn to by Mr. John Scoffin:

Tabular statement.

Counties.	Hampton.	Chamberlain.	Simpson.	Gleaves.
Abbeville	3,852	3,669	3,825	3,697
Aiken	3,221	2,495	3,212	2,497
Anderson	4,155	1,124	4,129	1,163
Barnwell	3,956	2,778	3,942	2,794
Beaufort	2,274	7,604	2,243	7,643
Charleston	8,809	15,032	8,781	15,072
Chester	2,005	2,404	1,982	2,430
Chesterfield	1,631	985	1,624	990
Clarendon	1,436	1,881	1,426	1,890
Colleton	2,984	4,163	2,922	4,223
Darlington	2,752	3,507	2,746	3,514
Edgefield	6,267	3,107	6,252	3,123
Fairfield	2,159	2,832	2,132	2,871
Georgetown	1,058	2,787	1,056	2,789
Greenville	4,172	1,729	4,158	1,672
Horry	1,939	588	1,929	588
Kershaw	1,757	2,063	1,752	2,035
Lancaster	1,541	1,236	1,534	1,244
Laurens	2,916	1,804	2,913	1,807
Lexington	2,129	1,256	2,110	1,270
Marion	3,149	2,492	3,147	2,492
Marlboro'	1,945	1,608	1,941	1,608
Newberry	2,196	2,761	2,160	2,798
Oconee	2,083	524	2,068	520
Orangeburgh	2,870	4,469	2,840	4,498
Pickens	2,002	406	1,991	339
Richland	2,435	3,857	2,429	3,859
Spartanburgh	4,677	1,467	4,632	1,496
Sumter	2,382	3,859	2,360	3,883
Union	2,519	1,750	2,476	1,792
Williamsburgh	1,757	2,443	1,754	2,445
York	3,233	2,447	3,223	2,448
Totals	92,261 91,127	91,127	91,689 91,550	91,550
Majorities	1,134		139	

"State of South Carolina, Richland County :

"Personally came before me John Scoffin, who, being duly sworn, says that the accompanying statement of votes for governor and lieutenant-governor was made from original returns of county boards of canvassers, or certified copies of the same by the clerks of court, except as to the counties of Darlington and Kershaw, for which the returns were taken from returns in the possession of the board of State canvassers.

"JNO. SCOFFIN.

"Sworn to before me this 1st day of December, 1876.

[L. S.]

"L. N. ZEALY,
"Notary Public.

PART IV.

LETTERS AND REPORTS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

JULY 17 TO NOVEMBER 29, 1876.

THE
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR
1871
IN
RESPONSE
TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JANUARY 28, 1871
AND
BY THE SENATE
MARCH 1, 1871
WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:
1871.

PART IV.

LETTERS AND REPORTS TO THE GOVERNMENT

JULY 11 TO NOVEMBER 20, 1871

I.

LETTER FROM UNITED STATES MARSHAL WALLACE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT,
Charleston, July 17, 1876.

SIR: The recent cruel murder, by a lawless mob, of a number of the members of a colored militia company, at Hamburg, S. C., calls for some action on the part of the United States Government, in order to aid in punishing the perpetrators and in preventing a repetition of such atrocities. I am not prepared to suggest any particular line of action at present, further than to recommend that a detachment or company of United States soldiers under an officer who is known to entertain republican sentiments be stationed at or near Hamburg, and that they be instructed to support the proper civil officers in any attempt to arrest the guilty parties who reside in that section of country.

Their presence would have a good effect in restraining the disposition for turbulent outbreaks, which is manifested by the white citizens of that section, and it would restore confidence among the colored people, and give them an assurance that they were not to be abandoned to the swift destruction which was meted out to some of their friends and neighbors.

I regret to say that we anticipate trouble in the coming campaign in several counties where democratic leaders openly proclaim that they intend to carry their county for their party, at the point of the bayonet if necessary; that South Carolina shall be redeemed from republican rule as Mississippi was redeemed.

To preserve order and insure a peaceful election we will need a company of soldiers at Edgefield Court-House, a company at Laurens Court-House, half a company at Spartanburg, half a company at Union Court-House, and perhaps at other places to be designated in future.

It is my opinion that the troops at present stationed in the State will be sufficient to preserve the peace. I will from time to time make such suggestions to the Department as circumstances may require.

You will always find me ready to enforce energetically all instructions from your office.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WALLACE, U. S. M.

Hon. A. TAFT,
Attorney General, Washington, D. C.

II.

LETTER FROM UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY CORBIN.

OFFICE UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
FOR SOUTH CAROLINA,
Greenville, S. C., August 21, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will send to this State an intelligent and experienced detective to investigate the conspiracies being entered into in several counties to deprive the colored citizens of the right to vote at the coming election. In 1871-'72 this State was, in considerable part, thoroughly organized into Ku Klux Klans by the white people, and large numbers of colored men were killed and thousands were brutally whipped, all for the purpose of compelling them to vote the democratic ticket or not at all. The greatest difficulties were in the way of obtaining information that would justify arrests for the purpose

of bringing to trial any of the parties engaged in the commission of these crimes. The crimes were committed by organized parties in the night, and usually in disguise. The members of these organizations were sworn to secrecy, and were to be put to death if they revealed any act done by the organization. After much reflection, it was determined that a spy should be employed who should enlist in these klans, become a member thereof, and so be able to reveal their secrets. The plan was adopted and was eminently successful, as the sequel shows. This klan existed in several counties, to wit, Laurens, Newbury, and Edgefield, and committed fearful atrocities there, which were not, however, finally punished, for the reason that for several terms of the United States court the whole time was occupied in trying offenders in other counties, and finally these prosecutions were not prosecuted. The organization was not consequently broken up in these counties or so punished as to destroy it. They did suspend their crimes from fear of prosecution, and probably their klans were much demoralized, and so suspended their meetings, but no withering prosecutions and punishments annihilated them, as in some other counties.

The indications in Edgefield County now are that these Ku-Klux Klans have organized under the name of "rifle-clubs," and have entered upon and intend to pursue the purposes and general plans of 1871 and 1872 of the old organizations. The Hamburg murders in July were perpetrated by these Edgefield organizations, re-enforced more or less by kindred organizations in Georgia.

Now, what I wish to suggest and recommend is, that you send this detective to this State, who, by penetrating these organizations, by himself or somebody else, will get at the secret plans and workings of these clubs, and so enable me, if the offenses exist, as I believe, to institute prosecutions against the offenders in the United States courts. I regard this matter as of very great importance.

The Edgefield organizations are now well in hand, and have appeared on several occasions under General M. C. Butler and General Martin Gary, mounted and armed. They number many hundreds. The virus is rapidly extending into the counties of Abbeville, Newberry, and Laurens, and unless a well-directed and vigorous effort is made to counteract it, the consequences, I fear, will be very serious; in fact, be a repetition of the enormities of the Ku-Klux Klan.

I have been attending the district court here since the first Monday in August, and carefully observing the situation. I have had a conference with Governor Chamberlain and Attorney-General Stone, and they coincide generally in my views. I have been retained by the attorney-general (Stone) to assist him in the prosecution of the Hamburg murderers in the State court, and we expect to enter upon those trials on the first Monday of September, coming.

I doubt very much whether the State can proceed now, on account of the lack of reliable accessible testimony. A practical bar exists in the terror of the witnesses to testify, the constant fear of assassination if they do.

It is probable these cases will have to be postponed, or they will fail. Further, they will fail even with the best testimony just now, as the juries will not convict on any proof, however good. The State court is too weak.

The only hope of effectually dealing with these troubles, in my judgment, lies in the vigorous prosecution of the offenders in the United States courts. To do this I must have something more than the ordinary means at the command of the district attorneys to work up the

cases and prepare them for trial. It is accurate, reliable information that must be first had, and I trust you will furnish me the means of obtaining it. I desire that this letter may be treated as confidential, at present, as any indication of my views might warn the enemy and frustrate my plans.

Very respectfully,

D. T. CORBIN, District Attorney.

Hon. ALPHONSO TAFT,
Attorney-General of the United States.

III.

LETTER FROM UNITED STATES MARSHAL WALLACE.

CHESTER, S. C., *August 25, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: It is with regret that I tell you that combinations are rapidly forming in this section of the State that, if not checked at an early day, will certainly prevent the republicans of this and other counties from casting their full strength in the presidential election in November next.

Rifle and saber clubs, well organized and fully armed and equipped, under experienced and intelligent leaders, (which, in some of these counties, embrace a large majority of the white people able to bear arms,) openly declare that they intend to carry the coming election, and ostracise and threaten all leading men in the republican party.

It is infinitely worse since they have nominated Wade Hampton for governor of the State; and what adds to our misfortune is that Judge T. J. Mackey, the judge of this (sixth) circuit, is conniving at and encouraging the whole matter, for his own selfish and malicious ends. For instance, they are compelling the sureties on bonds of public officers to withdraw their names from their bonds, in order to compel republican officers to resign, and thus have the offices fall into their hands. The republicans here, as a class, are poor, and this ostracism and compulsion is a terrible calamity to the party. These rifle and saber clubs, as now organized, are in a condition to interrupt and break up the peace of the country on the slightest pretext, and the occasion will not be wanting. Any republican meeting will afford the opportunity, as they are now daily riding up to republican meetings, armed, and demand (not request) half the time for their democratic speakers, and surround the meetings on horseback, to the great terror of the people. I warn you that there is certain danger ahead, and a liberal supply of United States troops can alone prevent mobocracy and bloodshed.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very obedient servant,

A. S. WALLACE.

Hon. ALPHONSO TAFT,
Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

IV.

LETTER FROM L. M. JORDAN.

EDGEFIELD C. H., S. C.,

September 14, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: I know we have never met, but I write to inform you the kind of men we have to deal with in South Carolina. General Gary is advising the rifle-clubs, which have been formed by the old rebel democracy, to attack the United States soldiers now stationed here and to run them away from here. He says in all of his public speeches that he would not hesitate to lead a company of men to attack them and kill the last one of them.

I tell you, Mr. President, that the same old rebel spirit is in these men yet, and nothing but the strong arm of your Government will bring them to feel that they must obey the law.

General Gary said the other day that he intended to carry the election, or he would fill every street in Edgefield with dead negroes.

Yours, truly,

L. M. JORDAN.

His Excellency U. S. GRANT.

V.

LETTER FROM COLLECTOR CARPENTER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *September 20, 1876.*

SIR: I am to day in receipt of reliable information, through * * * * which is startling in the extreme. Permit me to say that I believe all that * * * * tells me, as I have known him for several years, and know that he has no reason to tell anything but the simple truth.

There has been a report for two days of a disturbance at Ellenton, in Barnwell County, on the railroad, but this is the first direct information yet received. This man is a sworn officer of the Government, and only tells what he saw with his *own eyes*. I give his own story as he gave it to me, and I take occasion again to say, I believe it from beginning to end:

I left Augusta for Beaufort on Tuesday morning at 8.30 a. m. We proceeded as far as Ellenton, where Capt. M. M. Hudson, conductor of the train, refused to proceed further, as reports had reached him of a proposed collision at Roberts's, a few miles below. While waiting at Ellenton, probably not more than a half an hour, I saw S. P. Coker walking with several white men with guns on their shoulders. I do not think he felt that he was in any danger. He went over to a store near the station, and in plain sight, but a few yards away, and sat down on a bench, and talked with the white men. After a few minutes, they all got up and walked about 30 or 40 yards into a field, under a large oak tree, all talking together. The white men then left Coker about 30 paces off, and shot him. Two men shot him after he fell. I saw all this while sitting in the cars. I also saw two other men dead by the side of the railroad; one with his head blown almost entirely off.

When I went down on Monday I never saw a single colored man except those in the cars. A colored man named Morrison was on the train. I think he was once a member of the general assembly from Beaufort. A. P. Butler, I think, is his name, (I mean the man with one arm,) and while on the train, was elected to command the company of white men then on the train. He went up to Morrison, and, drawing his pistol, was going to shoot him at once, and would have done so, if the conductor had not told him that Morrison was in his charge, and should not be hurt. He (the conductor) finally put Morrison in the baggage-car, and told him to lock himself in, and stay there until he told him to come out. Morrison went to Augusta from there. Butler was very drunk. Most of the men I saw there were from Columbia County, Georgia. They said they had killed every "nigger" that they had seen; and I believe they had. I saw two lying by the side of the railroad dead; one with his head shot almost entirely off, and the other shot in several places.

Is there nothing that can be done to stop this slaughter of innocent men? What is done must be done at once. I have written the Attorney-General on the same subject. Under no circumstances should the name of * * be divulged, as his life would not be worth a farthing after it was found out that he had communicated the intelligence.

Very respectfully,

L. CASS CARPENTER,
Collector Third District South Carolina.

His Excellency U. S. GRANT,
President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

VI.

PETITION FOR PROTECTION FROM COLORED REPUBLICANS.

AIKEN, S. C., *September 25, 1876.*

SIR: We write to tell you that our people are being shot down like dogs; and, no matter what democrats may say, unless you help us our folks will not dare go to the polls. We are confident who are the sufferers. The democratic whites are going about bushwhacking the people of color for our political opinion, and throwing their threats around, saying that they will kill the last one of us before the day of election. We, the undersigned, wish that you will see to having a deputy United States marshal appointed forthwith, as we believe that it will be the means of saving many lives.

* * * * *

Now, to support what we have said about our troubles, let us state some of the late circumstances: On Friday, September 15, a colored man was dragged out of his sick-bed and killed by the white democrats, in order to get up a riot, after which time the Georgians came over in South Carolina and murdered the republicans like dogs. The United States troops went to the scene and quelled the riot; but since that the white democrats are going through the country in squads murdering the colored and white republicans. Therefore, we, the undersigned, pray your Excellency to take the matter into your immediate consideration and save our lives which are being taken every moment, and we will gratefully pray.

We have the undersigned honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES MAJAR.

G. H. HOLLAND,

JOHN PARKE.

Member of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS ROUNDTREE.

DANIEL H. ROUSE.

ANSIMUS KELLY.

HAMMOND ROUSE.

JOHN J. MAJOR.

E. P. STONEY.

A. WILLIAMS.

D. L. ADAMS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

JOHN S. SIMMS.

C. D. HAYNE.

T. W. WEST, County Commissioner.

General U. S. GRANT,

President of the United States.

VII.

LETTER FROM DISTRICT ATTORNEY CORBIN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 8, 1876.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have during the past week been examining into the condition of affairs in Aiken County in this State, and with special view of ascertaining whether any offenses against the laws of the United States have been or are being committed. I have found that a great majority of the white people of that county are organized into what are termed generally rifle-clubs, which are simply companies of white men organized substantially as the companies of soldiers in the United States Army are organized, and they are very thoroughly armed and equipped, and, in many instances, with the most approved weapons. Their officers are called captains and lieutenants, and their non-commissioned or subordinate officers are sergeants and corporals. They also have a surgeon and chaplain—at least, some of them. They are called out to drill at regular intervals, and are subject to call on occasion by the captain.

Some three weeks ago all the companies in the county were called out under, as I am informed, one A. P. Butler, and for the purpose of suppressing and exterminating a republican club or organization existing in the southeastern portion of the county. This club was composed of citizens and voters of African descent, and numbered some forty or fifty members, perhaps more. It was in no way armed or organized, as I can learn, except that it had a regular chairman to preside over its deliberations when in session. It was in every respect a perfectly harmless affair. It seems that the white people in that section had been for some time previous giving out word that they were going to break up this club.

The time fixed for doing it was Saturday the 16th of September. On the afternoon of that day a large force, composed of various rifle-clubs, armed and mounted, assembled at Matlock church, about three-fourths of a mile distant from Levi Chevi's store, where this colored club met. Many of the colored club staid away that evening on account of the rumored purpose of the rifle-clubs to attack them. Only about twenty-three members were present. They assembled, but hastily adjourned about sun-down and dispersed to their homes. Just after they adjourned the rifle-companies came down upon the run upon them from their place of rendezvous at Matlock church.

The members of the colored club scattered and made every effort to escape, but they were pursued that night, and the two following days and nights, hunted like wild beasts, and a large number of them killed and many seriously wounded. Many were caught, and, after the most violent threats to kill, they were let off upon swearing they would vote the democratic ticket in the coming election. The exact number killed is not yet definitely ascertained, but on information and belief I fix it at thirty. There are several very seriously wounded, but they are still alive, or were on Friday last. When the carnage commenced, the colored men naturally sought each other for mutual protection, and during Sunday and Monday and Monday night of September 17 and 18 about seventy-five had collected together. But they had no arms, save here and there an old shot-gun; probably of these there were from ten to fifteen. The white men, now numbering from five to eight hundred, under A. P. Butler, commander-in-chief, early Tuesday morning, September 19, 1876, advanced in battle-array to attack this fleeing and distracted crowd of defenseless colored men. They were completely or substantially hemmed in in a wooded swamp or lowland, and, like frightened sheep, awaited their doom. The advance line of skirmishers of the rifle-companies was within a hundred yards of them, and the main body, marching by the front, was a short distance behind. In five minutes fire would have been opened by the white men, as scores of them then and since have declared, but at this critical moment Captain Lloyd and Lieutenant Hinton, with about thirty soldiers of the United States Army, arrived and prevented further bloodshed. There is no doubt that this crowd of colored men would have been mercilessly slaughtered but for the timely arrival of the United States troops.

The number of white men in line and ready to engage in this slaughter is estimated by the United States Army officers present at eight hundred, and this seems to be the probable number, or in the neighborhood of it. These white men, after desisting from this immediate purpose to kill by the dozen the colored men, pretended to disperse quietly to their homes, but the testimony before me shows that, when out of the presence of the United States troops and *en route* for home, parties of them shot and killed or wounded several colored men who happened to fall in their way.

One poor old colored man, over eighty years of age, by the name of Abram Blake, was alone in a cotton-patch when a party passed by, and they riddled him with bullets and buck-shot. He fell dead in his tracks.

Since this affair, the utmost terror prevails among the colored men, and a very large number of them have fled or are hiding about in the woods. Many have been whipped, and others warned that they will be whipped or killed unless they sign an agreement pledging themselves to vote the democratic ticket. In this state of things I have determined to commence prosecutions in the United States courts against these white men engaged in this business.

I think the crimes committed are within the enforcement act. I have obtained affidavits against about one hundred men, and warrants will to-day be placed in the hands of the United States marshal for their arrest, and they, the warrants, will, I hope, be executed early this week. The preliminary examinations will take place at Aiken, S. C. I shall attend them. Copies of complaints will be furnished you, as soon as possible.

Very respectfully,

D. T. CORBIN,
United States Attorney.

Hon. ALPHONSO TAFT,
Attorney-General United States.

VIII.

THE GOVERNOR'S CALL FOR NATIONAL AID.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Columbia, October 11, 1876.

SIR: I have to inform you that insurrection and domestic violence exist in various portions of this State, especially in the counties of Aiken, Barnwell, and Edgefield, against the peace and government of this State to such an extent that I am unable with any means at my command to suppress the same. That the legislature of the State is not now in session, and cannot be convened. Wherefore, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and laws of this State, and in accordance with the provisions of Article IV, section 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and of section 5297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, I do call upon you to aid me in suppressing said insurrection and domestic violence, and to suppress said insurrection and domestic violence by the powers conferred upon you by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at Columbia this 11th day of October, A. D. 1876, and in the one hundred and first year of American Independence.

DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN.

By the governor:
H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

To his Excellency ULYSSES S. GRANT,
President of the United States.

(One inclosure.)

IX.

REPORT OF UNITED STATES MARSHAL WALLACE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

Charleston, S. C., October 18, 1876.

SIR: I have delayed giving you a report of the recent unfortunate political riot at a place near the town of Cainhoy, in this county, until I could get a correct statement of facts.

It is one of the legitimate results of the intimidation policy, or Mississippi plan, adopted by the democratic party in opening their campaign, for the purpose of breaking down the republican majority in this State.

The first meeting in this county at which the democrats put their "shot-gun" policy in practice took place over a month ago, on Cooper River, some ten or twelve miles from the scene of the late riot. The republicans had called a meeting, and the democrats in the city chartered a steamboat and took about one hundred and fifty well-armed men to the meeting. They formed their men in line near the stand, and demanded that they should have half the time for their speakers. The republicans did not relish this kind of "peaceful political discussion," but the request was backed up by 150 Winchester repeating rifles in the hands of men who knew how to use them, and they consented to a "division of time." Other meetings followed this with a similar display of arms, and in order to avoid a collision, which was imminent at each meeting, the executive committee of each party arranged to have a series of joint discussions, and agreed that their people should not come armed to the meetings. The discussions in the county had been going on with more or less of bitterness and animosity, mainly growing out of the fact that the democrats carried a large force of men from the city to every meeting, who irritated the republicans by their violent denunciation of their leaders and their party. The meeting at Brick church, near Cainhoy, was called by the republicans, and was largely attended by the men who were present at the first meeting, at which the democrats had enforced their demand to speak, but had not attended any of the joint discussions, and many of them, being suspicious of the democrats, carried such guns as each man had at his home—consisting of old muskets, shot-guns, and fowling-pieces, but no militiamen went there with State arms and ammunition, as the democrats claim, and the best evidence of that fact is that all the dead were shot with buck-shot and not with rifle-balls. When these colored republicans arrived at the place of meeting, their leading men told them that they were violating an agreement by coming armed, and that they must deposit their arms at some place away from the grounds. The colored men complied with the request, and some guns, say fifteen, were placed in an old dilapidated building some fifty yards from the stand, and others were placed across a ravine in the woods. About one hundred and fifty democrats accompanied their speakers from the city on a steamboat, and soon appeared at the meeting. The first speaker was a democrat, a candidate for prosecuting-attorney of the circuit. He was heard through very patiently. He was followed by W. J. McKinley, (colored,) who was a delegate to the Cincinnati convention from this State. Soon after McKinley commenced speaking a commotion was observed in the crowd on the side next to the dilapidated building, and Mc. jumped off the stand and said, "Those white men in that house have guns, and are going to shoot." The colored men raised a shout, "The democrats have seized our guns," and made a rush for the other guns.

The white men who had secretly slipped into the house and seized the guns then fired, and the first shot killed an old colored man about seventy years, who was standing leaning on a stick, and this is the only colored man who is known to have been killed. The colored men returned with their guns very soon, and attacked the party at the old house, and then commenced a general fire on the democrats, who were generally armed with pistols, but had to retire rapidly toward the boat under a heavy fire. The colored men became furious when they saw that some of their arms had been seized and one of their old men killed. Sheriff Bowen, whom they recognize as their personal and political friend, rushed among them and tried to stop the firing, but they did not cease until all the white men were driven away from the church.

The accounts of the origin of the riot which are given in the papers in this city and in the associated press dispatches are entirely partisan and cannot be relied on. The agent of the associated press in this city is one of the editors of a bitter partisan paper, and he gives every item of political news a coloring to suit his own views.

Six white men were killed, or have died, and one colored man. Several white men are wounded, but none seriously; it is not yet known how many negroes are hurt.

As soon as the fight ceased, the steamboat returned to the city for arms and re-enforcements, and over a hundred men went back on her on two hours' notice, with arms for themselves and for the hundred men already there. Next morning about two hundred more armed men went up on the same boat, which had returned. These armed men were the military companies (or a portion of the companies) which Governor Chamberlain ordered to disband two weeks ago.

On the night of the riot I telegraphed to Summerville to the officer in command of troops for a company to go to Cainhoy. He replied next morning that he had only one artillery company, which had no small-arms. I then telegraphed to Governor Chamberlain to know where I could get troops, and he referred it to General Ruger, at Atlanta, who has ordered a company from Columbia, which will arrive to-morrow morning, and I will proceed with them at once to Cainhoy. I will require the armed men there to disperse, and will see that no further rioting takes place.

Very respectfully,

R. M. WALLACE,
United States Marshal.

Hon. A. TAFT,
Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

X.

A SECOND REPORT FROM UNITED STATES MARSHAL WALLACE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
Charleston, S. C., October 20, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to report the Cainhoy troubles in this county have been settled.

A company of United States troops, sent from Columbia at my request, arrived here yesterday morning, and I at once started with them to Cainhoy. We reached there in good time, and found about forty men from the rifle-clubs of this city there under arms, who claimed to be there for the purpose of protecting the citizens from an attack from the colored republicans of that section.

I informed the officer in command of the rifle-clubs that his men must

be withdrawn, and the United States troops would afford all the protection that was required to all classes of citizens, and they all cheerfully obeyed his order to prepare to return to the city.

I found that the white citizens of Cainhoy had worked themselves up to the highest pitch of excitement, and had imagined that all sorts of bloody horrors might be visited on their town or hamlet if the men were taken away, and for once in their lives they were disposed to welcome the hated Yankee.

The truth was that they were in no danger whatever, as the negroes had taken fright at the large number of armed men who had come into their country since the riot, and had all retreated to an island and fortified themselves, expecting destruction at the hands of the white men.

I sent messengers to the colored people, telling them to return to their homes, and assuring them that they and the white people would be alike protected by the soldiers, and that if any man committed any act of violence he would be arrested without delay.

The colored people looked upon the armed men from the city as a body which had come out to avenge the death of those slain in the first conflict, and could not be persuaded otherwise; in fact, many of the men were urgent in their demands to be allowed to attack the negroes on the island, but the officers, who promised me when they started out that no outrages should be committed, restrained the men, and prevented a repetition of the bloody massacre which followed the Ellenton riots.

If any troops had been in this city, I would have restored order the day following the riot, but I had to apply to General Ruger, at Atlanta, to order a company from Columbia, and in this way the danger of another conflict was continued for two days longer.

The efforts of myself and deputies would have been unavailing if we had attempted to disperse the armed bodies of men. Race prejudices had been aroused, and nothing but the presence of United States bayonets could allay the excitement.

My deputies were prepared to attend the meeting at which the disturbance took place, but neither party anticipated any trouble, and they were not called on to attend.

I send inclosed herewith a republican paper giving a full and fair statement of the affair, and I can vouch for its correctness.

Respectfully,

R. M. WALLACE,
United States Marshal.

Hon. A. TAFT,
Attorney-General, Washington, D. C.

XI.

LETTER FROM COLORED PEOPLE TO THE PRESIDENT.

HAMBURGH, S. C., 7; [AUGUSTA, GA., 8.]

General GRANT—*Dear Sir* : On the 7th of November, in Georgia and South Carolina, the election was not a fair one. Some places we poor colored were treated very wrong. In Augusta half the colored was not allowed to, except voting for Tilden and Hendricks. The polls was crowded with whites, and one-half of the blacks could not vote. Pistols were drawn on us for nothing. If we had of had men to mind the polls, we could not have been beat so. In Hamburgh white men came from Augusta and voted the democrat ticket, and in Augusta, too.

And the best way is to do is to know how many votes each State always carry or always had carried. That is the only way we Southern-

ers will be treated right. Look at Augusta! On the 7th white men voted in Augusta and went over to Hamburgh and voted again. Police-men were stationed at the bridge to not let any colored man cross what could not vote in Augusta.

JUSTICE.

U. S. GRANT, P. U. S. A.

XII.

LETTER FROM A FREEDMAN.

[Exact copy.]

CHARLESTON, Nov. 29th, 1876

President Grant

HONERED SIR this Letter Is from a Poor freedman I write to Let you no about times down this way the rebels are outragous In our city they Have about fifteen Hundred Riffles scartered about In difrent Houses & they sit up every night to watch them they say the first chance they get they are going to kill the dam Leaders of the republican party & all the dam Yankeis & niggers & that Is just what they are doing they tried to kill Mr Mackey the day after the election & they are shooting the negroes every night from secred places In the city & most every night some poor collored man Is shoot by some unknown Person. We collored citizens are suffering dreadfull from the democrats my God President stand by us & protect us If you dont see to It we cannot support the republican pirty Because the democrats will kill us out Mr Conner Mr M. C. Butler Garey & Barcus Charleston first class Gentlemens are the cause of all this trouble they Have A Gang of Low White men to start a row & they keep quiet themself these gentlemens keeps armories at their Houses I report one House to United State marshall Wallace & He whent to took the guns out from Lawyer Richardson Miles House one of charleston Best gentleman they are the ones making all of this trouble) I went to one of their secreed meetings as a democrat and their Plans are dangerous they say If they can get tilden & Hampton they will drive the republican at Washington that Is yourself & others Like they done Leiws the Sixth they spoke that night of taken a Large body of Georgians with South Carolinins to captor Washington Look out for the rebeles they after rising on another War. a Ship came In this port a few days ago with twenty Boxess of rifles the Boxs marked oil cloth they were so Hevy that I were compelled to se them And there were rifles marked oil cloth.

Please give us Strong Protection And we will stand By the republican Party until Gudgment day a Poor freedman

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PART V.

MILITIA LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

(PRINTED IN FULL.)

AN ACT

SUPPLEMENTARY TO CHAPTER XV., TITLE IV., PART I.

OF THE

GENERAL STATUTES OF SOUTH CAROLINA

RELATING TO THE MILITIA,

AND FOR THE

BETTER ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT

OF THE SAME.



COLUMBIA, S. C.

PRINTED AT THE PRESBYTERIAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

1875.

AN ACT SUPPLEMENTARY TO CHAPTER XV, TITLE IV, PART I, OF THE
GENERAL STATUTES OF SOUTH CAROLINA, RELATING TO THE MILITIA,
AND FOR THE BETTER ORGANIZATION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE
SAME.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the State of South Carolina*, now met and sitting in general assembly, and by the authority of the same, That there shall be an adjutant and inspector general elected by the qualified electors of this State on the first Tuesday following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1874, and the same day in every second year thereafter.

SEC. 2. That in the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of the adjutant and inspector general, whether from death, resignation, disqualification, or other cause, the governor shall have full power to appoint some suitable person, who, on being duly qualified according to law, shall be entitled to enter upon and hold the office for the unexpired term of the former incumbent, and shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities incident to his office, and receive the same compensation as provided by law for the adjutant and inspector general during his term of service: *Provided*, That no such unexpired term for which an appointment is made shall exceed one year, and if it shall exceed one year, the governor shall order a special election to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 3. That the militia enrolled under the provisions of Chapter XV, Title IV, Part I, of the general statutes of South Carolina, shall not be subject to active duty except in case of a war, or for the purpose of preventing, repelling, or suppressing invasion, insurrection, or riot, or of aiding civil officers in the execution of the laws, in which cases the commander-in-chief shall order out for actual service, by draft or otherwise, as many of the militia as necessity demands.

SEC. 4. Any person who is ordered out as aforesaid, or volunteers, and fails to appear at the time and place designated for his reporting for duty, or who has not some able-bodied and proper substitute at such time and place, or does not pay to the county treasurer, for the use of the State, the sum of fifty (50) dollars within twenty-four hours from such time, shall be taken to be a soldier absent without leave, and shall be dealt with accordingly, unless a satisfactory excuse can be given.

SEC. 5. When the militia are ordered out or have volunteered for, and while they are in, actual service, as heretofore specified, they shall be organized by the commander-in-chief into companies, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and proper officers appointed therefor. They shall be subject to the same rules and articles of war as troops of the United States, and during their term of service be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowances for clothing as are or may be established by law for the Army of the United States.

SEC. 6. The active militia shall be composed of volunteers, and shall constitute part of the enrolled militia, and shall be subject to all the laws of the State and the United States relative to the enrolled militia. They shall be known as the National Guard of the State of South Carolina. In case of war, or for repelling, preventing, or suppressing invasion, insurrection, or for aiding civil officers in the execution of the law, they shall be ordered first into service.

SEC. 7. The commander-in-chief shall arrange the National Guard

into divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions, and make such alterations thereof as may, from time to time, be necessary. Each of the said organizations shall be numbered, and each company lettered as is necessary to secure uniformity, a record thereof being made in the office of the adjutant and inspector general. Companies of cavalry and artillery inconveniently located for such organization may be attached to such brigades or divisions as the commander-in-chief shall order.

SEC. 8. Whenever a petition for raising a volunteer company has been signed by not less than eighty-three men, and the order accepting the company has been issued by the commander-in-chief, the members thereof shall then sign an enlistment roll, issued from the office of the adjutant and inspector general, and shall take and subscribe to the following oath, to be administered by the mustering officer, who is hereby vested with the power and authority to do so: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the United States and the State of South Carolina against all their enemies and opposers, and that I will do my utmost to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of South Carolina against all violence of whatever kind and description; and I further swear that I will execute and obey the orders of all officers placed over me: so help me God."

SEC. 9. No company can be mustered in unless at least eighty-three men have been enlisted therein. Companies now in the service of the State shall at once re-organize under the provisions of this act, by the members signing proper enlistment-rolls and being mustered into the service of the State as a part of the National Guard; and for the purpose of such re-organization sixty men shall be considered the minimum. Such companies not re-organizing as herein provided, on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1875, shall be disbanded, and the commanding officer of the regiment to which any such company may be attached is hereby authorized and required to take possession of all arms, accouterments, or other military property belonging to the State in the possession of such company; and any member thereof who shall refuse or neglect to deliver the same shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. And the said property, wherever found, may be taken possession of by the commanding officer of such regiment, or by any officer or soldier acting under his orders: *Provided*, The general commanding the division to which company or companies may be attached shall have power to extend the time for the re-organization herein required upon the recommendation of the regimental commander.

SEC. 10. Muster-in-rolls shall be made in triplicate, one of which shall be retained at the headquarters of the regiment. The original shall be forwarded to the office of the adjutant and inspector general within ten days from any muster of men, and one roll shall be retained by the company commander.

SEC. 11. All officers and privates of the National Guard shall be held to service in their several companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions for three years, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 12. No officer inferior in grade to regimental commanders shall have power to grant discharges to non-commissioned officers and privates. Discharges shall be given in writing, setting forth fully the cause of the discharge, and signed by the officer granting the same: *Provided*, That no member of any company shall be discharged from service until he has obtained the certificate of the commanding officer of his company

that he has turned over, or satisfactorily accounted for, all property issued and charged to him.

SEC. 13. Any officer desiring to resign his commission and be discharged from the service shall express his desire in writing, and transmit the same to the commander-in-chief, immediately through and by all intermediate commanders, who will indorse thereon their recommendation in the case, and the resignation shall go into effect when accepted by the commander-in-chief, and not before; but no officer shall be permitted to resign his commission while under arrest, nor until he has accounted for and delivered to the proper officer all money, records, arms, accouterments and other military property belonging to the State in his possession.

SEC. 14. Each regularly organized company of the National Guard shall be furnished by the State with such arms and equipments as are required, upon the written requisition of the commanding officers of such companies respectively, approved by the regimental commander. And the arms and equipments so furnished, together with all other military property which may be furnished to any organization of the National Guard, shall remain and continue to be the property of the State, to be used for military purposes only, and to be returned whenever called for by proper authority; or if the same is willfully or negligently wasted or destroyed by an officer or company, the commander-in-chief may, upon satisfactory evidence to that effect, dishonorably discharge the officer and disband the company.

SEC. 15. Any officer who shall receive, according to the provisions of this act, any arms, equipments, or other military property from the State shall distribute the same to his command as he shall deem proper, taking vouchers therefor; and he shall require those to whom they are distributed to return them at such time and place as he shall order and direct; and every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private of any company of the National Guard to whom any arms, equipments, or other military property shall be so delivered shall be held personally responsible for its care, safe-keeping, and return. He shall use the same for military drills, parades, and musters only; and upon receiving a discharge, or otherwise leaving the military service, or upon the demand of his commanding officer, he shall forthwith surrender and deliver up the said arms and equipments, together with all other military property that may be in his possession, to the said commanding officer, in as good order and condition as the same were at the time he received them, reasonable and ordinary wear thereof excepted.

SEC. 16. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, who shall, contrary to the lawful order of the proper officer, retain in his possession or control any arms, equipments, or other article of military property belonging to the State, or who shall willfully or maliciously destroy or injure any such property, or who shall, when not on duty, use or wear any such property without permission of his commanding officer, shall be tried by court-martial and punished as hereinafter provided. And all other persons who shall, either willfully or maliciously, destroy or injure, or purchase, retain, or have in custody or possession, without right, any such military property belonging to the State, and shall, after demand, refuse to deliver the same to any officer entitled to take possession thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine double the amount of the value of such military property so injured, destroyed, purchased, or retained, or by imprisonment in the county jail for two days for every dollar of such fine; and such fine shall be paid into the military fund of the regi-

ment to which such property belonged. Any commanding officer may take possession of such military property wherever the same may be found.

SEC. 17. Any officer receiving public property for military use shall be accountable for the articles so received by him, and shall not be discharged or allowed to resign from the service until he has returned to the adjutant and inspector-general a receipt from his successor in command, or a proper accounting officer, for the articles issued to him in good order and condition, or shown to the adjutant and inspector-general, by satisfactory proof, that any article not so accounted has been properly expended in the service, or injured, lost, or destroyed, without any default or neglect on his part; and, if lost or willfully injured or destroyed through the misconduct of any person, that reasonable efforts have been made by him to recover or prosecute for the same; and, in addition, he shall be liable to make good to the State all such property so injured, lost, or destroyed by any neglect or default on his part, and for the recovery of which he has made no reasonable effort.

SEC. 18. Commanders of companies shall cause their companies to parade not less than once in each year; in addition to such parades, they shall order company drills at least once in each month. Regimental, brigade, and division commanders may order out their respective commands, or any part of them, for parade, drill, review, or inspection, at any such times and places as they may deem most convenient. The commander-in-chief may order reviews or encampments of such portions of the militia at such times and places as he shall deem proper.

SEC. 19. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or private shall fail in repairing at the time fixed to the place of parade, drill, or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness or some other evident necessity, or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on the penalty of being punished, according to the nature of his offense, by the sentence of a court-martial.

SEC. 20. The commanding officer at any parade or drill may cause those under his command to perform any field or camp duty he shall require; and, also, may put under guard, for the day or time of continuing such parade or drill, any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, who shall disobey the order of his superior officer, or in any way or manner interrupt the exercises of the day. He may ascertain and fix the necessary bounds and limits to his parade-ground, within which no spectator shall enter without leave from such commanding officer; and whoever intrudes within such limits, after being forbidden, or in any way or manner interrupts or molests the orderly discharge of duty of those under arms, may be confined under guard during the time of such parade or drill.

SEC. 21. For the purpose of notifying the non-commissioned officers and privates for any parade, drill, or other rendezvous, the commandant of each company shall issue his orders, either by warrant or otherwise, to one or more of his non-commissioned officers or privates, requiring them, respectively, to warn all the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of his company to appear at the time and place appointed, armed and equipped according to law and regulation. Each non-commissioned officer or private, to whom such order shall be given, shall give notice, either verbally or in writing, of such time and place to every person whom he is ordered to warn; or, in case of his inability to find such person, he shall leave a written notice at his usual place of abode

or business, with some person of suitable age and discretion, or shall send the same to him by mail.

SEC. 22. Such non-commissioned officer or private shall make a return to the commandant of his company, in which he shall state the names of all persons by him warned and the manner of warning them respectively, and shall make oath to the truth of such return; and such commandant shall deliver the return, together with his own return, of all delinquencies, whenever required, to the commanding officer of his regiment, who shall forward the same to the president of the proper court-martial. The return of such non-commissioned officer or private, so sworn to, shall be as good evidence on the trial of any person returned as a delinquent of the facts therein stated as if such non-commissioned officer or private had testified to the same before the court-martial on such trial; but nothing in the provisions of this act shall be so construed as to preclude, in the absence of a proper return, the giving in evidence at any court-martial, upon trial for delinquencies, neglect of duty, or offense whatsoever, matters of fact which go to substantiate the charge or offense.

SEC. 23. Every commandant of a company shall make the like return, and with like effect, of every delinquency and neglect of duty of his non-commissioned officers, either in not attending at any parade or drill, or not executing or returning a warrant to them directed or delivered, or not obeying the orders of their commanding officers, and also the name of every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private who shall refuse or neglect to obey the orders of his superior officer, or to perform such military duty or exercise as may be required, or depart from his colors, post, or guard, or leave the ranks without permission from his superior officer.

SEC. 24. Any commissioned officer of a company may, without warrant, warn any or all of the members of his command to appear at any parade, drill, or rendezvous. Such warning may be given to him either personally or by leaving a notice or sending by mail, in the same manner as if given by a non-commissioned officer, and his certificate shall be received by any court-martial as legal evidence of such warning.

SEC. 25. When a company is paraded, or assembled for any other purpose, the commanding officer may verbally warn the men to appear on some future day, and not more than thirty days from such time, which shall be sufficient notice as respects the persons present; and a record of the names of the officers and privates then present, signed by such commanding officer, shall be sufficient evidence of such warning.

SEC. 26. The officers and non commissioned staff officers of each regiment or battalion shall be warned to attend at any parade or drill in the same manner as is prescribed by law for the warning of the privates of any company; and the commanding officer of each regiment or battalion may designate and order any or all of the non-commissioned staff officers of the regiment or battalion to perform that duty, who shall make return thereof to the commanding officer or adjutant of the regiment or battalion, in the same manner and under the same penalty for delinquencies as are by law imposed on non-commissioned officers or privates of companies for similar delinquencies.

SEC. 27. All commanding officers of regiments, battalions, or companies may, on any parade or drill, read division, brigade, or regimental orders, and notify the officers and soldiers of their several commands to appear as by such orders required, which notice shall be a sufficient warning to all persons present.

SEC. 28. The commanding officer of any division, brigade, regiment,

or battalion may require the commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers of his command to meet for instruction, exercise, and improvement at such times and places as he shall appoint; and he may require them to appear with such arms and accouterments as he may prescribe; said officers shall thereupon be formed into a corps of instruction, without regard to rank, and shall be thoroughly instructed in the manual of arms, the school of the soldier and the company, and in such other theoretical and practical details of duty as the said commanding officer shall deem proper.

SEC. 29. Any person belonging to the military forces of this State, going to or returning from any parade, drill, or meeting which he may be required by law to attend, shall, together with his conveyance and the military property of the State, be allowed to pass free through all toll-gates and over all toll-bridges and ferries.

SEC. 30. The adjutant of each regiment shall, on or before the 15th day of January of each year, and oftener, if required, return to the commander of his regiment the names of all commissioned staff and line officers of such regiment absent from any parade, drill, or rendezvous during the preceding year. Upon the receipt of such return, the commander of such regiment shall order a court-martial to pass upon such delinquencies.

SEC. 31. Any officer who neglects to perform the duties of his office, or to obey the rightful orders of his superiors, or who is guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, or who violates any of the provisions of this act, may be put under arrest by his superior officer, and tried by a court-martial.

SEC. 32. All courts-martial for the trial of commissioned officers shall consist of not less than five nor more than thirteen officers, and in all cases a majority of the court shall be of not less rank than the accused. Regimental commanders shall have power to appoint regimental courts-martial for the trial of all officers, except field-officers, of their respective regiments. In all cases where the regimental commander is the accuser, and for the trial of all other officers within their respective commands, the commanders of brigades shall have power to order general courts-martial. In all cases where the brigade commander is the accuser, or where the regimental or brigade commander neglects or refuses to order a court-martial, then the court shall be ordered by the division commander. For the trial of a brigadier or major general, courts-martial shall be ordered by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 33. Courts-martial may sentence an officer convicted by them to be punished according to the nature and degree of the offense, and according to military usage; but in time of peace such punishment shall not extend further than cashiering the officer convicted and disqualifying him from holding any office in the militia of this State, and imposing a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days. Officers cashiered by sentence of a court-martial shall be precluded thereby from again volunteering into the military service of the State, except the sentence be remitted by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 34. Courts of inquiry, to consist of three officers and a judge-advocate, may be instituted by the commander-in-chief, or by the commanding officer of a division, brigade, or regiment, in relation to those officers for whose trial they are authorized to appoint courts-martial, for the purpose of examining into any military transaction, or the conduct of any officer, either by his own solicitation or on a complaint or charge of improper conduct, or for the purpose of settling a military question, or for establishing good order and discipline. Such court of inquiry

shall, without delay, report the evidence adduced, a statement of facts, and, when required, an opinion thereon, to the officer instituting such court, who may, in his discretion, thereupon appoint a court-martial for the trial of the officer whose conduct shall have been inquired into.

SEC. 35. For the trial of non-commissioned officers and privates, regimental commanders may at any time appoint a court-martial for their respective regiments, such courts to consist of at least three commissioned officers. The court, when organized, shall have the trial of all offenses, delinquencies, and deficiencies that occur in the regiment for which it shall have been appointed.

SEC. 36. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or private shall be tried except on written charges and specifications. The arraignment of the accused, the proceedings, trial, and record, shall in all respects conform to the forms and requirements of the United States law and practice of courts-martial, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 37. The proceedings and sentence of a court-martial shall, without delay, be transmitted to the officer ordering the court, or to his successor in command, who shall, within fifteen days thereafter, approve, disapprove, commute or remit the sentence, and issue his order thereon; and he shall also transmit such proceedings and sentence, with his action thereon, to the adjutant and inspector general, to be filed in his office.

SEC. 38. Every member of the court martial shall keep secret the proceedings and sentence of the court until the same shall be approved or disapproved or otherwise acted upon according to law, and shall always keep secret the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court, unless required to give evidence thereof by a court of justice in due course of law.

SEC. 39. The president of every court-martial or court of inquiry shall be the member of the court senior in rank, who, besides his duties and privileges as a member, shall be the organ of the court to keep order and conduct its business. In his absence the senior officer present shall preside, with all the powers of the president. All the members of such court shall, when on duty, be in full uniform; and the court may sit without regard to hours, and may adjourn from time to time, as may be necessary for the transaction of business.

SEC. 40. Courts-martial and courts of inquiry are authorized and empowered to preserve order during their sessions, and any person or persons who shall be guilty of disorderly, contemptuous, or insolent behavior in, or use any insulting or contemptuous or indecorous language or expressions to or before, any such court, or any member of either of such courts, in open court, intending to interrupt the proceedings or to impair the respect or authority of such courts, may be committed to the jail of the county in which said courts shall sit for a time not exceeding twelve hours, by warrant under the hand of the president of such court.

SEC. 41. Courts-martial and courts of inquiry shall issue subpoenas for all witnesses whose attendance at such courts may, in their opinion, be necessary in behalf of the State, and also, on application, for all witnesses in behalf of any officer charged or accused or persons returned as delinquents; and may direct the commandant of any company to cause such subpoena to be served on any witness or member of his company. Such courts shall also have power to administer the usual oath to witnesses and to compel witnesses to appear and testify, by attachment, fine, and imprisonment, as courts of common law. And all sheriffs, jailers, and constables are hereby required to execute any process issued by such courts for any of the aforesaid purposes.

SEC. 42. The president of any court-martial or court of inquiry may appoint, by warrant, under his official signature, one or more marshals, who shall, when required, execute any process lawfully issued by such president or court, and perform all acts and duties by this act imposed on and authorized to be performed by any sheriff or constable. The marshals so appointed shall, before entering upon their duties of collecting fines and penalties, execute a bond, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the president of the court appointing them, for the faithful performance of their duties.

SEC. 43. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private shall, on due conviction by any court-martial, be subject for the following offenses to the fines and penalties thereto annexed :

1. In time of peace, every commissioned officer, for disobedience of orders, neglect or ignorance of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman or prejudicial to good order and military discipline, neglecting to comply with or violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be cashiered, disqualified from holding any military commission, fined to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars, imprisoned not exceeding thirty days, or reprimanded, or be sentenced to all or either of such fines and penalties, within the discretion of the court.

2. Every commissioned officer, for non-attendance at any parade, drill, or place of rendezvous, a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

3. Every non-commissioned officer and private, for non-appearance when duly warned at any company parade, inspection, muster or drill, a fine of one dollar; for non-appearance at a regimental or battalion parade, inspection, or drill, a fine of two dollars; for disobedience of orders or disrespectful or disobedient conduct, a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.

4. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, for neglecting or refusing to obey the orders of his superior officers on any day of parade, drill, or inspection, or to perform such military duty or exercise as may be required, or departing from his colors, post, or guard, or leaving his place or ranks without permission, a fine of not more than one hundred nor less than five dollars.

5. Every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private, for neglecting or refusing to obey any order or warrant to him lawfully given or directed, or to make a proper return thereof, or neglecting or refusing, when required, to summon a delinquent before a court-martial, a fine not more than fifty nor less than five dollars.

6. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private who shall neglect or refuse to surrender or deliver up, upon demand of his commanding officer, in accordance with section 13 of this act, any arms, equipment, or other military property of the State that may be in his possession, shall be fined not more than one hundred not less than ten dollars; and any officer may take possession of such military property wherever the same may be found.

7. Every non-commissioned officer or private appearing at any parade, drill, inspection or review deficient in all or any of the arms, equipments, or uniform furnished by the State, or unserviceable or in bad condition, if from his own neglect, a fine of five dollars.

In addition to, or in lieu of, the fines herein specified, the offender shall be liable, in the discretion of the court, to be dishonorably discharged from the command to which he belongs.

SEC. 44. For the purpose of collecting any fines or penalties imposed by any court-martial authorized by this act, the president of the court

shall, within thirty days after the fines or penalties have been imposed and approved, issue an execution or warrant, under his official signature, directed to any marshal of the court, or to all and singular the sheriffs and constables of the State, thereby commanding them to levy such fines and penalties, together with the costs, on the goods and chattels of such delinquent, and in default of sufficient goods and chattels to satisfy the same then to take the body of such delinquent and convey him to the common jail of the county, where he shall be kept in confinement by the sheriff or jailor for two days for any fine or penalty not exceeding five dollars, and one additional day for every dollar above that sum, unless the fine or penalty be sooner paid; but no such imprisonment shall extend beyond the period of thirty days: *Provided, however,* That the prisoner may be liberated at any time by order of the officer ordering the court-martial by which he was convicted.

SEC. 45. Every marshal, sheriff, or constable to whom any such warrant or execution shall be directed and delivered is hereby authorized and required to execute the same, by levying and collecting the fines and penalties, and make return thereof to the officer who issued the same within sixty days from the receipt of such execution or warrant, paying over the amount collected to the proper officer, in accordance with the provisions of this act. Any marshal, sheriff, or constable failing or refusing to execute such execution or warrant as herein required, or to make return thereof and pay over fines so collected, shall be subject to rule and attachment from the court of common pleas of the county wherein he resides, upon motion of any attorney, president of a court-martial, the officer ordering the same, or any other officer whose duty it is to see that such process be duly executed.

SEC. 46. All fines and penalties so collected from any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private of a regiment shall be paid by the officer collecting the same to the paymaster of the regiment to which the person so fined belonged, and shall constitute a portion of the military fund of such regiment, which shall be disbursed by order of the commanding officer of such regiment. All fines and penalties so collected from any other commissioned officer shall be paid by the officer collecting the same to the treasurer of the State, to be expended for the use of the militia of the State.

SEC. 47. For each regiment there shall be appointed a paymaster, with the rank of captain, who shall receive all fines and penalties collected and payable to such regiment. He shall give a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties, to be approved by the commanding officer of the regiment for which he is appointed. Each paymaster shall be compelled to account, at least once in twelve months, and oftener if required, to the commanding officer of the regiment of which he is paymaster, which accounts shall be subject to the inspection of the brigadier-general, major-general, and commander-in-chief, respectively. A copy of said accounts shall be forwarded to the adjutant and inspector general, to be filed in his office.

SEC. 48. Out of the fines and penalties imposed by any court-martial and collected, there shall be paid, upon the certificate of the president of such court, approved by the officer ordering the same, to every marshal appointed by any such court, one dollar for every day actually employed in the execution of the duties required of him.

SEC. 49. For executing any process, or performing any service required by the provisions of this act, sheriffs and constables shall be entitled to the same fees as they are allowed by law for similar services in civil or criminal cases. Marshals appointed by the president of any

court-martial, to whom an execution or warrant for the collection of fines and penalties may be directed or delivered, shall be entitled to the like fees as sheriffs for similar services.

SEC. 50. No action shall be maintained against any member of a court-martial, or officer or agent acting under its authority, on account of the imposition of a fine or penalty, or for the execution of a sentence on any person, if such person shall have been returned as a delinquent and duly summoned before such court, or shall have appeared before such court to answer the charges made against him; and when a suit or proceeding shall be commenced in any court by any person against any officer of this State, for any act done by such officer in his official capacity in the discharge of any duty under this act, or against any person acting under authority or order of any such officer, or by virtue of any warrant issued by him pursuant to law, the defendant may require the plaintiff in such suit or proceeding to file security for the payment of the costs that may be incurred by the defendant in such suit or proceeding, and the defendant in all cases may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence.

SEC. 51. All commanding officers of companies, regiments, brigades, or divisions shall have power to place in arrest any officer, and order in confinement any non-commissioned officer or private who may be under their command, and persons in arrest or confinement will not bear arms during the continuance of such arrest or confinement.

SEC. 52. No commissioned officer, except staff officers, shall be removed from office, or dismissed from the service, unless by the sentence of a legally-constituted court-martial, rendered after a fair trial, and approved in the manner prescribed by the provisions of this act, except in the following cases, when they may be dismissed by the commander-in-chief: Upon conviction of an infamous crime; removal out of the bounds of his command to so great a distance that, in the opinion of his commanding officer, it is inconvenient to exercise his command.

SEC. 53. No officer, non-commissioned officer, or private shall be arrested except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace, while going to, returning from, or attending upon any military duty, court-martial, or court of inquiry which it is his duty to attend.

SEC. 54. No citizen of this State above the age of forty-five years shall, on account of such age, be ineligible to office in the militia, nor incapable of serving in a volunteer company; and no citizen of the State, otherwise qualified, shall be ineligible to office in the militia from not having been enrolled therein.

SEC. 55. Any company of the National Guard may, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, form by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with this act, for the government and improvement of its members in military science and discipline; and such by-laws, rules, and regulations shall be binding, but they may be altered from time to time, as may be found necessary, by the same vote. For the violation of such by-laws, rules, and regulations, the non-commissioned officer or private offending may be expelled from the company by a two-thirds vote, a majority of all its members being present; and upon such action of the company being confirmed in orders by the commander of the regiment or battalion, and in case of a separate troop or battery, by the commander of the brigade or division to which such separate troop or battery is attached, the name of such person shall be stricken from the roll of such company, and he shall cease to be a member. Any fine for offenses against such by-laws, rules, and regulations of any company, not exceeding the sum of fifteen dollars, a certified copy of the proceed-

ings relating to the infliction of which has been returned to any regimental court-martial, may be enforced by such court, due notice being given to the delinquent; and any such fines, when collected, shall be paid over to the company of which the offender or delinquent is a member.

SEC. 56. If any officer, having a warrant for the collection of any fine or penalty, shall not be able to collect the fine or penalty within the time specified therein, then the officer issuing the warrant may at any time thereafter, within two years from the time of imposing the fines, issue a new warrant against any delinquent, or renew the former warrant, from time to time, as may become necessary.

SEC. 57. Any commissioned officer shall have authority to administer oaths to military persons, when such may be necessary under any of the provisions of this act, and the same penalties shall attach to false swearing in such cases as are now provided by law in case of perjury.

SEC. 58. The rules and articles of war and general regulations for the government of the Army of the United States, so far as they are applicable, and are not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act, shall apply to the government of the active militia of this State in such cases as may not be provided for by this act; but no punishment under such rules and articles which shall extend to the taking of life shall in any case be inflicted, except in time of actual war, invasion, or insurrection, declared by proclamation of the governor to exist, and then only on the approval by the commander-in-chief of the sentence inflicting such punishment.

SEC. 59. When a company is reduced below fifty privates the commanding officer of the regiment to which such company is attached shall forthwith issue his orders to the commanding officer of the company to fill the ranks by enlistments to the number of fifty privates, and if, within thirty days after the receipt of such order, the ranks are not filled, the commander of the regiment shall give notice thereof to the adjutant and inspector general, and the commander-in-chief shall issue his order for disbanding the company, and directing the commander of the regiment to raise a company in its place.

SEC. 60. In this act the word "soldier" shall include all persons in the volunteer and enrolled militia, except commissioned officers; the word "company" may include battery and troop, and the word "regiment" may include battalion.

SEC. 61. In order to carry into full effect the provisions of this act, the governor is hereby authorized to appoint, immediately upon the passage of this act, a board of three commissioned officers, who shall prepare all the necessary forms for the use of the militia of this State; and it is hereby made the duty of the adjutant and inspector general to have such forms, when so prepared, printed and distributed to the commissioned officers of the State. He shall also have this act, together with such forms and so much of the rules and articles of war for the government of the United States Army as the said board of officers may decide are applicable, published in pamphlet form, and two copies thereof sent to each commissioned officer, which books shall be held by them as property of the State, and delivered to their successors in office.

SEC. 62. That so much of Chapter XV, Title IV, Part I, sections 2 and 11, as require an enrollment of the militia every two years, and the division of the same into two classes, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved March 17, 1874.

any relation to the collection of which has been returned to any way. mental court-martial, may be enforced by such court, due notice being given to the delinquent; and any such fines, when collected, shall be paid over to the company of which the offender or delinquent is a member.

Sec. 58. If any officer, having a warrant for the collection of any fine or penalty, shall not be able to collect the fine or penalty within the time specified therein, then the officer issuing the warrant may at any time thereafter, within two years from the time of issuing the fine, issue a new warrant against any delinquent, or renew the former warrant, from time to time, as may become necessary.

Sec. 59. Any commissioned officer shall have authority to administer oaths to military persons, when such may be necessary under any of the provisions of this act, and the same penalties shall attach to false swearing in such cases as are now provided by law in case of perjury.

Sec. 60. The rules and articles of war and general regulations for the government of the Army of the United States, so far as they are applicable, and are not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act, shall apply to the government of the militia within of this State in such cases as may not be provided for by this act; but no punishment under such rules and articles shall extend to the taking of life in any case being inflicted, except in time of actual war, invasion, or insurrection, declared by proclamation of the governor to exist, and then only on the approval by the commander-in-chief of the militia inflicting such punishment.

Sec. 61. When a company is reduced below fifty privates the commanding officer of the regiment to which such company is attached shall forthwith issue his orders to the commanding officer of the company to fill the ranks by enlisting to the number of fifty privates, and if, within thirty days after the receipt of such order, the ranks are not filled, the commander of the regiment shall give notice thereof to the adjutant and inspector general, and the commander-in-chief shall issue his orders for disbanding the company, and directing the commander of the regiment to raise a company in its place.

Sec. 62. In this act the word "soldier" shall include all persons in the volunteer and enrolled militia, except commissioned officers; the word "company" may include battery and troop, and the word "regiment" may include battalion.

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Sec. 64. That so much of Chapter XV, Title IV, Part I, sections 2 and 11, as require an enrollment of the militia every two years, and the division of the same into two classes, and all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved March 17, 1874.

S E C

PART VI.

BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS' PAPERS.

PROTESTS AND DEPOSITIONS.

NOTE.

These protests and affidavits were duly presented to the Board of State Canvassers for their official investigation. They were not examined and considered by the Board owing to the action of the State Supreme Court, which prevented the Board from proceeding with the work imposed on it by law until a question then before the Court should be decided. The course of the Court left the board no time whatever to examine these documents. It acted on the protests and affidavits from Edgefield and Laurens only. These, therefore, have been printed separately.

ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

I.

POLLS NOT LEGALLY OPENED.

ABBEVILLE, S. C., *November 10, 1876.*

In forwarding the returns of the elections held in Abbeville County, we, the board of canvassers, beg to report as follows:

1st. We find that there were no polls opened at Magnolia precinct, for the reasons stated by the managers appointed for said precinct hereunto attached.

2d. We find that the polls at Ninety-six precinct were not opened as required by law, as will more fully appear from attached protest.

Also see protest on the part of W. H. Heard, as well as that of Lewis Clay, hereunto attached.

E. L. TOLBERT, Chairman.

R. R. DES VERNEY.

I. W. PERRIN.

SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Columbia, December 27, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

II.

RETURNS FORCIBLY SEIZED BY ARMED MEN.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland:

Personally appeared before me W. H. Heard, United States deputy marshal, who, upon oath, says that while acting as special messenger on Sunday, 19th day of November, 1876, for the purpose of conveying the returns of Calhoun's Mills precinct, Abbeville County, State of South Carolina, for presidential electors, he was set upon by a band of armed men, consisting of William Odd, Eli Thornton, Ed. Mitchell, Sam Link, Marion Link, William DuBose, Percy Brown, Thomas Brown, and four or five others to the said W. H. Heard unknown, and assaulted, fired at at least twelve times by the aforesaid William Odd, Eli Thornton, and others to him unknown, captured, his returns and papers of value taken from him, bound upon horseback, and carried into the State of Georgia, Baker's Ferry, Wilkes County, and then and there let loose upon the sole promise that he would never again return to the State of South Carolina, or to have anything to do whatsoever with the election, under the threats of assassination, even, if found in the streets of Columbia.

And the aforesaid W. H. Heard further deposes and says: That the

returns for presidential electors aforesaid, taken from him by force and violence, were as follows:

	Votes.		Votes.
For C. C. Bowen.....	467	For S. McGowan.....	247
For John Winsmith.....	467	For T. G. Barker.....	247
For Thomas B. Johnson.....	467	For William Wallace.....	247
For Timothy Hurley ...	467	For John W. Harington	247
For W. B. Nash	467	For John B. Ervin.....	247
For Wilson Cook	467	For J. I. Ingram	247
For W. F. Meyers.....	467	For Robert Aldrich	247

All of which is a true and accurate account of the returns of the vote for presidential electors held at Calhoun's Mills on the 7th November last past.

W. H. HEARD.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of December, 1876.

LOUIS SCHILLER,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, S. C., December 26, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

III.

REPUBLICANS DRIVEN FROM THE POLLS.

State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville:

To the Board of State Canvassers:

I do hereby enter my protest against the seating of T. L. Moore as a member of the house of representatives of South Carolina, the said T. L. Moore not having been legally elected; one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five republican votes having been driven from the polls from fear and intimidation, and the United States deputy marshal having been driven from the polls between 1 and 2 o'clock p. m.

W. H. HEARD.

NOVEMBER 11, 1876.

Witnesses:

LEWIS CLAY.

JEFFERSON CLAY.

Office Secretary of State, South Carolina:

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Columbia, December 27, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

IV.

REPUBLICANS DRIVEN FROM THE POLLS.

State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville:

To the State Board of Canvassers:

I do hereby enter my protest against the seating of Gabriel M. Matison, as county commissioner of Abbeville County, the said Gabriel M.

Mattison not having been duly elected; one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five republican votes having been driven from the polls at Calhoun's Mills from fear and intimidation, and twenty or twenty-five illegal democratic votes having been polled, and the deputy United States marshal having been assaulted and driven from the polls between 1 and 2 p. m.

LEWIS CLAY.

Witnesses:

W. H. HEARD.

JEFFERSON CLAY.

NOVEMBER 10, 1876.

Office Secretary of State, South Carolina.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original now on file in this office.

Columbia, December 27, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

V.

WHY POLLS WERE NOT OPENED ON TIME.

State of South Carolina, County of Abbeville:

We, the undersigned managers and supervisors, appointed an election on the 7th day of November, 1876, at Mrs. C. T. Haskell's, in Magnolia Township; met at the appointed time and place, at 6 o'clock a. m., and being informed by W. P. Sanders that the papers in his charge necessary for conducting the said election were misplaced or lost by him, we were prevented from opening the box at the proper time, as some time was consumed in making search for the said papers; and we further made an effort to procure paper for registering voters, &c., and could not in time.

We further exonerate said W. P. Sanders from all blame in losing said papers.

We further declare that we notified the voters at 7 o'clock a. m. of the above facts.

E CALHOUN,
W. P. SANDERS,
AARON SHERDAN,
Managers.

SAML. J. HESTER,
E. D. PATTEN,
Supervisors.

Office Secretary of State, South Carolina:

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Columbia, S. C., December 27, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

VI.

WHY A MANAGER DID NOT SIGN BOTH RETURNS.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland:

Personally appears Newton J. Williams, who on oath saith that he was one of the managers of election at the precinct of Ninety-six, in the county of Abbeville, State aforesaid, on the 7th day of November, 1876;

that as such manager he inadvertently failed to sign both of the returns for the presidential electors voted for at said precinct of Ninety-six on the day aforesaid. Deponent signed his name as manager of election to one of the returns, but failed to place his signature to the other return for presidential electors, not knowing it was necessary to do so. Deponent did not know it was necessary to sign two returns.

N. J. WILLIAMS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 21st day of November, 1876.

L. J. NOAH,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, December 26, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

VII.

POLLS NOT OPEN ON TIME.

State of South Carolina, Abbeville County:

Personally appeared before me, E. M. Lipscomb, intendant of the town of Ninety-six, William Johnson, J. P. Phillips, Frank Tryon, M. L. Iseman, and Joel Fooshe, who, upon oath, do swear that they presented their votes at the ballot-box at the Ninety-six precinct after the hour of 6½ o'clock, and that said votes were refused, the managers at said precinct not being ready to receive votes.

WM. JOHNSON,
J. P. PHILLIPS,
FRANK TRYON,
M. S. ISEMAN,
JOEL FOOSHE.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of November, 1876.

E. M. LIPSCOMB,
Intendant Ninety-six.

SOUTH CAROLINA, *Office Secretary of State.*

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Columbia, December 27, 1876.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

VIII.

PROTEST AGAINST COUNTING THE VOTE OF NINETY-SIX PRECINCT.

Protest of election for Ninety-six precinct, Abbeville County, State of South Carolina, held Tuesday, November 7, A. D. 1876.

To E. L. TOLBERT, Esq.,

Chairman Board of Commissioners of Election for Abbeville County:

SIR: I, W. S. Richardson, a true and lawful manager of election, duly appointed for the precinct of Ninety-six, county of Abbeville, State of South Carolina, aver to the following grounds of protest against the counting of the ballots cast for persons at the general election held November 7, 1876, at the said precinct.

First. That the chairman of the board of managers for the said precinct was incompetent and ignorant of the duties pertaining to said office.

Second. That the clerk of said board of managers of said precinct was equally incompetent to discharge the duties pertaining to said clerk, and, further, that the said clerk was not duly sworn in in accordance with the form prescribed by law, but that the chairman of said board of managers administered to said clerk an oath doubtful in its application, and totally at variance with the form prescribed by law.

Third. That Newton Williams, a manager for said precinct, did not qualify himself for said duties of manager until 30 minutes past 6 o'clock, or 30 minutes after the hour that the polls should have been opened, and that the law requiring him, as manager of election, to file his oath with the clerk of the court of the county in which the election shall be held has not been complied with up to this time; thereby rendering said Newton Williams incompetent to act as manager, and that his action in exercising the duties of said manager of election was illegal and grossly in violation of the law governing the same.

Fourth. That the chairman of the board of managers was incompetent to administer the oath to the electors of said precinct, and that the oath so administered to voters was a form original with said chairman of board of managers, and amounting to no oath whatever.

Fifth. That the polls of said precinct, owing to the absence of said managers of election, meaning Jacob Tribble and Newton Williams, was not opened for the reception of ballots until 3 minutes of 7 o'clock, according to the watch of the republican supervisor of election of said precinct; and, further, that several voters duly presented themselves to cast their votes and were refused that right, solely that I, being the only qualified manager at the polls up to the above stated time of 3 minutes of 7 o'clock, had no right to receive their votes; and, further, that the said Jacob Tribble and Newton Williams, by their absence from the polls and failing to act as managers for the same at the hour prescribed by law, did hinder and prevent the lawful voting of citizens who were entitled after the hour and during the hours prescribed by law, who, knowing that the action of the managers in thus defeating their rights to cast their ballots during the lawful hours of holding an election was a violation of law and endangered the legality of said polls, were compelled to vote at adjoining precincts.

Protesting against the action of said Jacob Tribble, chairman of the board of managers of said precinct, and Newton Williams, a manager of the same, in thus receiving and counting the votes of some electors and defeating the rights of others, and for the above other stated irregularities I refuse to sign the statements or returns of ballots or returns made by the other managers of election of this precinct.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. RICHARDSON.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Columbia, December 27, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

BARNWELL COUNTY.

IX.

ARMED DEMOCRATS OVERAWE COUNTY CANVASSERS.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland:

Personally appears Lawrence W. Genarette, who on oath says that he was one of the commissioners of election for Barnwell County, South Carolina, in the recent election.

That on the 10th day of November, 1876, at about 4 o'clock, p. m., the board of commissioners of election met and organized as a board of canvassers for Barnwell County. There were present, among others, Judge Maher, who desired that the canvass of the votes should be proceeded with at once. I objected, saying I thought the time for canvass had not arrived, but my real reason was that the Robbins and Canaan Fair church boxes were not present. Mr. Knopf, one of the commissioners, concluded to proceed with the canvass of the votes, and called my attention to the fact that the democrats were present in such force that it would not be safe to refuse.

On the next day, and before the canvass of the votes was concluded, I was informed by one of the managers of the Robbins box that that box had been presented to Mr. Knopf, the chairman of the board, and that he had refused to receive it. Upon inquiry of Mr. Knopf as to why he refused, he stated that if the board had received the box during the canvass and counted it he would not have given a cent for our lives. There were twenty or twenty-five democrats wearing uniforms present, many of whom had left their guns in an adjoining room. There were others present who were not uniformed. Mr. Knopf and myself were the only republicans in the room. While the count was being proceeded with I heard a democrat say "That it was fortunate the election went as it did, or we would have killed the last d——d radical." There was scarcely a suggestion made by a republican member of the board as to the proceedings which were had in the canvass of the returns. Democrats present directed all the actions of the board, and I was afraid to have any voice in the matter.

L. W. GENERETTE.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876, at Columbia, S. C.

H. H. D. BYRON,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

X.

MANAGER'S LIFE THREATENED IF A POLL IS OPENED.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland:

Before me personally came Abraham Knopf, and on oath deposes and says that as a commissioner of election for Barnwell County he went from Blackville to Barnwell Court-House on Friday, the 10th of November, 1876; that the commissioners of election for said county organized as a board of county canvassers and proceeded to canvass the

votes of said county between 1 and 4 o'clock, and canvassed the returns from all the precincts of said county except Canaan Fair Church and Robbins precincts; that from Canaan Fair Church a box was received, but accompanied by no papers except a note signed by David Mixson, one of the managers at said poll, which stated that he had received a paper prior to the day of election which threatened him with death if he opened the box on election-day, and that in consequence of said threats he did not open said box at all; that this paper threatening the said manager was seen and read by this deponent and then returned to Mr. Blanton, the democratic member of the board of county canvassers for the said county; that about 9 or 10 o'clock p. m. of the same day one of the managers from Robbins poll called this deponent from the room in which he was canvassing the returns and asked him if he, this deponent, would receive the returns from Robbins poll; that this deponent answered, "I shall receive nothing from Robbins;" that this deponent made this answer because he felt that* [he was watched and that] if he had anything to do with the returns from Robbins he would be suspected of *doing wrong* and would be in danger; that next morning at about 11 o'clock two of the managers of Robbins met this deponent and asked if he would receive the returns from Robbins; that this deponent answered that it was too late, as the board of canvassers had completed their work.

ABRAHAM KNOPF.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876, at Columbia.

H. H. D. BYRON,

Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,

Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,

Secretary of State.

XI.

POLLS CAPTURED BY ARMED DEMOCRATS.

United States America, District of South Carolina, County of Barnwell:

Personally comes before me Thomas H. Moses, who on oath says that he was supervisor of election at Allendale precinct on November 7, 1876. The polls were opened about eight o'clock. On the night before, one of the managers, Cam Cave, was run away from his home by night-riders and driven in a different direction from the polls, so he was unable to get back before the time stated. When the polls were opened they were entirely captured by the democrats. They crowded around them and allowed no republicans to vote until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The entrance was through a narrow door, and the democrats took possession of it and allowed no one to pass unless he wished to vote the democratic ticket. Deponent requested that the way might be cleared, repeatedly, and requested the deputy marshal to use his influence and official authority for the same purpose, but without success. About 2 o'clock the republicans began to come in and vote, and each one was halted, delayed, and questioned by democrats inside the door, who had lists, and who allowed no one to come to the ballot-

* The erasures (in brackets) and interlining (in italic) on this page are exact copies of the original.

box until their inquiries had been answered. The polls were closed at 6 p. m. At that time there were about two hundred colored men, known to be republicans, who had not voted, not having had the opportunity.

Deponent knows that Mr. Yomans was obliged to take charge of the deputy United States marshal to protect him from the mob of democrats after the polls had closed.

T. H. MOSES.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

F. H. EATON,

United States Commissioner.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,

Columbia, December 27, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,

Secretary of State.

XII.

DEMOCRATS PREVENT A LARGE NUMBER OF REPUBLICANS FROM VOTING.

United States of America, State of South Carolina, County of Barnwell :

Personally comes before me Benjamin G. Hughes, who on oath says that he was deputy United States marshal at Allendale poll, in said county, on day of election. The polls were not opened till about 7½ or 8 o'clock. When they were opened a crowd of white men known to be democrats took possession of the house in which the voting was done and filled up all approaches to the same in such a manner that no republicans could approach the box. This was continued until after noon, up to which time very few, if any, republicans had voted. Deponent made repeated application to the officer in command of the troops for assistance in clearing the way, but could obtain none until about 1½ o'clock, when, by request of Captain McLaughlin, Mr. O'Glivee, chairman of the democratic club, made his men give way. The republicans then commenced to vote, and continued until the closing of the polls at 6 o'clock, at which time a large number had not been able to vote. Deponent was unable to exercise any authority at the polls, as his official position was not respected in any respect. After the polls were closed he was surrounded and threats made against his life, until he was guarded into Captain McLaughlin's office. After this, Messrs. O'Glivee, Yeomans, and Kaphan gave assurances he should be protected.

BENJ. G. HUGHES.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

F. H. EATON,

United States Commissioner.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,

Columbia, December 26, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,

Secretary of State.

XIII.

REPUBLICANS PREVENTED FROM VOTING.

United States of America, District of South Carolina, County of Barnwell:

Personally comes before me Haywood Baxley, who on oath says that he was at Allendale on the day of election, November 7, last. The polls did not open till after 7 o'clock, one of the managers having been scared from coming by shooting at his house the night before, and other attempts at intimidation. As soon as the polls opened the democrats marched up a crowd of colored men who had joined their party and closed up around them at the ballot-box in such a manner that no republican could get near enough to vote. The persons who kept the door and outside crowd had already voted, but they thronged together in such a manner as to allow no colored man to pass unless he was willing to vote the democratic ticket. In a number of cases the republican ticket was taken from the hands of the voter and the democratic ticket substituted. Deponent says the United States deputy marshal (Hughes) attempted to make room for republican voters through the crowd, but without success. At one time he came up with some four hundred of them, but they were not allowed to come near the polls. The commanding officer was repeatedly requested to assist in clearing the way, but did not do so until about half past one o'clock, at which time deponent went to him in person. He then went to the polling-place and cleared the way. The republicans then began to vote and continued until the polls were closed, at which time a large number had not been able to get to the box. Deponent says that about two hundred and fifty (perhaps more) of republican voters went away without voting in consequence of the delay and obstructions before mentioned. Deponent is constable for E. J. Black, esq., trial justice.

H. BAXLEY.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

F. H. EATON,
United States Commissioner.

Office Secretary of State, South Carolina:

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XIV.

MANY REPUBLICANS AFRAID TO VOTE.

United States of America, District of South Carolina, County of Barnwell:

Personally comes before me Jacob Myers, who on oath says that he was at Bamberg poll, in Barnwell County, on the day of election, and was told by a number of colored men that they were afraid to vote republican ticket because of threats that had been made against them. Amongst them were March Thomas, Adam Carter, Quash Isaac, Robert Smalls, Gaylor Jennings, and a number of others whose names deponent does not now remember, some fifteen in all.

Deponent went to Midway and voted. No disturbance there.

JACOB MYERS, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

F. H. EATON,
United States Commissioner.

Office of Secretary of State, South Carolina :

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Columbia, December 28, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XV.

REPUBLICANS COMPELLED TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

United States of America, District of South Carolina, County of Barnwell:

Personally comes before me William M. Brabham, who, on oath, says that he was present at Beaufort's Bridge poll on the day of election; that after republican tickets had been given to voters at their request, deponent saw parties known to him as democrats violently take away such tickets from the holders and substitute democratic tickets instead of the same, and then the said democrats did by force and intimidation compel the said voters to deposit such tickets in the ballot-box. During the day the space outside of the box was taken possession of by a large crowd of white democrats, who would not allow the republican voters to come up; pistols were fired at the box, and numerous threats made. Now and then a republican voter would press his way through the crowd, but numbers were prevented from voting. Deponent knows of at least thirty who were kept from voting in this way. Among them are Peter Kane, John Ritter, jr. Deponent has been county commissioner for two years, but was not a candidate for re-election.

WM. M. BRABHAM.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

F. H. EATON,
United States Commissioner.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XVI.

ACCIDENTAL OMISSION OF VOTES FROM RETURN.

South Carolina, Barnwell County:

Personally appeared Joseph H. Johnson, and made oath that he was duly appointed and sworn as a United States supervisor for Blackville precinct. Deponent says that in making up the returns from the lists we made a mistake in omitting the name of the Hon. Timothy Hurley, who received 695 votes, as per tally-list.

J. H. JOHNSON.

Sworn to before me this 14th November, 1876.

E. J. BLACK, [L. s.]
Trial Justice.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, S. C., December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XVII.

ACCIDENTAL OMISSION OF VOTES FROM THE RETURN.

State of South Carolina, Barnwell County :

Personally appeared Henry Daniels, and made oath that he was a duly appointed and sworn manager for Blackville precinct. That in making up the returns from the list we made a mistake in omitting the name of the Hon. Timothy Hurley, who received six hundred and ninety-five (695) votes as per tally-list.

H. E. DANIELS.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of November, 1876.

[SEAL.]

E. J. BLACK,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XVIII.

ACCIDENTAL OMISSION OF VOTES FROM RETURN.

South Carolina, Barnwell County :

Personally appeared Isadore Asher, and made oath that he was a duly appointed and sworn manager of the Blackville precinct, and that he was elected chairman of said managers. That in making up our list we made a mistake in leaving out the name of the Hon. Timothy Hurley, he, the said Timothy Hurley, having received six hundred and ninety-five (695) votes as per tally-list.

ISADORE ASHER.

Sworn to before me this 14th November, 1876.

[SEAL.]

E. J. BLACK,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XIX.

FRAUDULENT VOTING BY DEMOCRATS.

EHRHARDT'S PRECINCT, S. C.,
November 8, 1876.

Hon. COUNTY MANAGERS:

GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned republican managers of the above-named precinct, do respectfully petition your honorable body to throw out the votes of this precinct for the following reasons:

- 1st. Some of the republican voters were bribed to vote a democratic ticket.
- 2d. Others were intimidated.
- 3d. Colleton voters voted at this precinct.

4th. The democrats voted boys under age, viz, David Smith, Jack Carter, William Walker, and John Maynard.

5th. The democratic managers and supervisors refused to let the following republican voters vote, because they could tell how old they were, and in what year they were born; and we know them to be old enough to vote, viz, Anus Lease, who is older than his brother who voted a democratic ticket, Paul Kerse, Tom Rivers, Washington Bambug, who voted at the last election, and he is now double charged with taxes, and Nelson Jones, and others.

6th. The democrats would not let a republican take charge of the box so that it might be returned.

Trusting, sirs, that this petition will meet your approval, we will ever pray.

Respectfully,

H. LEASE, Republican Supervisor.

M. B. VAM, Conservative Manager.

WM. KINARD, Republican Manager.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XX.

ABOUT AN EXTRA MANAGER.

BARNWELL COURT-HOUSE, S. C.,
November 10, 1876.

I do hereby certify that B. F. Berry was duly notified by A. Knopf, chairman board of county commissioners, that he had been appointed one of the managers of election for Ehrhardt's precinct; and on the day of election M. B. Varn came forward with a notice to himself of his appointment in the place of B. F. Berry. I was then qualified, together with William Kinard, B. F. Berry, and M. B. Varn, who acted as managers, not knowing which one of the contending appointees was the legal manager.

W. E. SENSE,
Chairman Board.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXI.

REPUBLICANS COMPELLED TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

United States of America, district of South Carolina, county of Barnwell:

Personally appeared before me Sumpter H. Blocker, who, on oath, says that he was supervisor at Millett's precinct on the day of election, November 7, 1876; that in starting to go to the polls on the night previous, with three other men, he was stopped at Furse's mill by parties who told him the road was picketed ahead, and that no man professing to be

a republican would be allowed to pass. At that time the reports of guns and pistols could be heard in every direction. Went back about a mile and stopped till daybreak, and then went on to Millett's. Found the polls open and about sixty votes polled. This was just after 6 o'clock. The colored republicans seemed very much demoralized. Whenever one of them would start to vote a number of democrats would take hold of him, take his republican ticket away, and force him to vote the one they substituted. Heard such threats as these: "If you don't vote this ticket we will shoot you," with other means of intimidation. One old man said, "Please give me a little time to think, sir," to which the reply was, "Damn you, you have had your whole life to think; vote this democratic ticket, or it will be worse for you." Deponent saw personally at least a dozen cases of this character, and has knowledge of at least sixty or seventy-five men who were forced to vote against their wishes in this manner. There was no deputy marshal at this poll, and the officer in command of the troops had no authority (so he stated) to interfere in any way, except upon application from a deputy marshal. For this reason the colored republicans had no protection. Threats were repeatedly made against deponent for his action in his official capacity.

About 12 o'clock a crowd of white men, numbering from fifty to one hundred, surrounded the polls. The yelling was such that the manager's voice could not be heard. These men clasped hands and stood compactly, so that no republican could get near the box. This continued for half an hour or more, during which time none but democrats voted. About 1 o'clock deponent's friends begged him to leave, as his life was in danger. Thought they had better stay a little longer. About 2 o'clock fifty or sixty mounted men, some of whom had pistols in their hands, came galloping up from the direction of Robbins. They came to the ballot-box on their horses, and used all kinds of abusive language to deponent and the colored manager. They yelled and shouted at the top of their voices, threatening that every damned nigger that voted the republican ticket would see hell before many days. Deponent leaned toward one of the managers, asking what they should do for protection, when Seabrook Dunbar knocked him on the head, saying, "Damn you, no whispering here."

About this time deponent went outside to get something to eat, and saw in a store belonging to Mr. Dunn, on same lot as the polling-place, over thirty guns stacked. These guns were taken to the train the following day and carried to Georgia. Deponent heard from the cook that his life was to be taken, and accordingly left at 3 o'clock. Rode thirty miles that night, to get out of the way. The following were the most prominent in acts of intimidation and abuse, and proof can be furnished in every case: Stephen S. Furse, Seabrook Dunbar, H. D. Hankerson, L. H. Johnson, W. H. Easterling, J. R. James, Sandy Odom; besides many others.

S. H. BLOCKER.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

F. H. EATON,
United States Commissioner.

SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 27, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXII.

ACTS OF VIOLENCE AT MILLETT'S PRECINCT.

United States of America, District of South Carolina, County of Barnwell:

Personally comes before me Andrew Mason, who, on oath, says that he was at Millett's on election of November 7, 1876, having been sent there to distribute republican tickets; had given out a dozen or so when Seabrook Dunbar came up and asked what business I had issuing republican tickets. He then said if I issued another he would blow my damn brains out, and pulled out his pistol. He ordered me to put tickets on the table where the box was, and not take another in my hand that day. He caught me by the arm with one hand, and, with his pistol in the other, led me to the table and made me lay the tickets down, saying he had captured the damn rascal that had been issuing the Hayes and Wheeler tickets. Deponent went home about noon, not thinking it was safe to stay. "Voted, but voted *scared*."

Deponent saw a number (over a dozen) of cases where republican tickets were taken away from voters by force and democratic tickets were put into their hands in place. Deponent saw the crowd of white democrats get around the box and join hands to keep any republicans from voting. No republicans could get near the ballot-box at that time.

ANDREW MASON.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

F. H. EATON,
United States Commissioner.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXIII.

REPUBLICANS COMPELLED TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State of South Carolina, County of Barnwell:

Personally comes before me Joshua Clark, who, on oath, says that he was at Millett's on the day of election, November 7, 1876, having been sent there to distribute republican votes; was giving them out when Stephen Furse and another man came up and said to deponent, "If you issue another one of those tickets you will get shot," and that he would keep his eyes on him. Deponent then hid his tickets in his pocket, and gave them out secretly. He went up the railroad to give them out, and was followed by five men who drove him back. Deponent saw a great many cases where the republican ticket was forcibly taken away from voters and the democratic ticket put in its place; then the men were carried to the polls and made to vote against their wishes. The colored men were badly scared that day, and many did not vote at all for this reason.

Deponent saw a large crowd of white democrats get around the poll and clasp their hands to keep republicans from voting. They staid there a long time, and no one could get near the box.

JOSHUA CLARK.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

F. H. EATON,
United States Commissioner.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXIV.

GEORGIANS VOTE AT RED OAK.

United States of America, District of South Carolina, County of Barnwell:

Personally comes before me Wesley S. Dickson, who, on oath, says that he was at Red Oak precinct on November 7, 1876, acting as supervisor of election. No republican voters were allowed to come into the house where the box was without a great deal of trouble. A democrat by name of Lee stood with his arms across the door and kept them back. He was no officer and had no authority. Frequently a voter had to stoop down and pass under his arms. Persons were at the gate with pistols and knives in their hands. Deponent did not dare to challenge any one, although he knows that a great many were there from Georgia who voted twice or oftener.

WESLEY S. DICKSON.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

F. H. EATON,
United States Commissioner.

Office Secretary of State, South Carolina:

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

Columbia, December 28, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXV.

ARMED DEMOCRATS KEEP REPUBLICANS FROM VOTING.

United States of America, District of South Carolina, County of Barnwell:

Personally comes before me Jake Hankerson, who, on oath, says that he was at Red Oak polling-precinct on November 7, 1876, the day of election; that the ballot-box was in a log-house; that some fifty or sixty armed white men stood all the time at the gate; one stood with his arm across the door of the house; and inside, where the voting was done, ten or twelve democrats sat all day upon some fodder, under which was placed loaded muskets. Whenever a republican attempted to vote he was stopped at the gate by the white democrats, who used all kinds of threats and violent language. The voter was halted again at the house door, and generally was obliged to stoop to go under the man's arm who was standing across it, who also attempted to intimidate all republicans who passed him. When the republican got inside the house, the white men there threatened him, saying they were going to kill every one who voted the republican ticket. This kept a great many men from voting; they were too badly scared, and went home. There were a great many men from Georgia at this poll, and they all voted. No colored man

dared to make any objection. Even the republican manager did not dare to vote; his life was threatened if he did.

JAKE HANKERSON, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

F. H. EATON,
United States Commissioner.

Personally comes before me Richard Brown, who, on oath, says that he is republican precinct chairman of Red Oak precinct, and was at that poll on the day of election. Having heard read the foregoing testimony of Jake Hankerson, deponent says that the same is true of his own knowledge. He further says that the men around the house and at the gate had pistols and knives in their hands, and that a good many republican voters were kept away from the polls by fear for their lives. The United States deputy marshal was too badly frightened to attempt any interference. The yelling and whooping continued until late in the night.

RICHARD BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

F. H. EATON,
United States Commissioner.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the affidavits on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXVI.

A DEMAND THAT THE ROBBINS BOX BE RECEIVED.

Mr. KNOFF,

Chairman Board County Canvassers, Barnwell County:

SIR: I would like to know why you did not receive the Robbins box. I demand, in the name and in behalf of the United States, that the box and poll-list be received by you; and in case you refuse I shall apply to a higher authority.

Yours, &c.,

B. K. MOTTE, JR.,
United States Supervisor.

P. S.—I have made out my report, and have sent it to the chief supervisor. Please send me an answer at once.

B. K. M.

Received this letter November 11, 1876.

ABRAHAM KNOFF.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXVII.

DEMOCRATS CAUSE A RIOT AT ROBBINS PRECINCT.

United States of America, District of South Carolina, County of Barnwell:

Personally comes before me L. W. Mims, who, on oath, says that he

was at Robbins polling-precinct on November 7, 1876, the day of election, and held the appointment of deputy United States marshal. The polls were opened about 6 o'clock, and voting proceeded until about noon. Up to that time there had been no actual disturbance, although considerable violent language and threats had been made against the republicans. About 12 o'clock deponent heard three guns fired. Saw a white man, with gun, dodging behind thicket on the railroad. Then six more guns were shot off. The voting was being done in the depot, and these guns were being fired at it. The bullets went through the building. All the white men ran to a little house near the depot and got guns or pistols. I went up to the crowd and commanded peace, and asked for the assistance of fifteen of them to help me take the men who committed the riot. Dr. M. A. Turner, who seemed to be leading, ordered all the democrats to go and get their guns and all the republicans to stay back. They would give me no assistance, but attempted to shoot me. So I rode off down to Millett's, where the troops were, and asked the lieutenant for help. At Millett's, seven or eight white men came up after me, saying they had voted at Robbins, but the box was burnt up, and they claimed the right to vote again. They voted again. Deponent did not get the troops, and staid at Millett's. Lieutenant Warwick, at Millett's, telegraphed to Captain McLaughlin for instructions, and the captain telegraphed to General Ruger. Did not hear the answer.

L. W. MIMS.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

F. H. EATON,
United States Commissioner.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 27, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

XXVIII.

ERRORS IN RETURNS.

The board of commissioners of election for Beaufort County respectfully report that the board met on Friday evening, the 10th, for the purpose of canvassing the polls, the return of the boxes having been complete on that afternoon. The names of several candidates were variously spelled on the returns of the managers, but an examination of the ballot showed them to be correct. The return Gray's Hill assigned R. K. Carleton 328 votes for probate judge. An examination of the ballots revealed the fact that of these A. B. Addison had received 77.

A clerical error at the Brick-church poll assigned to T. G. Barker the entire votes cast for T. B. Johnston.

At Black Creek the presidential electors were omitted from the managers' return.

The return from Bellinger Hill did not correspond with the ballots, giving the names of six instead of fourteen electors.

Protests were entered in the case of the following precincts: Beau-

fort, Woodlawn, Paris, Island, Myrtle Bush, Gray's Hill, and Mitchellville. The above protests are herewith forwarded.

A demand was made for copies of certain affidavits not in possession of this board.

Beaufort, S. C., November 13, 1876.

F. E. WILDER, Chairman,
JOHN A. JOHNSON,
I. W. BROWN,

Commissioners of Election for Beaufort County.

Attest:

B. B. SAMS.

See board commissioners of election, Beaufort County.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original, now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1876.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXIX.

PROTEST AGAINST COUNTING THE VOTE OF BEAUFORT.

State of South Carolina, Beaufort County:

To F. E. Wilder, John A. Johnson, and Israel W. Brown, county board of canvassers of Beaufort County:

The undersigned, citizens of the State of South Carolina, and qualified voters of said county and State, do hereby make our solemn protest against the canvassing of the statements of the result of the general election held in said county and State on the 7th day of November, present, made by the several boards of managers of the following precincts in said county, upon the grounds hereinafter set forth as to each of said precincts, to wit:

1. *Beaufort precinct*.—We protest against the canvassing of the statement of said election made by the board of managers at said precinct, upon the ground that a large number of persons voted at said precinct who also voted at other precincts in said county in said election.

2. *Woodlawn precinct*.—We protest against the canvassing of the statements of the result of said election made by the board of managers of said precinct, upon the ground that a large number of persons voted at said election at said precinct who also voted at other precincts in said county in the same election.

3. *Paris Island precinct*.—We protest against the canvassing of the statement of the result of the said election made by the board of managers of said precinct, upon the ground that the polls were not opened at said precinct at the time prescribed by law, to wit, 6 o'clock in the forenoon, and that said polls were closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon instead of 6 o'clock in the afternoon, as prescribed by law. Also upon the ground that there was so much of violence, threats, and intimidation used toward democratic voters at said precinct as to render impossible a full, fair, and peaceable election thereat, and to prevent voters thereat from casting such ballots as they desired.

Also upon the ground that said managers permitted one Jack Pritch-

ard and one ——— Scott to vote at said precinct, both of whom were under twenty-one years of age, and therefore not legal voters.

4. *Myrtle Bush precinct.*—We protest against the canvassing of the statement of the result of said election made by the board of managers at said precinct, upon the ground that the polls thereat were not opened until 9 o'clock in the forenoon, instead of 6 o'clock in the forenoon, as prescribed by law.

5. *Grey's Hill precinct.*—We protest against the canvassing of the statement of the result of said election made by the board of managers of said precinct, upon the ground that there was so much of violence, threats, and intimidation used toward democratic voters at said precinct as to render impossible a full, fair, and peaceable election thereat, and to prevent voters from casting such ballots as they desired. Also, because of such violence, threats, and intimidation a number of voters were prevented altogether from voting at said precinct, among whom were M. Borch and Patrick Hammonds; also, because the United States supervisor of the democratic party at said precinct was assaulted, threatened, and otherwise so maltreated, and the manager at said precinct representing the democratic party was so abused and threatened, as to render it impossible for both of said officers properly to supervise and conduct said election.

6. *Mitchellville precinct.*—We protest against the canvassing of the statement of said election made by the board of managers at said precinct, upon the ground that there was so much of violence, threats, and intimidation used toward democratic voters at said precinct as to render impossible a full, fair, and peaceable election thereat, and to prevent voters from casting such ballots as they desired. Also, because democratic voters were compelled by violence to leave said precinct, and were not permitted to return; and because the United States supervisor for the democratic party thereat was so threatened and abused as to render it impossible for him properly to supervise said election; also, because all voters at said precinct were compelled to show what ballots they intended to cast, before they were cast, and many were not permitted to cast such ballots as they intended and wished.

And your protestants further say that, being interested in the result of the election aforesaid, they have been aggrieved and injured by the said unlawful acts, and that they will be prepared at all times to substantiate, by proof before the proper officers, all matters and things herein complained of and protested against.

WM. ELLIOTT.

W. J. VERDIER.

R. B. FULLER.

M. S. ELLIOTT.

JOHN G. BARNWELL.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original protest, now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State this 28th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXX.

ERROR IN COUNTING VOTE OF BEAUFORT COUNTY.

State of South Carolina, Richland County :

F. E. Wilder, on oath, says that he is a citizen of South Carolina, residing in Beaufort County ; that he was chairman of the board of commissioners of that county, at the election held on the seventh day of November last past, and performed his duties as such ; that in the performance of his duties he had occasion to examine the ballots in the box from Brick Church precinct, in said county, and found that although the return of the managers of that precinct set forth the vote for candidates for electors of President and Vice-President as follows :

C. C. Bowen.....	719	T. G. Barker.....	716
John Winsmith.....	719	Samuel McGowan.....	16
T. B. Johnston.....		J. W. Harrington.....	16
Timothy Hurley.....	719	I. I. Ingram.....	16
W. B. Nash.....	719	William Wallace.....	16
Wilson Cook.....	719	J. H. Irwin.....	16
Wm. F. Myers.....	718	Robert Aldrich.....	16

yet in fact the votes for candidates for electors was as follows :

C. C. Bowen.....	719	T. G. Barker.....	16
John Winsmith.....	719	Samuel McGowan.....	16
T. B. Johnston.....	719	J. W. Harrington.....	16
Timothy Hurley.....	719	I. I. Ingram.....	16
W. B. Nash.....	719	William Wallace.....	16
Wilson Cook.....	719	J. H. Irwin.....	16
Wm. F. Myers.....	719	Robert Aldrich.....	16

The omission of the name of T. B. Johnston from the list of candidates, and the addition of 700 of the number received by him to the number of votes received by T. G. Barker, being evidently a clerical error on the part of the managers in making up said return.

F. E. WILDER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 7th day of December, 1876.

JOHN L. LITTLE,

Notary Public, South Carolina.

State of South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1876.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXXI.

REGARDING CHANGE OF POLLING-PLACE.

State of South Carolina, Richland County :

F. E. Wilder, on oath, says that he is a citizen of South Carolina, residing in Beaufort County ; that he was chairman of the board of canvassers for that county at the recent election ; that the said board appointed three managers to conduct the election at Gardner's Corner

precinct; that the election for that precinct was held at Sheldon, or Sheldon's Mill, which is in said Gardner's Corner precinct, and within one-quarter of a mile from the corner known as Gardner's Corner, and that all elections held at Gardner's Corner precinct for the last eight years have been held at said Sheldon or Sheldon's Mill.

F. E. WILDER.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 7th day of December, 1876.

JOHN L. LITTLE,
Notary Public, S. C.

State of South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1876.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXXII.

REGARDING CHANGE OF POLLING PLACE.

State of South Carolina, Richland County :

Robert Smalls, on oath, says that he is a citizen of the State of South Carolina, residing in Beaufort County; that he is well acquainted with the locality of places and the limits of voting-precincts in that county generally; that he is well acquainted with the locality of places in the voting-precinct in that county known as Gardner's Corner precinct, particularly of the places in that precinct where elections have been held for the past eight years; that the election held in that precinct on the 7th day of November instant was held at a place known as Sheldon or Sheldon's Mill, about one-quarter of a mile from the corner of the Port Royal road and main State road, called Gardner's Corner, and about three miles from the station on the Port Royal Railroad called Sheldon Station; and that all the elections held in that precinct since 1868 have been held at said place, known as Sheldon.

Deponent further says that there was an election held in 1868 at the corner known as Gardner's Corner, in a store-house then at said corner; but that said store-house has long since been removed from said corner, and that there is no building now at said corner in which an election could be properly held, nor any building whatever between said corner and Sheldon.

ROBERT SMALLS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 30th day of November, 1876.

JOHN L. LITTLE,
Notary Public, S. C.

State of South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original, now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 28th day of December, 1876.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CHARLESTON COUNTY.

XXXIII.

WADE HAMPTON AND OTHERS PROTEST.

The State of South Carolina, Charleston County :

To the board of county canvassers for the County of Charleston :

The petition of Wade Hampton, W. D. Simpson, S. L. Leaphart, James Conner, Johnson Hagood, R. M. Sims, E. W. Moise, H. S. Thompson, M. P. O'Conner, W. St. J. Jervay, Charles H. Simonton, B. Bollman, Jacob Small, James McElroy, W. J. Parker, John S. Horlbeck, B. H. Rutledge, B. Callahan, S. P. Eckhard, C. C. White, John F. Ficken, S. Porcher Smith, R. Birnie, F. Conner, T. B. Hacker, P. B. Drayton, S. D. Hutson, Joshua Garrett, Jacob Williamson, George Buist, Charles Kerrison, jr., E. M. Grimke, Alexander Melchers, T. S. Browning, C. C. Leslie, Phil. Fogarety, Theodore G. Barker, Samuel McGowan, John W. Harrington, John Isaac Ingram, William Wallace, John B. Ervin, and Robert Aldrich, respectfully shows:

That they were candidates for election to the various offices for which an election was held on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1876, in the county of Charleston and State of South Carolina.

That the said election held on said day is illegal, *null* and *void*, because—

I. The whole of the said county of Charleston was so controlled by systematic intimidation and terrorism that no free opportunity was given to the qualified voters thereof to vote for the candidate they desired.

II. At certain of the voting-precincts or polling-places in the said county, to wit, Wappetaw Church and Four-mile Church, in the parish of Saint Thomas and Saint Dennis; Club-House, Red-Top church, Cut Bridge and Baptist Church, in the parish of Saint Andrews; Pineville and Saint Stevens Depot, in the parish of Saint Stevens; Dutart's Creek and Thirty-two mile Church, and Broad Church, in the parish of Saint James; Santee, Black Oak, Strawberry and Calamus Pond, in the parish of Saint John's Berkley; Four-mile House, Whaley's Church, Mount Holly, Summerville and Hickory Bend, in the parish of Saint James Goose Creek; Calvary Church, Wright's Store, Ardell's Store, Campbell's Church, Rushland, Camp Ground, and Enterprise, in the parish of Saint John's Collection; armed and organized bands of men with muskets and bayonets and in military discipline, paraded, formed around the polls, threatening and menacing with violence and death any voter who dared to vote the democratic ticket, on which ticket these petitioners were named as candidates for the aforesaid offices; and that the said armed bodies of men voted with their arms in their hands, and so continued until the close of the election, by means of all which no free election could be had, and the result of the election was thereby changed.

That at the said precincts, qualified voters who voted the democratic ticket, or expressed a desire or intention to do so, were beaten, and cut, and injured, and threatened with violence and death, whereby large numbers who desired to vote said ticket were prevented from doing so, and the result of said election thereby changed.

That at the aforesaid precincts and also at the following, to wit, the Union Star engine-house, in ward 2; Inspection and Washington

streets, ward 3; Hope engine-house, ward 4; United engine-house, ward 5; Washington engine-house, ward 6; and Niagara engine-house, ward 8, large numbers of qualified voters who desired to vote said democratic ticket had said ticket taken away from them, and other tickets forced into their hands, and were compelled, by threats of violence, to vote such tickets against their will and intention, whereby the result of said election was changed.

That there were present at the aforesaid voting-precincts large numbers of persons claiming to be deputy sheriffs, and wearing badges so designating them, (such pretended deputy sheriffs having been appointed by the sheriff of the county in direct violation of law, and being without any lawful office or authority,) who, pretending to act under color of said office, did, by intimidation and threats of violence, prevent and stop many persons from voting the said democratic ticket, by which unlawful violence and intimidation of said pretended deputy sheriffs the result of the election was changed.

That gross and unparalleled frauds was practiced in the casting of the votes of said county, large numbers of persons under age having been allowed by the managers to vote at every voting-precinct, and many voters having illegally and fraudulently voted repeatedly at the different voting-precincts, the total vote in said county purporting to have been cast at such election amounting to four thousand, or more than there are qualified voters resident in said county, and that such fraudulent repeating and voting of minors and other unqualified voters was practiced by the republican party, which was opposed to the democratic party, the supporters of these petitioners, by which fraud, and repeating, and illegal votes, the result of the election was changed. That in and for the county of Charleston, exclusive of city limits, there were but thirty nine voting-precincts, instead of forty as prescribed by law.

That in consequence of the aforesaid fraud, violence, and intimidation no legal or proper election could be had in said county.

Wherefore your petitioners protest against said election, and pray that the said election be declared null and void.

CH. RICHARDSON MILES,

GEO. LAMB BUIST,

RANDOLPH SIEGLING,

Attorneys for Protestants.

CHARLESTON, *November 13, 1876.*

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,

Secretary of State.

CHESTER COUNTY.

XXXIV.

A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL PREVENTS RIOT.

State of South Carolina, Richland County :

Personally appeared before me James H. Canton, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

That on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, 1876, he was present in

the town of Chester, State aforesaid, in his official capacity of deputy United States marshal, having been regularly appointed a deputy United States marshal by R. M. Wallace, the United States marshal for the State of South Carolina.

That he has read the protest of sundry citizens of Chester County, protesting against the votes cast for electors, and the governor, lieutenant-governor, and the several county officers, and pronounces wholly false the statement therein contained as refers to him. Deponent was present at the polls at the urgent request of the managers of election, and during the time he was at the polls he never threatened a single voter, and never forcibly drove any voter back. That he was simply present to preserve the peace and see that every person voted that desired to do so. The police force of the town of Chester regulated the manner of voting and controlled the same. This deponent never undertook to regulate the manner of voting, nor interfere in any manner with those who desired to cast their vote. Deponent was merely present to preserve the peace and endeavor to allow those who desired to vote to do so in a peaceful and quiet manner.

Deponent further swears that but for his presence, acting in his official capacity as a deputy United States marshal, there would have been bloodshed and riot; but he was present for the preservation of peace, and only acted in the interests of the same.

JAMES CANTON,
Deputy United States Marshal.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of November, 1876.

WALTER R. JONES,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXXV.

PROTEST AGAINST COUNTING THE VOTE OF CHESTER.

State of South Carolina, County of Chester:

To the honorable the board of State canvassers for said State:

The undersigned, citizens of Chester County, being duly-qualified voters of the said county and State, respectfully allege:

That by statements of the board of canvassers of Chester County it appears that at the general election held in said county on the 7th day of November, 1876, a majority of the votes cast for presidential electors of said State were in favor of C. C. Bowen, John Winsmith, Thomas B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, Wilson Cook, and W. F. Myers; that the said majorities were obtained unlawfully, and the said citizens now come and contest the said election on the following grounds:

1. That at the precincts of Landsford, Lewis Tennants, Lowrys ville, Carmell Hill, Rosville, and David Moffat's store the clerks of the respective boards of managers failed to qualify themselves by taking the oath prescribed by the constitution, as they were bound to do.

2. That at the Carmell Hill polling-precinct the United States deputy marshal advocated before the board the claims of challenged voters, acted as canvasser in the interests of the above-named persons, and forcibly ejected from the polls voters who were peaceably seeking to exercise their rights.

3. That at Chester Court-House a man named Canton, who was not a citizen of this county, unlawfully assumed to act as United States deputy marshal; prohibited persons from challenging illegal voters, threatened voters who desired to vote against the above-named persons, and finally drove back the citizens from the polls, undertaking to regulate the manner of their approach to the polls and the number that should come up each time.

4. That at McAlley's mills precinct the United States deputy marshal acted as a canvasser in favor of the above-named persons, distributed tickets with their names thereon, and by threats of violence intimidated and attempted to intimidate citizens who were known to him to be opposed to said persons.

5. That at Chester Court-House a body of United States troops were stationed at and in front of the polls for several hours, when no breach of the peace had been committed, and by their presence the voters were overawed and a free expression of their will prevented.

6. That at Lowrysville one John W. Reames, who was not a citizen of said county, unlawfully acted as chairman of the board of managers at said precinct, against the protest of the citizens thereof.

Wherefore the undersigned protest that, for reasons aforesaid, the said C. C. Bowen, John Winsmith, Thomas B. Johnson, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, Wilson Cook, and W. F. Myers have not received a majority of the votes legally cast at said election in said county for the offices of presidential electors, as alleged in said statement.

November 13, 1876.

J. S. WILSON.	THOMAS J. MILLS.
JOHN B. MCFADDIN.	W. T. D. COUSAR.
T. B. WOODS.	W. A. R. WILSON.
F. W. GALBRAITH.	J. D. MEANS.
R. M. CROSS.	T. N. YOUNGBLOOD.
JOSEPH WYLIE.	R. D. GALBRAITH.
FRED. WALKER.	J. L. AYURS.
WILLIAM LINDSAY.	

Filed and forwarded November 13, 1876.

B. G. YOCOM.
W. A. WALKER.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

DARLINGTON COUNTY.

XXXVI.

DEMOCRATIC PROTEST AGAINST COUNTING THE VOTE OF DARLINGTON.

The State of South Carolina:

The undersigned, residents and qualified electors of the county of Darlington, in said State, protest against the election held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, of Christopher C. Bowen, John Winsmith, Thomas B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, William B. Nash, Wilson Cook, and William F. Myers, as presidential electors of said State; of Thomas

C. Dunn as comptroller-general of said State; of Francis L. Cardozo as State treasurer; of Robert B. Elliott as attorney-general of said State; of John R. Tolbert as State superintendent of education; of James Kennedy as adjutant and inspector general of said State; of Albert Baruch as sheriff of Darlington County; of Theodore B. Gordon as clerk of the court of common pleas of said county; of John Lunney as probate judge of said county; of Joshua A. Wilson as school-commissioner of said county; of Richard Lang as coroner of said county, and of Isaac P. Brockinton, Sylvester W. Williams, and Boykin W. McIver, as county commissioners of said county, on the following grounds, to wit:

First. Because the managers of election appointed for the various precincts in said county did not take and subscribe, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, the oath of office prescribed by section 30 of the article II of the constitution of said State; and if any such oath was so taken and subscribed by said managers, the said oath and oaths was and were not immediately filed, in each or any instance, in the office of the clerk of said county, duly qualified by law, at the date of the appointment of such managers of election or since, and no such oath or oaths has or have been filed in the office of the secretary of state.

Second. Because the objection taken as to the managers of election applies to the commissioners of election, and on the same state of facts.

Third. Because of the show of force made by armed soldiers of the United States Army, who were present in said county at the day of said election, and sent into said county on the eve of said election, whereby numerous electors in said county were intimidated; and that the freedom of the ballot intended to be secured by fundamental law was wholly nullified.

Fourth. Because the freedom of the ballot on the said 7th November, A. D. 1876, was wholly destroyed at the precincts of Darlington, boxes numbers 1 and 2, at Society Hill, Whipple's, and Florence, in said county, by reason of the collection of arms at midnight preceding the morning of election, and the deposit of said arms within short range of the polls, by republican voters. This course of conduct was adopted at the instance and followed out under the eyes of B. F. Whittemore, who pretends to be a senator from said county, and who before, at the time of, and since the day of election was United States marshal, and of his deputies. These protestants reserve the right to add to the foregoing grounds and to adduce additional witnesses.

November 14, 1876.

A. C. Spann.	J. B. White.
J. A. Law.	M. A. Huggins.
I. F. Early.	J. Hamilton Warley.
T. G. Dargan.	B. W. Edwards.
J. J. Ward.	D. D. Evans.
A. J. Paicer.	G. W. Dargan.
W. Matt Brunson.	A. S. White.
B. C. Horment.	John O. Willson.
Jno. A. Boyd.	John J. James.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original protest, now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXXVII.

DEMOCRATIC PROTEST AGAINST COUNTING THE VOTE OF DARLINGTON.

The State of South Carolina :

The undersigned, residents and qualified electors of the county of Darlington, in the said State, protest against the election held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, of Daniel H. Chamberlain as governor of said State, and of R. H. Gleaves as lieutenant-governor of said State, on the following grounds, to wit:

First. Because the managers of election appointed for the various precincts in said county did not take and subscribe, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, the oath of office prescribed by section 30 of the article II of the constitution of said State; and if any such oath was so taken and subscribed by said managers, the said oath and oaths was and were not immediately filed, in each or any instance, in the office of the clerk of said county, duly qualified by law, at the date of the appointment of such manager of election or since, and no such oath or oaths has or have been filed in the office of secretary of state.

Second. Because of the show of force made by armed soldiers of the United States Army, who were present in said county at the day of said election, and sent into said county on the eve of said election, whereby numerous electors of said county were intimidated; and that the freedom of the ballot intended to be secured by fundamental law was wholly nullified.

Because the freedom of the ballot on the said 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, was wholly destroyed at the precincts of Darlington, boxes Nos. 1 and 2, at Society Hill, Whipple's, and Florence, in said county, by reason of the collection of arms at midnight preceding the morning of election, and the deposit of said arms within short range of the polls, by republican voters.

This course of conduct was adopted at the instance and followed out under the eyes of B. F. Whittemore, who pretends to be a senator from said county, and who before, at the time of, and since the election was United States marshal, and of his deputies.

The protestants reserve the right to add to the foregoing grounds and to adduce additional witnesses.

November 14, 1876.

A. C. Spann.	J. B. White.
J. A. Law.	M. A. Huggins.
I. F. Early.	J. Hamilton Warley.
T. G. Dargan.	B. W. Edwards.
J. J. Ward.	D. D. Evans.
A. J. Pierce.	G. W. Dargan.
W. Matt Brunson.	A. S. White.
B. C. Norment.	John O. Willson.
Jno. A. Boyd.	John J. James.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original protest, now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXXVIII.

DEMOCRATIC PROTEST AGAINST COUNTING THE VOTE OF DARLINGTON.

The State of South Carolina :

The undersigned, resident and qualified electors of the county of Darlington, in said State, protest against the election held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, of Jackson A. Smith, Samuel J. Keith, Richard H. Humbert, and Zachariah U. Wines (sometimes called Zachariah Wines) as members of the house of representatives, part of the general assembly of the said State, on the following grounds, to wit :

1st. Because the managers of election appointed for the various precincts in said county did not take and subscribe, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, the oath of office prescribed by section 30 of the article II of the constitution of said State; and if any such oath was so taken and subscribed by said managers, the said oath and oaths was and were not immediately filed, in each or any instance, in the office of the clerk of said county, duly qualified by law, at the date of the appointment of such managers of election or since, and no such oath or oaths has or have been filed in the office of the secretary of state.

2d. Because the objection taken as to the managers of election applies to the commissioners of election, and on the same state of facts.

3d. Because of the show of force made by armed soldiers of the United States Army, who were present in said county at the day of said election, and sent into said county on the eve of said election, whereby numerous electors of said county were intimidated; and that the freedom of the ballot intended to be secured by fundamental law was wholly nullified.

4th. Because the freedom of the ballot, on the said 7th November, A. D. 1876, was wholly destroyed at the precincts of Darlington, boxes Nos. 1 and 2, at Society Hill, Whipple's, and Florence, in said county, by reason of the collection of arms at midnight preceding the morning of election, and the deposit of said arms within short range of the polls by republican voters. This course of conduct was adopted at the instance and followed out under the eyes of B. F. Whittemore, who pretends to be a senator from said county, and who, before, at the time of, and since the day of election, was United States marshal, and of his deputies.

These protestants reserve the right to add to the foregoing grounds and to adduce additional witnesses.

A. C. Spann.

J. A. Law.

I. F. Early.

T. G. Dargan.

J. J. Ward.

A. J. Pierce.

W. Matt Brunson.

B. C. Norment.

Jno. A. Boyd.

J. B. White.

M. A. Huggins.

J. Hamilton Warley.

B. W. Edwards.

D. D. Evans.

G. W. Dargan.

A. S. White.

John O. Willson.

John J. James.

NOVEMBER 14, 1876.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original protest now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XXXIX.

THE PRESENCE OF SOLDIERS INTIMIDATES DEMOCRATS.

The State of South Carolina, Darlington County :

Before the subscribing officer came J. A. Law, who, on oath, says that armed soldiers of the United States were sent into this county before the election of the 7th November, instant, and to some of the precincts upon the eve of said election; that the effect of such show of force was in numerous cases to intimidate the electors of said county, and to destroy the freedom of the ballot; that he is informed and believes that the impression was produced on the minds of great numbers of ignorant voters by designing men that such force was so sent in order to compel the electors to vote the republican ticket, and thereby escape another war, which would be inevitable if the democratic ticket was elected. Deponent says that at Darlington precinct, in said county, at which point there were two boxes, he saw numerous colored men carrying arms near midnight to the jail, within 35 feet of the place where box No. 1 was open. The guns were carried and deposited in the jail, which was under the charge of a republican partisan. That directly thereafter deponent heard B. F. Whittemore, a United States marshal, harangueing several hundred republican voters near box No. 2; and deponent is informed and believes that it was by the advice of said Whittemore that the arms were so deposited. In the harangue deponent heard Whittemore say, "I understand that some of you are going to cut off Baruch and put in Law, and cut off Gordon and put in James, but that won't do; you must vote the solid republican ticket." In that speech he told them to remain there, in what he called the "wigwam," during the entire night; this they did, and precipitated themselves to the number of several hundred in box No. 2 about daylight in the morning, before the polls were opened. And deponent is informed and believes that arms were stacked in the back room of the building when box No. 2 was opened; that throughout the day of the 7th of November, instant, said Whittemore conducted himself as a violent republican partisan, and assumed control of the election and the conduct of it in his capacity of United States marshal; that the result of his conduct during the night previous to, and the day of the election, was that numerous colored voters were intimidated, and the freedom of the ballot was not exercised; that deponent is informed and believes that similar scenes of violence and intimidation were enacted at other precincts in said county, notably at Florence and Society Hill, on the same day of election.

J. A. LAW.

Sworn to before me this 15th November, 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 27, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XL.

COLORED MEN AND WOMEN INTIMIDATE DEMOCRATS.

The State of South Carolina, Darlington County:

Before the subscribing officer came J. J. Ward, who, on oath, says that on the morning of the 7th of November instant he was one of the first persons at box No. 2, Darlington precinct; that there was some delay about opening the poll, and that when opened a crowd of colored voters came whooping and yelling down to the poll from the "wigwam," blocking up the street so that it was difficult to pass; that after voting, a majority of them remained at or near the poll, watching the voters as they came up, and insisting on all doubtful voters showing their votes; that during the entire day the republican voters and women kept up such a commotion and wrangling and threatening of voters who voted the democratic ticket that it was impossible for any but a very resolute colored man to vote such ticket. That deponent is under the firm conviction that if colored men had attempted to vote said ticket violence would have been done them. Deponent was told by several colored men that they were afraid to vote the democratic ticket; that their people had threatened to beat them if they did so, and they believed these threats would be executed.

That the United States marshal (Larry Aiken) was present at box No. 2 during the day, conducting himself as a violent republican partisan. Deponent has personal knowledge of the fact that one colored voter was prevented from voting the democratic ticket by the interference of said marshal.

J. J. WARD.

Sworn to before me this 15th November, 1876.

A. S. WHITE,
Intendant and ex-officio Trial Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
December 27, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XLI.

FREEDMEN HAVE FIFTY GUNS.

Personally appeared A. Bevill, who, being duly sworn, says that he saw in Lawrence Faulkner's house, near the precinct, in Society Hill, from thirty to fifty guns belonging to freedmen, on Monday evening, 6th instant, and that they were stacked in the back room of the house.

ALEXANDER BEVILL.

Sworn to before me the 13th day of November, 1876.

S. H. PRESSLY,
Trial Justice.

State of South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XLII.

JOHN BYRD AND SANDY HENDERSON, UNDER AGE.

The State of South Carolina, Darlington County :

Before the subscribing officer came A. C. Byrd, who, on oath, says, of his knowledge, John Byrd and Sandy Henderson, both colored, are now under the age of twenty-one years.

A. C. BYRD.

Sworn to before me this 14th November, 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

XLIII.

BEN CHAVIS, UNDER AGE.

The State of South Carolina, Darlington County :

Before the subscribing officer came J. Z. Hearon, who on oath, says he knows Ben Chavis, colored, and has heard him often say he was only seven years old when General Sherman passed through the said State. These declarations were before the election of the 7th instant, and one of them about two weeks before said election. Chavis, from his appearance, is still a boy.

JNO. Z. HEARON.

Sworn to before me this 15th November, 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

XLIV.

ZACK CROSMER AND ANDREW BYRD, UNDER AGE.

The State of South Carolina, Darlington County :

Before the subscribing officer came Lucas McIntosh, who, on oath, says Zack Crosmer and Andrew Byrd, colored, were born on the plantation of his father's estate, and the record of the birth of said Crosmer and Byrd, kept for the purpose of recording the rate of the births of colored persons on said plantation, shows that they are now under the age of twenty-one years.

LUCAS MCINTOSH.

Sworn to before me this 15th November, 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

XLV.

ILLEGAL VOTING BY REPUBLICANS.

The State of South Carolina, Darlington County :

Before me, the subscribing officer, came A. B. Dove, who, on oath, says he was supervisor of election at the Leavenworth precinct at the election of the 7th instant, and, in that capacity, attended the poll at Leavenworth; and that John Byrd and Sandy Henderson, referred to in the above affidavit of A. C. Byrd, and Zack Crosmer and Andrew Byrd, referred to in the above affidavit of Lucas McIntosh, voted at said poll on the 7th of November instant, and voted the republican ticket. He also knows that Ben Chavis, referred to in the above affidavit of John Z. Hearon, voted the republican ticket at said poll on the 7th November, 1876.

A. B. DOVE.

Sworn to before me this 15th November, 1876.

[L. S.]

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

XLVI.

T. A. ECHEL'S VOTES THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The said A. B. Dove further deposes that early on the morning of the 7th November, 1876, say before 7 o'clock, T. H. W. Echels alias T. A. Echels, colored, voted the democratic ticket at the said Leavenworth poll.

A. B. DOVE.

Sworn to before me this 15th November, 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

XLVII.

T. A. ECHOLS VOTES THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The State of South Carolina, Darlington County :

Before the subscribing officer came J. F. Early, who, on oath, says that T. A. Echols, colored, deposited a republican ticket in box No. 2, Darlington precinct, in the afternoon of the 7th November instant. Said Echols stated he had voted the same day at Leavenworth, a precinct in said county.

J. F. EARLY.

Sworn to before me this 15th November, 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 27, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the original affidavits now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XLVIII.

SAMUEL LUKE VOTES THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

State of South Carolina, Darlington County :

Before the subscribing officer came W. F. Early, who, on oath, says that he was present at the Lydia precinct in the said county on the 7th day of November, 1876, and saw Sam Luke, otherwise called Samuel Luke, deposit a democratic vote in the ballot-box at the said precinct as early as twelve o'clock meridian.

W. F. EARLY.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, A. D. 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

XLIX.

SAMUEL LUKE VOTES THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State of South Carolina, Darlington County :

Before the subscribing officer came J. Barton White, who, on oath, says he knows that Sam Luke, referred to in above affidavit of W. F. Early, deposited in box number two, at the Darlington precinct, in the said county, late in the afternoon of the 7th of November, 1876, a ballot upon which the names were printed in red ink.

J. B. WHITE.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

The State of South Carolina, Darlington County :

Before the subscribing officer came J. F. Early, who, on oath, says he has, in person, inspected and assisted in counting every ballot that had been deposited in box No. 2, at the Darling precinct, on the 7th of November instant, and that every ballot in said box upon which the names were printed in red ink was a ballot for republican nominees for office.

J. F. EARLY.

Sworn to before me this 15th November, 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 27, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the original affidavits now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

L.

ROBERT COIT, UNDER AGE.

Personally appeared before me J. S. McCall, who, being duly sworn, says that he is acquainted with Robert Coit and that he knows that he is under twenty-one years of age.

JOHN S. McCALL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 13th day of November, 1876.

S. H. PRESSLY,
Trial-Justice.

LI.

SHEDRACK SHIELDS AND ALFRED LINSY, NOT LEGAL VOTERS.

Personally appeared before me W. H. Evans, C. H. Race, W. A. Carrigan, and W. H. Jamison, who, being duly sworn, say that they are acquainted with Shedrack Shields and Alfred Linsy and that they know they reside in Chesterfield County.

CHARLES H. RACE.
WM. A. CARRIGAN.
W. H. JAMISON.
W. H. EVANS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 13th day of November, 1876.

S. H. PRESSLY,
Trial-Justice.

State of South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LII.

PINCKNEY HURSEY, NOT A LEGAL VOTER.

Personally appeared before me W. A. Carrigan and W. H. Jamison, who, being duly sworn, say that they are acquainted with Pinckney Hursey and that he is a resident of Marlborough County and has been for

twelve months preceding the election, and that he voted at Society Hill precinct at the election November 7, 1876.

W. A. CARRIGAN.
W. H. JAMISON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 13th day of November, 1876.
S. H. PRESSLY,
Trial-Justice.

LIII.

WM. MARSHALL, UNDER AGE.

Personally appeared before me J. S. McCall, who, being duly sworn, says that he is acquainted with William Marshall and believes that he is under twenty-one for the following fact: that he has not worked the road but two years, his mother admitted that he was not of age, and on the family giving a lien on their crop for supplies would not allow him to sign the said lien above.

JOHN S. McCALL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 13th day of November, 1876.
S. H. PRESSLY,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 27, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the original affidavits now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LIV.

PEELER GRIGGS, UNDER AGE.

Personally appeared before me W. A. Carrigan, who, being duly sworn, says that he is acquainted with Peeler Griggs and that he knows that he is under twenty-one years of age.

WM. A. CARRIGAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 13th day of November, 1876.
S. H. PRESSLY,
Trial-Justice.

LV.

PETER ROSS, NOT A LEGAL VOTER.

Personally appeared before me W. A. Carrigan and W. H. Jamison, who, being duly sworn, say that they are acquainted with Alexander Ross and that he was not a resident of Darlington sixty days preceding the election November 7, 1876.

WM. A. CARRIGAN.
W. H. JAMISON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 13th day of November, 1876.
S. H. PRESSLY,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 27, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the original affidavits now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LVI.

HAD NOT BEEN IN THE STATE ONE YEAR.

State of South Carolina, Darlington County:

Before the subscribing officer came W. A. McNair, who, on oath, says he knows that Ned Simpson, Frank McLean, Wise Williams, Ben Farmer, Dick McMillan, James McLeod, Joe Sinclair, Henry McMiller, Will Thompson, Neil Smith, Henry Rollins, Jake Spencer, W. C. Stewart, and James McFarland, all colored, have not been residents of said State twelve months, all of them having come into said State from North Carolina, as his employés, in the month of December, 1875, and in the months of January and February, 1876.

W. A. McNAIR.

Sworn to before me this 15th of November, 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

LVII.

ILLEGAL VOTING BY REPUBLICANS.

State of South Carolina, Darlington County:

Before the subscribing officer came Simon F. Parrott, who, on oath, says that he was present at the Lydia precinct, in said county, on the 7th day of November instant, and saw the employés of W. A. McNair, called in his affidavit above Ned Simpson, Frank McLean, Wise Williams, Dick McMillan, otherwise called Richard McMillan, James McLeod, Joe Sinclair, Henry McMillan, Will Thompson, otherwise called William Thompson, Neil Smith, Henry Rollins, Jake Spencer, W. C. Stuart, and James McFarland, otherwise called Jim McFarland, each deposit a republican ballot in the box at the said precinct.

SIMON F. PARROTT.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 27, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the original affidavits now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LVIII.

CATER LINN UNDER AGE.

State of South Carolina, Darlington County:

Before the subscribing officer came J. W. DuBose, who, on oath, says he knows Cater Linn, sometimes called Coly Joe, a negro. About one month ago deponent asked said Colin how he intended to vote at the ensuing election. Colin replied that he did not intend to vote on either side, as he was not old enough, being only eighteen years old. From deponent's knowledge of his age and appearance he confidently asserts that Colin cannot be twenty-one years of age. Two years ago Colin told deponent that he was only sixteen years old. Deponent further says that he knows Sam George, a negro. About one year ago deponent was appointed to warn out road-hands, and at their house the said

George's mother said to deponent in said George's presence that he was too young to work the road, being about fifteen years of age. The appearance of said George indicates that he is a mere boy.

J. W. DuBOSE.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, A. D. 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

State of South Carolina, Darlington County :

Before the subscribing officer came W. M. Huggins, who, on oath, says he knows Colin Linn and Sam George, referred to in the foregoing affidavits of J. W. DuBose, and that both of them voted at the Lisbon precinct, in said county, 7th November, 1876, and that both of them voted the republican ticket.

W. M. HUGGINS.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, A. D. 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

State of South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the original affidavits now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LIX.

HENRY BYRD, JR., UNDER AGE.

State of South Carolina, County of Darlington :

Personally appeared before me, the subscribing officer, Dr. S. F. Parrott, who, after being duly sworn, says that Henry Byrd, jr., is not now twenty-one years of age; that he raised the said Henry Byrd, jr., and knows his age.

SIMON F. PARROTT.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

LX.

JACK HASKINS UNDER AGE.

State of South Carolina, County of Darlington :

Personally appeared before me, the subscribing officer, Dr. S. F. Parrott, who, being duly sworn, says that he knows Jack Haskins, and that he is not now twenty-one years old, and is now between nineteen and twenty years old.

SIMON F. PARROTT.

Sworn to before me this 15th November, 1876.

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 27, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the affidavits of S. F. Parrott, now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXI.

LUMUS ROBESON NOT IN STATE ONE YEAR.

State of South Carolina, Darlington County :

Personally appeared before me, the subscribing officer, Henry E. P. Sanders, who, after being duly sworn, says that Lumus Robeson voted at Darlington precinct No. 1, and was challenged by him as having not resided in the State twelve months; that notwithstanding his challenge he voted the republican ticket, and afterward admitted to him that he had not been in the State but ten months.

HENRY E. P. SANDERS.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1876.

[SEAL.]

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 27, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXII.

BROWN, RUFFIN, HILLS, AND BROWN, UNDER AGE.

TRIAL JUSTICE'S OFFICE,
November 13, 1876.

Personally appeared W. H. Evans, who, being duly sworn, says he personally is acquainted with the following-named freedmen, and certainly knows that they are under the ages of twenty-one years, to wit: Jordan Zimmerman, Stephen Brown, Randolph Ruffin, jr., and Henry Hills, (Hill,) and also Robert Brown, son of Lycurgus Brown.

W. H. EVANS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 13th day of November, 1876.

S. H. PRESSLY,
Trial-Justice.

Personally appeared before me John Witherspoon, who, being duly sworn, says he personally is acquainted with Lawrence Williams, who has been a laborer for years on his plantation, in the county of Marlborough, and that he voted at Society Hill precinct, Darlington County, South Carolina, at the election November 7th, 1876.

JOHN WITHERSPOON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 13th day of November, A. D. 1876.

S. H. PRESSLY,
Trial-Justice.

State of South Carolina, office Secretary of State :

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the original affidavits now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXIII.

PHILLIP BRUCE, UNDER AGE.

Personally appeared before me J. J. Lucas, who, being duly sworn,

says he is acquainted with Phillip Bruce, and that he is under twenty-one years of age, according to a register in his possession made by him in 1866.

J. J. LUCAS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 13th day of November, 1876.
S. H. PRESSLY,
Trial Justice.

LXIV.

JOSEPH M'IVER, UNDER AGE.

Personally appeared before me J. J. Lucas, who, being duly sworn, says he is acquainted with Joseph McIver, son of Loney, and that he is under twenty-one years of age, according to a register in his possession made by him in 1866.

J. J. LUCAS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 13th day of November, 1876.
S. H. PRESSLY,
Trial Justice.

State of South Carolina, County of Darlington :

Personally appeared before me A. B. Dove, who, after duly sworn, says that he was United States supervisor of election at the precinct called Leavenworth, in Darlington County, held on the 7th day of November, 1876, and that at said election the within-named Phillip Bruce and Joseph McIver took the oath as required by the constitution of this State and voted at said election, and voted the republican ticket.

A. B. DOVE.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of November, 1876.

[SEAL.]

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

State of South Carolina, office Secretary of State :

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the original affidavits now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXV.

PATRICK ANTRAM, UNDER AGE.

Personally appeared before [me] E. T. Coker, who, being duly sworn, says he is personally acquainted with Patrick Antram, and certainly knows that he is under twenty-one years of age.

E. T. COKER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 13th day of November, A. D. 1876.

S. H. PRESSLY,
Trial Justice.

LXVI.

CHARLES TERRY, UNDER AGE.

Personally appeared before me W. H. Jamison, who, being duly sworn, says he personally is acquainted with Charles Terry, and that he certainly knows that he is under twenty-one years of age.

W. H. JAMISON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 13th day of November, A. D. 1876.

State of Louisiana, office Secretary of State:

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the original affidavits now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXVII.

ILLEGAL VOTERS VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State of South Carolina, Darlington County:

Personally appeared before me C. H. Race and W. H. Jamison, who, being duly sworn, say that C. H. Race was manager of election and W. H. Jamison was supervisor of election at the Society Hill poll, Darlington County, on the 7th November instant, and that they each saw Pinckney Hursey, (the person named in the affidavit of W. R. Carrigan and W. H. Jamison of 13th November, 1876,) William Marshall, (the person named in the affidavit of John S. McCall of 13th November, 1876,) Patrick Halsam, (the person named in the affidavit of E. S. Coker of 13th November, 1876,) Charles Terry, (the person named in the affidavit of W. H. Jamison of 13th November, 1876,) Jordan Zimmerman, Randolph Ruffin, jr., Stephen Brown, Henry Hills, (or Hill,) and also Robert Brown, (the persons named in the affidavit of W. H. Evans of 15th November, 1876,) Lawrence Williams, (the person named in the affidavit of John Witherspoon of 13th November, 1876,) Peeler Griggs, (the person named in the affidavit of W. A. Carrigan of 13th November, 1876,) Alexander (or Sandy) Ross, (the person named in the affidavit of W. A. Carrigan and W. H. Jamison of 13th November, 1876,) Robert Coit, (the person named in the affidavit of John S. McCall of 13th November, 1876,) Shearie Shields and Alfred Linsey, (the persons named in the affidavit of C. H. Race and William A. Carrigan, W. H. Jamison, and W. H. Evans of 13th November, 1876,) all vote at said poll on said 7th day of November instant, and that all and each of them voted the republican ticket.

CHAS. H. RACE.
W. H. JAMISON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the 14th day of November, 1876.

[L. S.]

J. J. WARD,
Notary Public.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
December 27, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CLARENDON COUNTY.

LXVIII.

PROTEST AGAINST COUNTING THE VOTE OF CLARENDON.

The State of South Carolina, Clarendon County:

To E. E. Dickson, James E. Davis, and Jared J. Worley, board of county commissioners and canvassers of election for the county and State aforesaid, at the election held on the 7th day of November, 1876:

You will please take notice that the undersigned, citizens and voters

of the county and State aforesaid, do enter their solemn protest against the counting or allowing of any votes or ballots cast in said county at the election held in said county and State on the 7th day of November, 1876, for President of the United States of America, Vice President of the United States of America, presidential electors, members of Congress for either long or short term, governor of the State of South Carolina, lieutenant-governor of the State of South Carolina, secretary of state for said State of South Carolina, attorney-general and comptroller-general, State treasurer, superintendent of education, adjutant and inspector general, solicitor of the third judicial circuit, representatives in the legislature, county commissioners, sheriff, clerk of the court, probate judge, and coroner, upon the following grounds and for the reasons stated:

1st. Because the chairman of the board of managers, the managers, and commissioners of election did not take the oath of office required by law.

2d. Because the managers of election in said county and State, and the clerks of the boards of managers of election, and commissioners of election were not sworn as required by law.

3d. Because the polls at the voting-precincts in the said county and State were not opened at the hour designated and required by law, and were not kept continuously open as required by law.

4th. Because the managers of election at the "Shorters precinct" discontinued counting the votes at a late hour of the night after the polls were closed, and after going to sleep and sleeping for hours resumed the count, thereby affording opportunity for the votes to be tampered with.

5th. Because at the Fulton box or precinct the managers were not sworn, nor the clerk or commissioner.

The above grounds, with the evidence by affidavit of managers and others, are submitted as just, proper, and legal grounds for setting aside and declaring void and of non effect the election held as aforesaid, and more especially do these grounds affect the Fulton, Witherspoon, and Manning precincts.

M. C. Galluchat.

W. H. Young.

T. T. Hodge.

S. A. Rigby.

J. T. Stokes.

Louis Loyns.

Jos. A. Burgess.

J. L. Tetzer.

J. Galluchat.

D. B. Young.

W. R. Burgess, sr.

J. Galluchat, jr.

B. Pressley Barron.

G. Allen Huggins.

M. Levi.

David Levi.

W. B. Plowden.

W. M. Poole.

W. T. Lesesne.

B. A. Walker.

Milvin Bluea.

W. O. Davis.

R. A. Ridgell.

E. S. Ervin.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXIX.

PROTEST AGAINST MAKING A STATEMENT OF VOTE OF CLARENDON.

To the Hon. William Stone, Hon. T. C. Dunn, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, and others composing the board of State canvassers:

The memorial and protest of the undersigned citizens of Clarendon County respectfully shows to your board—

That we protest against the making, upon the certified copies of statements made by the board of county canvassers for Clarendon County, of a statement by your board of the whole number of votes given at an election held in Clarendon County of the 7th day of November, 1876, for State and county officers and for presidential electors and members of Congress, because—

1. Because the boxes containing the votes polled at the several precincts in the said county, to wit, the precincts of Manning, Motts, Fork, Fulton, Calhoun, Parksville, Shorters, Tindall, Witherspoon, were opened by the said board of county canvassers after the same were deposited with them by the managers of said precincts before the said canvassers made up their statement of the result of the said election; and your memorialists contend that the opening of said boxes by the said board of canvassers was and is contrary to law. Upon this point your memorialists crave reference to the affidavit of James E. Davis, one of the board of county canvassers, hereunto appended.

Your memorialists further protest against the making up of a statement, or any statement, of the result of the said election held in the said county of Clarendon on the said 7th day of November, 1876, based upon the statements, or certified copies of statements, made by the said board of canvassers for the said county of Clarendon, because the statements of the number of votes appearing upon the said statements, or certified copies of statements, as given for the persons therein mentioned as voted for, appears on the said statement in figures, and the same has not been "written out in words" as the law requires; and your memorialists crave reference by your board to the said statements or certified copies of statements made by the said board of canvassers for Clarendon County, which in themselves furnish the proof necessary to sustain the allegations contained in the second paragraph of this memorial.

JOSEPH F. RHAME.
G. ALLEN HUGGINS.
B. PRESSLEY BARON.

State of South Carolina, Clarendon County:

Personally appeared James E. Davis, of the county and State aforesaid, who made oath that he was duly appointed and sworn as a canvasser of elections held in the county aforesaid on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, now; and that all the boxes containing the votes polled at said elections were opened by the board of county canvassers, of which board deponent was a member, as aforesaid, before making up their statements of the result of said election.

JAMES E. DAVIS.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of November, 1876.

J. ALLEN HUGGINS,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXX.

A MANAGER SAYS HE WAS NOT LEGALLY SWORN.

State of South Carolina, Clarendon County :

Personally appeared Brown Manning, who, being duly sworn, says : That he was appointed as one of the managers of election, held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, now, for President and Vice-President of the United States of America, governor of the State of South Carolina, and all other officers of the State government to be voted for at said election, and all county officers likewise to be voted for at said election ; that he acted as a manager at said election at the Fulton precinct or box, in Clarendon County and State aforesaid, on the 7th day of November, now.

That deponent was not sworn as required by law, but did subscribe his name to a blank which he supposes was intended as an oath of office, but which was not read over to or by him.

Deponent further says that the polls were not opened for receiving ballots at the hour designated by law, and not until after 7 o'clock on the morning of the 7th day of November, now, were said polls opened and ready for receiving ballots of voters, in consequence of the absence of William Bradley and C. M. Richardson, two of the persons appointed as managers of said precinct.

BROWN MANNING,
Chairman Managers Fulton Precinct.

Sworn to before me this 10th November, 1876.

B. PRESSLY BARRON,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXI.

AN ELECTION-CLERK NOT LEGALLY SWORN.

The State of South Carolina, County of Clarendon :

Personally appeared before me G. Allen Huggins, of the county and State aforesaid, who, being duly sworn, says that he was appointed as clerk of the board of managers of the election held on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, now, for President and Vice-President of the United States of America, governor of the State of South Carolina, and all other officers of the State government of South Carolina, to be voted for at said election ; and all county officers likewise to be voted for at said election ; that he acted as clerk of the said election at the Manning precinct or box, in Clarendon County and the State aforesaid, on the 7th day of November, now ; that deponent was not sworn as required by law, at the or before the opening of the polls at said pre-

inct, and that the voting at said precinct had been going on some time, (103 votes having been deposited in the ballot-box,) when he was presented with a blank oath to which he affixed his signature without being duly sworn.

G. ALLEN HUGGINS.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 11th November, 1876.

B. PRESSLY BARRON,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXII.

MANAGERS NOT LEGALLY SWORN.

The State of South Carolina, Clarendon County :

Personally appeared before me Melvin B. Lucas and Joseph F. Stukes, who, being each duly sworn, say that they were appointed and acted as managers of election at Manning precinct on the 7th day of November, 1876; that they were not sworn as required by law, but simply subscribed their names to blank oaths.

Deponents each further say that the said polls were not opened until after six o'clock on the morning of the 7th day of November, 1876, and that one of the managers of election, Ladson Fraser, was not present at the opening of the polls, nor until some time after the voting had commenced.

J. F. STUKES.
MELVIN B. LUCAS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by said Melvin B. Lucas and J. F. Stukes this 11th day of November, 1876.

B. PRESSLY BARRON,
Notary Public.

Office Secretary of State, South Carolina :

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

JANUARY 2, 1877.

LXXIII.

A MANAGER SWEARS THAT HE WAS NOT LEGALLY APPOINTED.

The State of South Carolina, Clarendon County :

Personally appeared John E. McElvane, who, being duly sworn, says that he was appointed a manager of the election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, for the Witherspoon precinct or box in and for the county and State aforesaid, and that he acted as such; that he was not sworn as manager as prescribed by law, but that he did subscribe his name to a blank, which was not filled up at the time, nor had it been, at the time of his subscribing the same, read over by him or to him by any one else.

Deponent further says that the polls at said precinct where he acted

as manager were not opened to receive ballots until after seven o'clock in the morning of the 7th day of November, now, by reason of the absence of Flander Haumett, an appointee as manager, and Syfax Melton, a supervisor, who was a candidate for the legislature.

J. E. McELVANE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 10th day of November, 1876.

P. PRESSLEY BARRON,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

LXXIV.

VOTE OF RIDGEWAY PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland:

Before me personally came Joel Copes, who, on oath, says that he was chairman of the board of commissioners of election for Fairfield County, and at the late general election; that the managers of election of Ridgeway precinct failed to make returns to the commissioners of the vote for presidential electors at said precinct, and that the commissioners canvassed the ballots contained in the ballot box, and included the result of such canvass in their return to the board of State canvassers. Deponent further says that said canvass shows that the following electors for President and Vice President of the United States had received votes as follows, viz:

	Votes.		Votes.
C. C. Barren	389	T. G. Barker	329
John Winsmith	389	Samuel McGowan	329
T. B. Johnston	389	J. W. Harrington	329
Timothy Hurley	389	John J. Ingram	329
W. B. Nash	389	William Wallace	329
Wilson Cook	389	John B. Ewin	329
W. F. Myers	389	Robert Aldrich	329

Deponent further says that the above statement agreed with the report of votes made by the United States supervisor at said poll.

JOEL COPES.

Sworn to before me this 15th December, 1876.

HENRY B. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXV.

VOTE OF YOUNGSVILLE PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, Fairfield County :

Calvin Price, John McClurkin, and Rufus Lumpkins, on oath, say, each one of them for himself only, that they are citizens of the State of South Carolina, residing in Fairfield County. That they were duly appointed managers of election for Youngsville precinct, in the said county, for the election held on the 7th day of November last past, and duly performed their duties as such. That at said election there were cast 313 votes for each of the following seven candidates for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, to wit, C. C. Bowen, John Winsmith, T. B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, William B. Nash, Wilson Cook, William F. Myers; and there were also cast 278 votes for each of the following seven candidates for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, to wit, T. G. Barker, Samuel McGowan, J. W. Harrington, I. I. Ingraham, William Wallace, I. T. Ervin, Robert Aldrich. That immediately after the said election the said managers prepared a written statement of the result of the election in said precinct, and intended to sign the same; and if the said statement was not signed by them, as they have since been informed, it was altogether through an oversight, as it was fully the purpose of the said managers to sign the same. And the said John McClurkin further says that he, having been designated by the said board for that purpose, delivered to the commissioners of election for the said county, within three days after the election, the poll-lists, the boxes containing the ballots, and the said written statement.

CALVIN PRICE.
R. W. LUMPKIN.
JOHN McLURKIN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 11th December, 1876.

THOMAS WALKER,
Trial-Justice.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

GEORGETOWN COUNTY.

LXXVI.

BROWN'S FERRY BOX PROPERLY SEALED.

State of South Carolina, County of Georgetown :

Personally appeared before me, J. Harvey Jones, a trial-justice in and for said county and State, J. A. Baxter, a qualified voter of said county and State, who, being sworn, deposes and says that he was at the Brown's Ferry poll, in Black River precinct, said county and State. Deponent says that he was, by the board of managers for said poll, duly appointed as clerk for said poll at the said place on the morning of the 7th of November, A. D. 1876. Deponent served in said capacity from

6 o'clock a. m. until after the counting of the ballots (at the close of said poll) had concluded. Deponent says further that when time arrived for the ballot-box to be secured by being sealed, (*i. e.*, the key-hole and the slip in the top of the said box,) it was found out that none present possessed any sealing-wax. The entire board thereupon resolved to heat the wax that was on the said box, (said wax having served at the election of 1874,) and secure thereby the said box according to law. Said manner of sealing entirely hid the wax from view, so as to look as though paste or mucilage had been used, but upon an examination it could have been very easily ascertained that the box had been properly sealed. Deponent saw the sealing of said box at the said poll on the aforesaid date, and has since examined the same, and found it to be in the same condition as when it was given into the custody of the manager who was delegated to convey the said box to the board of county canvassers. No irregularity of any kind whatever was observed during the day at said poll. Everything passed off quietly and peaceably, and satisfaction met the view of each citizen at said poll.

J. A. BAXTER.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, A. D. 1876.

J. HARVEY JONES,
Trial-Justice, G. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXVII.

THE BROWN'S FERRY BOX NOT TAMPERED WITH.

State of South Carolina, Georgetown, of Georgetown :

Personally appeared before me, J. Harvey Jones, a trial-justice in and for said county and State, Jno. A. Howard, chairman of the board of commissioners of election for the said county, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was elected chairman of the board of canvassers of election for the said county, and that on Wednesday, November 8, 1876, the box containing the ballots cast at the Brown's Ferry poll, Black River precinct, of said county and State, was delivered into his custody by William Vereen, manager of election for said poll. The box was sealed and secure, and upon inspection by the board of county canvassers of election was found and deemed to be in proper condition, after which time Messrs. J. W. Tarbox, J. H. Detyens, R. E. Fraser, nor any other person or persons attempted to examine the said box; that upon the inspection of the said box by the county canvassers, no sign was evident of an attempt by any person to tamper with the box or the ballots deposited therein; that the managers and clerk were duly qualified, and no irregularities in the election at the said poll were formally reported to the board, save through persons who were not present at the said poll at any time during the 7th day of November, 1876.

JNO. A. HOWARD.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, A. D. 1876.

J. HARVEY JONES,
Trial-Justice, G. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 28, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXVIII.

A CLERICAL ERROR BY THE CLERK OF PEE DEE PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, Georgetown County:

Personally appeared before me, J. Harvey Jones, a trial-justice in and for said county and State, W. F. Johnson, of said county and State, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a qualified voter of said State, and that on Tuesday, November 7, 1876, he was at the poll known as Birdfield, in the Pee Dee polling-precinct, said county and State, at which time and place he, deponent, was appointed by the board of managers of election of said precinct as clerk, and served in said capacity. Deponent recognized the nominees of the republican party on a red ticket, and those of the democracy on a white ticket, and also the outside ticket, which was white. Further, deponent recognized the name of Thomas C. Dunn, candidate for comptroller-general, and of the republican party, on two tickets, viz, the regular republican (red) ticket, and also on the outside (white) ticket. And that of Johnson Hagood, democratic nominee for comptroller-general, on only one ticket, viz, the democratic ticket. Deponent further states that, as clerk in writing up the statement of votes cast at said poll, a clerical mistake was made in writing the name of Thomas C. Dunn, it being written in the twilight of the evening, and deponent wrote T. C. Dunn and intended the name to be so read and taken.

But the board of county canvassers considered the T. made by deponent in the name of T. C. Dunn to mean an F, and hence have recorded the votes cast at the said Birdfield poll for F. C. Dunn, and not for T. C. Dunn, as intended.

No vote was cast for F. C. Dunn, but all that was cast against Johnson Hagood were cast for Thomas C. Dunn for comptroller-general.

W. F. JOHNSON.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, A. D. 1876.

J. HARVEY JONES,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXIX.

NO INTIMIDATION AT SANTEE.

The State of South Carolina, the County of Georgetown:

Personally appeared before me, J. Harvey Jones, a trial-justice in and for said county and State, Isaac Barron, Charles Simmons, Paul Allston, Lawrence Snipe, Scipio Pinckney, Lewis Fenwick, Jack Rainey, Peter Richardson, Alexander McNeil, William Sargeant, Myers Campbell, Chelsey Davis, Paul Coaksom, D. F. Gailliard, Nelson Anderson, Joseph Brown, jr., Joseph Smith, Edward Mention, J. A. White, Jeffrey Wilson,

John Weathers, Samuel Wearing, Mimas Wigfall, Pompey Nelson, Hardtimes Brown, Toney Allston, William Smalls, Alfred Manigault, Michael Myers, Abram Washington, Barrack Blake, Francis Gathers, Joshua Hayes, Joseph Fenwick, Adam Shubrick, Smart Phearson, Henry Bowen, Jacob Moultrie, Frank Turno, Toney Green, Benj. Smith, Louis Miller, Hamilton Davis, Hugh Frost, and Charles Jackson, who, being duly sworn, depose and say that they are qualified voters of the said county and State; that they reside in the North Santee polling-precinct, said county and State, and that they, on Tuesday, November 7, 1876, voted at and remained about the Club-House poll in said precinct the entire day; that there was not the slightest act of intimidation committed upon the part of any one; had there been the least sign of any they would have known it; all persons came to the poll and apparently voted from their own free will for the ticket of their choice, and exercised their rights, privileges, and franchise without fear or molestation.

Deponents further say that there was no confusion or disturbance of any kind at or about said poll. No women were seen within sight of the poll, nor upon roads leading to the poll. There were neither clubs, guns, knives, or other weapons calculated to intimidate or injure voters in the hands of any person or persons at or about said poll; that peace and order reigned during the whole day, insomuch as nearly all the white voters and very many colored voters expressed their satisfaction with the admirable, peaceful, and creditable conduct of the election.

Deponents further say that there were three prominent [tickets] at the polls, two of which had the names of the presidential electors and State nominees of the Union republican party of South Carolina, the two tickets differing only as to names on the county tickets for county officers and the general assembly. One county ticket bearing the name of B. H. Williams for State senator, and the other that of W. H. Jones for State senator, and one democratic ticket. Persons were allowed to vote either without abuse, fear, or injury.

Isaac Barron, his x mark.
 Charles Simmons, his x mark.
 Paul Allston, his x mark.
 Charles Manigault, his x mark.
 Lawrence Snipe, his x mark.
 Scipio Pinckney, his mark.
 Louis Fenwick, his x mark.
 Jack Rainey, his x mark.
 Peter Richardson, his x mark.
 Alexander McNeil, his x mark.
 Wm. Sargeant, his x mark.
 Myers Campbell, his x mark.
 Charley Davis, his x mark.
 Paul Coaksom, his x mark.
 D. F. Gailliard, his x mark.
 Nelson Anderson, his x mark.
 Joseph Brown, his x mark.
 Joseph Smith, his x mark.
 Edward Mention, his x mark.
 J. A. White, his x mark.
 Jeffrey Wilson, his x mark.
 John Weathers, his x mark.
 Samuel Wearing, his x mark.

Mimas Wigfall, his x mark.
 Pompey Nelson, his x mark.
 Hardtimes Brown, his x mark.
 Toney Allston, his x mark.
 William Smalls, his x mark.
 Alfred Manigault, his x mark.
 Michael Myers, his x mark.
 Abram Washington, his x mark.
 Barrack Blake, his x mark.
 Francis Gaithers, his x mark.
 Joshua Hayes, his x mark.
 Jacob Fenwick, his mark.
 Adam Shubrick, his x mark.
 Smart Phearson, his x mark.
 Henry Bowen, his x mark.
 Jacob Moultrie, his x mark.
 Frank Turno, his x mark.
 Toney Green, his x mark.
 Ben. Smith, his x mark.
 Louis Miller, his x mark.
 Hamilton Davis, his x mark.
 Hugh Frost, his x mark.
 Charles Jackson, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of November, 1876.

J. HARVEY JONES,
 Trial-Justice.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXX.

A DEMOCRAT THREATENED AT SANTEE.

The State of South Carolina, Georgetown County :

Personally appeared before me Alexander Lewis, who, being sworn, says that he went to the Santee precinct in said county on Tuesday, the 7th November, being the day of election ; that shortly after getting in the neighborhood of the polling-place, to wit, at Mr. Horry's store, four men came up with guns, and upon finding that deponent was there for the purpose of distributing votes for the democratic candidates, one of them said if any man voted the democratic ticket at that poll he would not leave the ground that day ; that when deponent went to the polls these men followed him ; that the same man who had made the threats followed deponent as long as he staid about the polls with a piece of scantling in his hand, and intimidated this deponent, and prevented him from distributing any of the votes he had ; that the same spirit actuated this large assembly of voters who belonged to that precinct ; that I was surrounded by a large crowd, who threatened that no man should vote a democratic ticket at that poll ; that this occurred immediately in front of the polling-box ; that deponent was afraid to take any of the votes he had out of his pocket, and that he succeeded in voting at last only by being taken behind a house by Mr. Middleton and given a vote privately, and voting when these men were not near the poll ; that Hamilton Davis, Chesley Davis, Sam Blake, Buffy Blake, and John Withers had arms (guns) piled up within a short distance of the polls, which were guarded by John Wethers ; that Hamilton and Chesley Davis came to this deponent and asked him if he had come there with Hampton tickets, and being told that he had, they said that every man who belonged to Hampton had better get away from that ground ; that he saw that no colored persons desiring to vote the Hampton ticket would be allowed to vote without great personal danger and risk of life ; that this deponent left the ground and came away.

ALEXANDER LEWIS.

Sworn before me this 8th day of November, 1876.

J. JENKINS HUCKS,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXXI.

A DEMOCRAT SCARED BY MEN WITH EIGHT SQUARE WALKING-STICKS
AT SANTEE.

State of South Carolina, Georgetown County :

Personally appeared and made oath William Ford, that at Santee polls, in Georgetown County, State aforesaid, on the 7th day of November inst., he was going to the poll to vote, when he was approached by a crowd of persons in the road near the place of voting, who told him he must be sure to vote the right ticket, and vote for Chamberlain. The crowd said that those who did not vote for Chamberlain would be beaten by them. This crowd had sticks—every man of them; they were eight-square walking-sticks. Deponent says he is a stranger in that part of the country, and did not know the names of any of the parties in the crowd.

WILLIAM FORD, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 10th November, 1876.

J. JENKINS HUCKS,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXXII.

ANOTHER DEMOCRAT INTIMIDATED AT SANTEE.

The State of South Carolina, Georgetown County :

Personally appeared and made oath, Sam Gathers, who says that on the 7th instant he, with others, was going to the Santee precinct to vote the Jones ticket. That they were met by a large crowd of men who inquired how they were going to vote. They said, "The Jones ticket." The crowd told them that they should not do so, but must vote the regular republican ticket. Paul Allston, who appeared to be the leader of this noisy crowd, pulled a paper out of his pocket and showed it to deponent and the others who were with him, saying that he would have every man arrested who did not vote the regular ticket. Deponent says that he was put in so much fear by the turbulent manner and threats of this crowd that he did not vote for the candidate of his choice, and that it was true of others who came with him.

SAM GATHERS, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 14th November, A. D. 1876.

J. JENKINS HUCKS,
Trial-Justice.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXXIII.

WOMEN SAY THAT THE MEN ARE GOING TO DO SOMETHING AT SANTEE.
A DEMOCRAT SCARED.

The State of South Carolina, Georgetown County :

Personally came before me William Munnerlyn who, being sworn, says that he was with Alexander Lewis at the Santee polling-place on the 7th November, being election-day ; that he has heard the affidavit of said Alexander Lewis, and deponent swears that the statements therein are all true to deponent's knowledge ; that in addition to the statements therein this deponent heard a large crowd of women who were in the plantation, about a half mile from the polling-ground, say that the men had prepared to do something with all who voted the democratic ticket ; that the time had come for them to do it, and if they were the men they would murder every one of them ; that in consequence of these threats and the excitement that characterized the conduct of the large crowd of men who were there, this deponent left the Santee poll. That in addition to the foregoing facts this deponent saw the men cutting large quantities of hickory sticks and piling them up in different spots ; and deponent saw such a threatening aspect that he was afraid of bodily danger and of losing his life, and is satisfied that this danger hung over the head of every man of color who wished to vote either the Hampton or Jones tickets, as the men all said that no colored men should vote either the Hampton or Jones tickets, because Jones had joined the democrats.

WILLIAM MUNNERLYN, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of November, A. D. 1876.

J. JENKINS HUCKS,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. C. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXXIV.

A DEMOCRAT TOLD TO "SHUT UP HIS MOUTH," AT SANTEE.

NORTH SANTEE, *November 9, 1876.*

State of South Carolina, Georgetown County :

I do hereby certify that at the election held for State and county officers at the North Santee poll, that I was addressed by R. M. Harriet, who said, "I want you to witness the intimidation practiced at this poll this day," and on my attempting to reply to him I was told in a threatening manner by men standing by with clubs in their hands to shut up my mouth ; that I was a democrat and had nothing to do with it, and that they were looking out for me and Mr. Barnwell to-day.

Mr. Harriet and myself then rode off from the poll, and just before we parted I saw Mr. Harriet go up to one of his friends and give him an independent republican ticket, and immediately after it was taken away and torn up in a threatening manner.

HENRY SMITH, his x mark.

The State of South Carolina, Georgetown County :

Personally appeared before me, Arthur Middleton, a trial-justice in and for the said county and State, Henry Smith, who, being duly sworn, says that the facts, as set forth in the foregoing affidavit hereunto annexed are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

HENRY SMITH, his x mark.
ARTHUR MIDDLETON,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXXV.

THREATS AND ASSAULT, CLUBS AND GUNS AT SANTEE.

The State of South Carolina, Georgetown County :

Personally appeared before me, Arthur Middleton, a trial-justice in and for the county and State aforesaid, Peter S. Brown, Moses Gethers, Primus Moultrie, Charles Phillip, Cuffee Boatright, Elijah Holman, and who, being duly sworn, say that at the North Santee polls, known as the Club-House, on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, 1876, being the day of election, numbers of legal voters were intimidated in various ways by threats and assaults, with clubs, guns, and other offensive weapons, and in this way influenced and so prevented from voting according to the dictates of their own wills and conscience.

Peter S. Brown.
Moses Gethers.
Primus Moultrie.

Charles Phillip.
Cuffee Boatright.
Elijah Holman.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of November, 1876.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXXVI.

DEMOCRATS TO BE KILLED AT SANTEE.

State of South Carolina, County of Georgetown :

Personally appeared Eli Howard, who, being duly sworn, says that a few days before the election on the 7th of November, he was present and heard Joseph Bush openly and publicly declare that if any persons who should visit the Santee poll on the day of election for the purpose of voting or supporting any other than the regular republican ticket, that "they would be killed." This, deponent says, was said by said Joseph Bush, on the Bay street, in Georgetown. Deponent further says that before that time in conversation with said Bush that he,

said Bush, said that whatever he ordered the men in Santee to do they would do, in political matters, and that he could start and stop them as he pleased, and that they were under his control politically.

ELI HOWARD, his x mark.

Sworn before me this 11th November, A. D. 1876.

J. JENKINS HUCKS,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXXVII.

ALL QUIET AT SANTEE.

The State of South Carolina, the County of Georgetown:

Personally appeared before me, J. Harvey Jones, a trial-justice in and for said county and State, W. J. Moultrie, of said county and State, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was at the Santee polling-precinct on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, in the said county and State, and voted according to his opinion at said poll. Was there at the opening and closing of said poll. Observed no manner of a disturbance of any nature whereby any citizen was, directly or indirectly, prevented from casting their ballots as they chose. Saw no guns, no knives, no clubs, no hatchets or axes, or anything calculated to intimidate any person or persons voting at said precinct. Saw no acts of violence nor heard of any on part of any woman or women. Saw none around the polls during the day of the election. Everything passed off in peace and quiet, harmony and tranquillity seemed to be the prevailing spirit during the entire day on the part of voters of the several parties represented at said poll.

W. J. MOULTRIE.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, A. D. 1876.

J. HARVEY JONES,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXXVIII.

VOTERS NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE FOR HARRIET AT SANTEE.

The State of South Carolina, Georgetown County:

Personally came before me R. M. Harriet, who, being sworn, says that he attended the poll of the Santee precinct on the 7th November, instant. Some of the voters—this deponent can't state the number, but a very large number of them—handed to this deponent the regular re-

publican ticket for deponent to erase the name of Charles Green and insert his own, as they wished to vote for deponent; but as soon as deponent began to erase Charles Green's name and put his own name on the ticket, the crowd of men, in an excited manner, forbid those who had asked me to so change the ticket from receiving such tickets back, and commanded them to go and get other tickets; that they became so boisterous that deponent regarded it dangerous to remain. That their language was so threatening that deponent was afraid to exhibit a ticket which he had with him, known as the Jones ticket, but went down the South Island road and met a large number of voters, to whom he gave these tickets. That these voters took these tickets and said they were willing to vote such ticket; but the same intimidating crowd followed him and told the men to tear them up; but upon their not doing so the party following me took the tickets away from the voters and tore them up. That deponent, seeing the condition of things, and fearing to go back to the polls, left and went to Georgetown.

Deponent further says that the tickets hereto appended are true copies, and in fact the very tickets referred to in the above affidavit.

R. M. HARRIET.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of November, A. D. 1876.

J. JENKINS HUCKS,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

LXXXIX.

NO TROUBLE AT SANTEE.

State of South Carolina, County of Georgetown:

Personally appeared before me, James M. Lesesne, sheriff of Georgetown County, who, being duly sworn, says that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, the day on which the general election was held, he was at the North Santee polling-precinct, and swears positively that no threats or intimidation or violence of any kind was practiced or occurred there on that occasion; that he was present at the poll from the opening to the close thereof, and he did not see or hear anything that indicated undue influence or intimidation.

J. M. LESESNE, S. G. C.

Sworn to before me this 10th November, 1876.

J. JENKINS HUCKS,
Trial-Justice.

SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XC.

NO TROUBLE AT ALL AT SANTEE.

State of South Carolina, County of Georgetown :

Personally appeared before me J. Harvey Jones, trial-justice in and for said State and county, R. P. Small and W. C. Eady, managers of election club-house, Santee polling-precinct, county and State aforesaid, and C. H. Munnerlyn, clerk of said board of managers of said poll, who, being duly sworn, depose and say that on Tuesday, November 7, 1876, they were at the poll the entire day; saw no confusion whatever; heard not a single threat against any one who might vote the ticket of his choice; saw no clubs or guns or other weapons that might be used to intimidate, deter, hinder, or prevent any person or persons from the free exercise of his rights, privileges, and franchise as an American citizen or citizens. That there were three tickets at the poll, two of which were headed with Daniel H. Chamberlain and republican nominees for other State offices, and one with Wade Hampton for governor and the democratic nominees for other State offices, each ticket, however, differing as to the candidates for county officers and the general assembly; the democratic ticket bearing the name of R. Dozier for the State senate; on republican ticket the name of Bruce H. Williams, and the other ticket W. H. Jones, for the State senate. We heard no objection raised against any one voting either of the said tickets, but that voters could and did vote each of the said tickets without fear or molestation; that no women were at the poll to disturb or control voters; that the election at said poll passed off as quietly and peaceably as any they had ever seen, and that prominent white citizens, democrats, A. W. Cordes, democratic manager, W. I. Lucas, United States supervisor, A. G. Trenholm, and others, and scores of respectable colored citizens, remarked publicly that the election was conducted at said poll quietly and creditably. That those who voted the regular republican ticket did so from their own free will and choice, and not from the slightest intimidation, force, threats, or deception. The only deception at the poll was that practiced by the democratic party in the circulation of a ticket the *fac-simile* of the regular republican ticket, headed with the words "Union republican ticket," and bearing the names of the national, State, and county democratic nominees.

R. P. SMALL.
W. C. EADDY.
C. H. MUNNERLYN.

Sworn to before me this 14th day November, A. D. 1876.

J. HARVEY JONES,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 29, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XCI.

NO INTIMIDATION AT SANTEE.

State of South Carolina, County of Georgetown :

Personally appeared before me, J. Harvey Jones, a trial-justice in and for the said county and State, Gabriel H. Green, who, being duly sworn,

deposes and says: That he is duly qualified under the laws of the said State to vote at the elections thereof in said county. Deponent further says that on Tuesday, 7th day of November, 1876, he appeared at the polling-place—the Club House, Santee, in said county and State—at about 5.30 a. m.; was at the poll when it was opened by the managers of election for said precinct; voted at said poll at 6.30 a. m. together with many others; was a ticket-distributor for the union republican party of said county at said poll. Remained at said poll during the entire day, and until the votes were counted by the managers and declared, which occupied the time from 6 p. m. until 2.30 a. m. Saw no disturbance of any kind, and heard of none. Was placed in a proper condition and position to see all that transpired at or about the polls. Saw no guns, no clubs, nothing to intimidate or prevent any person or persons from exercising the rights and privileges of an American citizen. Heard of no threats; saw no knives or anything to debar any one whatsoever from acting and voting as their conscience dictated them—everything passing off peaceably, crderly, and in a quiet manner. Lives on Santee, and has been living there for 47 years.

G. H. GREEN.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of November, A. D. 1876.

J. HARVEY JONES,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XCII.

A BOGUS REPUBLICAN TICKET USED AT SANTEE.

State of South Carolina, Georgetown County :

Personally appeared before me, J. Harvey Jones, a trial-justice in and for said county and State, Joseph Bush, precinct chairman for Santee precinct, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was at the Santee poll, at the Club House, in said county and State, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876; acted as a ticket-distributor for the regular republican party of said county, distributing the regular tickets as was nominated by the regular republican convention of said county. Arrived at the polls at 5 o'clock in the morning; was at the said poll during the entire day, and remained at the place (said Club House) until the board of managers of said poll had concluded the counting of the ballots cast during the day, the 7th day of November, being the general-election day—national, State, and county. Was an observer and interested in the peace of the occasion. The election passed off very quietly; everything was harmonious during the entire day. Saw nor heard of any one being prevented from voting through undue influence. Saw no one intimidated. No acts of fraud by any of the republican voters. The only case was that of fraud and deception, caused through the democrats having issued a red ticket, in imitation of the one issued by the union republican party of the State, with an intent to mislead and deceive the republican voters into voting, unknowingly, the democratic ticket. Said ticket being red—color exactly same as that issued by the State, headed, “Union Republican Ticket,” with an eagle, having in its mouth a rib-

bon, on which was the word "Victory." Next came the presidential nominees, State and county, of the democratic party. The election being conducted creditably, honorably, quietly, peaceably, and harmoniously. No one had their tickets taken from them and torn to pieces. No women were at the polls during the day, raising confusion, &c., as had been stated by those seeking to defame the poll, &c. No guns around the polls. No cursing and swearing at the said poll. The peaceful manner in which the day passed off elicited the commendation of A. G. Trenholm, W. J. Lucas, Dr. F. L. Frost, Thomas Ford, A. W. Cordes, Arthur Middleton, and S. E. Barnwell.

JOSEPH BUSH.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of November, A. D. 1876.

J. HARVEY JONES,
Trial-Justice.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, December 29, 1876.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original affidavit, now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

GREENVILLE COUNTY.

XCIII.

IRREGULARITIES AT GREENVILLE.

GREENVILLE, *November 9, 1876.*

To the managers of election, Greenville precinct:

GENTLEMEN: The following are my objections to your declaring the election held at your precinct on the 7th instant:

1. That the votes that had been challenged were counted, notwithstanding I proposed to offer to you the proof to establish their illegality.
2. That persons that had not lived in Greenville County sixty days were allowed to vote for State officers, presidential electors, and for Congress, in direct violation of the laws of South Carolina.
3. That you, as managers of election at this precinct, acted contrary to law in allowing one of the supervisors of election to draw out the excess of ballots over the names of voters on the poll-list.

I submit the names of the following, which, in my judgment, were illegal voters: Messrs. Thomasson, Woodward, Clinton, Rainley, Wilson, Cook, Simms, Donahue, McCrady.

A Pickens County ticket was found in the box and counted for State officers and presidential electors; also a number of students, who were challenged, and whose names you will find checked on the poll-list.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MIMS SULLIVAN,
Supervisor.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

KERSHAW COUNTY.

XCIV.

HOW VOTES WERE COUNTED AT CAMDEN.

Return of the election held at Court-house precinct, Camden, Kershaw County, November 7, 1876.

The whole number of votes given for electors was 1,029; of which—

Theodore G. Barker, at large, received	91
Samuel McGowan, at large, received	91
John W. Harrington, 1st district, received	91
John J. Ingram, 2d district, received	91
William Wallace, 3d district, received	91
John B. Evins, 4th district, received	91
Robert Aldrich, 5th district, received	91
C. C. Bowen, at large, received	938
John Winsmith, at large, received	938
Thomas B. Johnson, 1st district, received	938
Tim. Hurley, 2d district, received	938
W. B. Nash, 3d district, received	838
Wilson Cook, 4th district, received	938
W. F. Myers, 5th district, received	938

The whole number of votes for members of Congress was 1,029; of which—

J. H. Evins, 4th district, received	91
A. S. Wallace, 4th district, received	938

I, the undersigned supervisor, certify that the above is a correct return of the votes cast at the Court-House precinct of Kershaw County, on the 7th day of November, 1876. I also certify to the following facts in connection with this return, under oath: That the aforesaid polls was not open until 40 minutes past 6 o'clock, a. m.; that I was the only supervisor present; that the polls closed at 6 o'clock; that the managers requested Mr. W. L. Arthur and James Edwards to keep tally of the votes counted; that they were not sworn as clerks, as prescribed by section 4 of the election-law, which provides that the oath of office prescribed by section 30 of Article II of the constitution, (*sic*;) that R. E. Wall, I. D. Dunlap, outsiders, were allowed to put their hands into the ballot-box and call the same, without reading through each ballot, the tally of which was kept by the said W. L. Arthur and James Edwards. The said tallymen placed the votes in three separate piles—the republican, the democratic, and the scratched ballots—after which, F. Goss, W. L. Arthur, and R. E. Wall, all outsiders, put them up in packages of 100 each, for the republican party, and 91 for the democratic party. The scratched votes were arranged and counted by I. D. Dunlap, an outsider, and his count was attached to the list of the respective candidates.

At the close of the count I made my report from the statement of the said W. L. Arthur and James Edwards. At the close of the count, also, the votes were put back in the ballot-box with the list made up by the said Arthur and Edwards. It was sealed up and left in the possession of Frank Adamson, one of the managers. No statement of the said election was made by the managers, and signed by them, as required by section 12 of the election laws of the State of South Carolina.

I would further report that in counting the ballots the names of the

persons voted for were not read out, but the ballots were assorted by the persons mentioned above and classified by them into three classes, the republican, democrat, and scratched, without reading the same; and further, that there were democratic tickets, which in color of the ink, typography, general appearance, and device at the head, resembled with great exactness those of the republicans, and could be readily mistaken for them on a casual inspection.

W. A. ANCRUM,
Supervisor Court-House Precinct.

Sworn to.

J. W. DEPASS,
Trial-Justice.

While I was present at the opening and until the closing of the polls, and superintended all that was done, I regret to say that as one of the managers of the Court-House precinct of the town of Camden, S. C., and after advice by counsel competent in my judgment, I find that I misunderstood the requirements of the election-law of the State of South Carolina. The statement as made in the foregoing certificate is true, of my own knowledge, which certificate is signed by W. A. Ancrum, a supervisor of the Court-House precinct of the town of Camden, S. C., under statute of the United States.

J. C. ROLLINGS.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

J. W. DEPASS,
Trial-Justice.

As a witness to the foregoing certificate of James C. Rollins, I certify that in the above-mentioned certificate that all of the interlineations as made are correct, and so engrossed in my presence by Capt. J. C. Rollins.

November 9, 1876.

D. L. DESAUSSURE.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XCV.

IRREGULAR COUNTING AT CAMDEN.

State of South Carolina, Kershaw County :

In addition to the statement herewith filed this the 9th day of November, 1876, I, James C. Rollings, one of the managers of election at the Court-House precinct, also further certify that the statement upon the part of the managers was not as aforesaid made and signed after the count of the ballots at the close of the polls on the 7th day of November instant, but on the next day, to wit, the 8th; was made from the memoranda itself, unsigned in each case by the said W. L. Arthur and James Edwards, "which upon information from counsel learned in the law" (in whose judgment I have confidence) I ascertain that in this particular there is a violation of the election-law of the State of South Carolina, (Sec. 12,) which requires that "at the close of the election the managers and clerk shall immediately proceed publicly to open the ballot-box and count the ballots therein, and continue such count, without adjournment or intermission, until the same is completed, and make such state-

ment of the result thereof, and sign the same, as the nature of the election shall require," which said provision of the election-law was not observed, in this, that the managers did adjourn, and did not make the statement until the next day, to wit, the 8th day of November, 1876.

J. C. ROLLINGS.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

J. N. DEPASS,
Trial-Justice.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XCVI.

PROTESTS AGAINST CANVASSING THE VOTE OF CAMDEN.

State of South Carolina, Kershaw County:

I, William M. Shannon, a resident of Kershaw County, a citizen of South Carolina, and a voter in said county, in behalf of himself and other voters in said county, respectfully and solemnly protest to the commissioners of election for Kershaw County, now sitting as a board of canvassers for said county, against the canvassing the returns or considering the box, ballots, and return of the managers for Court-House precinct, Camden, in said county, on the grounds that the board of managers of said precinct did not, as required by law, "at the close of the election immediately proceed publicly," &c., and make such statement of the result thereof, and sign the same, as the nature of the election shall require.

November 9, 1876.

WM. M. SHANNON.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

South Carolina, Kershaw County:

I, W. L. DePass, a citizen of Kershaw County and State, depose and protest against the election held at the Court-House precinct, Camden, S. C., upon the ground that it is a violation of the law in this, that the commissioners of election, to whom the box containing the ballots was delivered, did not count the ballots so as to verify the statements made by the managers thereof, and therefore did not canvass the return of the said managers, as is required and provided for by law.

W. L. DEPASS.

Sworn to before me this 8th November, 1876.

R. E. WALL,
C. C. C. P.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XCVII.

COUNTY CANVASSERS ACCEPT THE VOTE OF CAMDEN.

South Carolina, Kershaw County:

We accept the court-house poll as a part of the vote of Kershaw County, but find the following statements in accordance with affidavits herewith filed and forwarded:

1. That the court-house poll was not opened until 6 o'clock 40 minutes p. m., (sic.)

2. That W. L. Arthur and James Edwards, who were unsworn, kept tally, and that the managers adjourned without making up a statement and signing their names to the same.

3. That they opened the box next day and made up their statement from a pencil-memorandum of said Arthur and Edwards, which were unsigned.

4. That the said managers, at the close of the polls, did not make out ballot by ballot, but arranged them according to color, the red for republicans and white for democrats, with such other irregularities as are contained in the affidavits of W. A. Ancrum and J. C. Rollings filed herewith.

We make this statement upon the ground that we believe our duties are ministerial and not judicial.

T. H. CLARY, Chairman,
FRANK CARTER,
A. REYNOLDS,

Board of County Canvassers, Kershaw County.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

MARION COUNTY.

XCVIII.

STATEMENT OF COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, MARION COUNTY,
November 13, 1876.

To the Board of State Canvassers, Columbia, S. C.:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to forward herewith inclosed statements and returns for presidential electors, governor, lieutenant-governor, &c., poll-lists, and all papers appertaining to the election held in Marion County on the 7th day of November, 1876.

We also inclose protest of W. W. Harlee and others, marked "A," together with exhibit "B." thereunto annexed; also protest of W. W. Harlee and others, marked "C."

In reply to protest marked "A," referring to Campbell's Bridge poll, we, the board of county canvassers, have the honor to state, that the returns made by the managers of election at Campbell's Bridge precinct and poll show no vote given for State treasurer, and we are of the

opinion that it is not our duty to supply omissions or allow the managers to do so.

In reply to the protest as to the Ariel poll, we beg leave to state that the managers of elections at Ariel precinct and poll made no return as to the presidential electors in the first instance, but made on the 10th day of November a supplemental report, which the majority of the board of canvassers, A. Q. McDuffie dissenting, objected to on account of the report having been made and signed on the 10th, and not on the 7th of November, and the board holds that all the returns should have been made and signed on the 7th and at the close of the elections, by the board of managers, and not after, as has been done in the case above referred to.

As to the protest in regard to McMillan's poll, we as canvassers concluded that we have no right to interchange names of candidates voted for, although the error of the managers might be palpable; that we have to take names and figures as we find them in the returns.

As to protest "C," we deem it simply the duty of the board to transmit to your board without comment.

E. M. STOEBER,
Chairman.

L. F. SPENCER.

I concur as to all the report except as to Ariel poll, supplemental return, and hold that it was legally made and should have been regarded as part of the original return.

A. Q. McDUFFIE,
Board of County Canvassers for Marion County.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

XCIX.

PROTEST AGAINST ACTION OF COUNTY BOARD.

EXHIBIT A.

The State of South Carolina, County of Marion :

To the Board of State Canvassers of said State, and to the Commissioners of Election for Marion County, to wit, E. M. Stoeber, A. Q. McDuffie, and L. F. Spencer :

The undersigned, citizens and voters of the said county, protest against the decisions of the said commissioners of election, made on the 10th of November instant, on the following grounds :

1st. Because the said board rejected the vote at Campbell's Bridge precinct for State treasurer, in the election of 7th November instant, whereas these protestants insisted that upon the evidence submitted, the said commissioners should have reported that 246 votes were cast for S. L. Leaphart, and 101 votes for F. L. Cardozo, for said office; the affidavit of one of the managers, Lot B. Rogers, with the actual count, being before them and herewith filed.

2d. Because the said board of election commissioners rejected the vote for President and Vice-President of the United States at Ariel precinct, in said county, on the said 7th November instant, when the return of the managers was made in time and was before them, and

these protestants insist that said board of election commissioners should have decided and returned 171 votes for T. G. Barker, Samuel McGowan, Jno. W. Harrington, Jno. I. Ingram, William Wallace, Jno. B. Ewen, and Robert Aldrich, each for said offices, and 66 votes for Timothy Hurley, C. C. Bowen, Jno. Winsmith, T. B. Johnson, W. B. Nash, Wilson Cook, and W. F. Myers.

3d. Because there was palpable error in the return of the managers at McMillan's precinct, in said county, in returning 187 votes for Johnson Hagood for attorney-general, and 175 votes for T. C. Dunn for attorney-general, when said votes were actually counted for comptroller-general; and the said managers returned 187 votes for James Connor for comptroller-general, and 175 votes for R. B. Elliott for comptroller-general, when said votes were counted and should have been returned for the two last-named for attorney-general, as the poll-boxes will verify, and the same should be counted and decided in accordance to the facts.

W. W. HARLEE.

J. STACKHOUSE.

W. C. McMILLAN.

C. A. WOODS.

WM. D. JOHNSON.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

C.

RETURN FROM CAMPBELL'S BRIDGE, MADE ACCORDING TO LAW AS UNDERSTOOD.

EXHIBIT B.

The State of South Carolina, County of Marion:

Personally appears Lot B. Rogers, who, after having been duly sworn, says, on oath, that deponent, with Nicholas Jackson and W. C. Smith, were the managers of the late election at the Campbell's Bridge poll, (7th November, 1876;) that said managers made their return and report according to law, as they supposed and as they were advised; that deponent is informed that the county board of canvassers have ascertained that said managers at Campbell's Bridge poll have reported no vote for State treasurer at all. Deponent says that if such was the case it was a clear oversight and omission. Deponent says further that there were cast at said poll of Campbell's Bridge 246 votes for S. L. Leaphart, for State treasurer, and 101 votes for F. L. Cardozo, for State treasurer; that deponent states the vote thus positively because he has before him a full statement of the whole vote taken at the poll, taken from an inspection of each ticket, which statement is hereto annexed, from which original statement said managers made out their report to the canvassers. Further, that said number of votes for State treasurer can be seen by looking at the Campbell's Bridge ballot-box.

L. B. ROGERS.

Sworn to before me 11th November, 1876.

J. M. JOHNSON,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CL.

PROTEST AGAINST VOTES OF MINORS.

EXHIBIT C.

The State of South Carolina, County of Marion:

To the managers of the various election-precincts of said county; to the board of county canvassers, and to the board of State canvassers of said State:

The undersigned citizens and voters of the said county protest against the votes of a large number of persons who voted for the republican candidates and voted at the late general election held in said county and State, on the 7th day of the present month, and who were under the age of 21 years, and who were therefore not legally entitled to vote, being counted, of whom the following named are a few, to wit: John Owens, Harry Crawford, N. J. Johnson, Sampson Moody, Evander Legett, Washington Franklin, I. E. Buck, Toney Johnson, Rufas Jones, Robert Harmon, Orange Robinson, Mingo Sanders, Washington Harman, John Land, Harris Williams, Edmund White, George Murphy, George Davis, Clarence Crawford, Malcom Crosland, Daniel Davis, Mark Brigham, Gregg Emanuel, Robert Brown, William Dunmore, Ambrose Douglass, Philip Gerald, Friday Grice, E. J. Bremson, Samuel Possuce, Levi Stackhouse, King Jordan, Harry Blackman, Jesse Hayes, Thomas Garrison, Mitchell Blackwell, Harman Johnson, Larry Johnson, Laton Timmons, Boswick Jones, John Monies, Barrington Brown, Fabey White, Jonas Jones, Moses Hughes, John Johnson, Spencer McPherson, James Johnson, Watson White, Thomas Edwards, Melvin Riley, Thomas Kelly, Sye Bethea, Bill Bethea, Melvin Riley, Thomas Kelly, Sye Bethea, Bill Bethea, Minus Bethea, Harry Collins, Sam Alford, Dove Barrington, Harry Rogers, Jesse Gadison, Wallace Hays, Hugh Whittington, Richard McGee, Sam Platt, and many others.

And they further protest that the following, among many others, were permitted to vote at said election in said county who were not entitled to vote, in consequence of non-residence for the time required in the county or State, to wit: George Freeman, Nathan Roe, John Johnson, and others.

And, further, because many persons were at said election in said county permitted to vote more than once.

The undersigned, and many other citizens and voters of said county, protest and insist that the votes of the parties named above, and all others who voted illegally for the republican candidates, be excluded by the State canvassers in making up their final count.

November 10, 1876.

W. W. HARLEE.
J. STACKHOUSE.
W. C. McMILLAN.
C. A. WOODS.
W. D. JOHNSON.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

NEWBERRY COUNTY.

CII.

JUDGE DAVENPORT A MINOR.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry :

Personally came Thomas B. Chalmers, who, being duly sworn, upon oath says that he knows that Judge Davenport, of the county and State aforesaid, is under 21 years of age at this time; that the said Judge Davenport was born on this deponent's plantation as this deponent's property, and was raised by the deponent.

T. B. CHALMERS.

Sworn to before me this 11th day of November, 1876.

[SEAL.]

T. J. HARRINGTON,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

CIII.

IRREGULAR COUNT AT GIBSON'S STORE.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry :

Personally came before me Albert J. Gibson, who, being duly sworn, says that he was present at the election held at the precinct at Gibson's store, in township number two, of Newberry County, in the said State, on Tuesday, the seventh day of November, A. D. 1876.

And the deponent further says that at the close of the said election, to wit, at six o'clock in the afternoon of the day aforesaid, the managers at the said election-precinct required the persons present at the said precinct, except the officers appointed by law to attend such election, to withdraw from the deponent's store in which the election was held, and that upon the withdrawal of the persons so required to withdraw, the managers of election closed the doors of the said store, and proceeded to count the ballots in the said store, the said managers, the United States supervisor at that precinct, the managers' clerk, and the deponent being the only persons present or allowed to be present at the counting of the said ballots.

And the deponent further says that the persons just mentioned as present at the counting of the said ballots were the only persons who witnessed any portion of the counting of the said ballots, and that the said managers kept the doors and windows of the said store closed throughout their counting of the said ballots.

ALBERT J. GIBSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of November, A. D. 1876.

[L. S.]

JAMES T. J. CALDWELL,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

CIV.

MINORS VOTE AT JALAPPA.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry :

Personally came J. B. Campbell before me, and made oath that he resides in the State and county aforesaid, that he was one of the supervisors of election at Jalappa, in the county aforesaid, on the 7th of November, A. D. 1876, and that the following voters, citizens of Laurens County, voted at Jalappa on the said 7th day of November, A. D. 1876: Jim Williams, W. O. Gerie. And this deponent further saith that the following voters under the ages of twenty-one cast their ballots at the said place on the aforesaid 7th of November: Brooks Clark, Henry Kinard, Jonas Kinard, Munroe Turner, Joe Hunter, Warren Cannon, John Birds, Bob Suber. And this deponent further saith that J. B. Johnican, of the State and county aforesaid, at Jalappa, on the said 7th day of November, did intimidate voters, thereby preventing them from exercising the free right of suffrage; and that after the polls had been closed, and while the votes were being counted, two of the managers of election were asleep.

JOHN B. CAMPBELL.

Sworn to before me this 7th of November, A. D. 1876.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, [L. s.]
Notary Public of S. C.

CV.

ARMED MEN INTERFERE WITH VOTERS AT LONGSTORES.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry :

Personally appeared E. R. Roberts, Burrill Wilson, Larkin Jackson, and Walter Lazenbury, who, being sworn, say that at an election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, at the precinct of Longstores, in South Carolina, the managers of election were not organized according to law, in this, that the said managers of election appointed no clerk, and that no one was sworn to act as clerk, but that the said E. R. Roberts and Walter Lazenbury acted as clerks, together with others; that the said managers of election interfered with the rights of voters by trying to inspect their ballots and otherwise intimidate them; also, that armed bands of white men came to the polls, taking possession of them, and refused to allow colored men to vote, firing guns and pistols over their heads, and in the direction that colored men were expected to come, preventing some from voting, driving others away from the polls, and forcing others to vote against their expressed wishes.

E. R. ROBERTS.

BURRILL WILSON, his x mark.

LARKIN JACKSON, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of November, 1876, at Newberry, S. C.

WILL. H. THOMAS, [L. s.]
Notary Public, S. C.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 4th day of January, 1877.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CVI.

IRREGULAR ACTION AT MAYBINTON.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry:

Personally came B. H. Maybin and W. B. Whitney before me, and made oath that they reside in the State and county aforesaid, and that they were present at the voting-precinct at Maybinton on the 7th of November, A. D. 1876, and that at least two-thirds of the voters who cast their votes at said place on said day were not sworn.

B. H. MAYBIN.

W. B. WHITNEY.

Sworn to before me this 7th of November, A. D. 1876.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, [L. S.]
Notary Public, S. C.

CVII.

ELECTION IRREGULAR AT MAYBINTON.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry:

Personally came W. D. Hardy before me, and made oath that he was one of the supervisors of election at the voting-precinct at Maybinton on the 7th of November, A. D. 1876, and that the polls were not opened until nearly 7 o'clock a. m. on the said day; and this deponent further saith that at least two-thirds of the voters who cast their ballots at the said place on the said day were not sworn.

W. D. HARDY.

Sworn to before me this 13th of November, A. D. 1876.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE, [L. S.]
Notary Public, S. C.

CVIII.

SECRET COUNT OF VOTE AT NEWBERRY, BOX NO. 2.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry:

Personally came Henry B. Scott, who, being duly sworn, upon oath says that at the recent election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, he was one of the supervisors of election at precinct or box No. 2, Newberry Court-House, in the county and State aforesaid; that at 6 o'clock on the evening of said day, when the polls were closed, the door of the building in which said box was placed was closed and securely fastened from the inside, all persons, except the managers, their clerk, and the supervisor, being first excluded from said building; and that during the whole of the time of the counting of the votes cast at said box said door remained closed and fastened, and the citizens were prevented from seeing the counting of said votes.

H. B. SCOTT.

Sworn to before me November 13th, 1876.

Y. J. HARRINGTON,
Notary Public.

CIX.

SECRET COUNT OF VOTE AT NEWBERRY, BOX NO. 2.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry:

Personally came John C. Wilson, who, being duly sworn, upon oath says that at the recent election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, he was one of the managers of election at precinct or box No. 2, New-

berry Court-House, in the county and State aforesaid; that at 6 o'clock on the evening of said day, when the polls were closed, and before the counting of the votes began, the door of the building in which said box was placed was closed, and that said door remained closed during the entire time occupied in counting said votes.

JOHN C. WILSON.

Sworn to before me November 13th, 1876.

Y. J. HARRINGTON, [L. S.]
Notary Public.

CX.

SECRET COUNT OF VOTE AT NEWBERRY BOX, NO. 2.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry:

Personally came Jefferson E. Brown, who, being duly sworn, upon oath says that at the recent election held on the 7th day of November, instant, he was one of the United States supervisors of election at precinct or box No. 2, Newberry Court-House, in the county and State aforesaid; that at 6 o'clock on the evening of said day, when the polls were closed, the door of the building in which said box was placed was closed and securely fastened from the inside, all persons except the managers, their clerk, and the supervisors, being first excluded from said building; and that during the whole of the time of the counting of the votes cast at said box said door remained closed and fastened, and the citizens were prevented from seeing the counting of said votes.

J. E. BROWN.

Sworn to before me November 13, 1876.

[SEAL.]

T. J. HARRINGTON,
Notary Public.

CXI.

REPEATING AT NEWBERRY COURT-HOUSE.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry:

Personally came Moses Renwick before me, and made oath that he is a citizen of the State and county aforesaid, and that he was present at Newberry Court-House on the 7th day of November, 1876, at the time of the general election for Newberry County, and that the following citizens voted twice at boxes No. 1 and 2, at Newberry Court-House, viz: Jim Handy, Black Glasgow, Judge Davenport, Drayton Wilson, I-rark Davenport, Israel Cosey, Hoper Ford, Jeff. Walker, and that Richard Renwick voted at Whitmire's and box No. 1, Newberry Court-House; and this deponent further saith that the following persons, under the age of twenty-one, cast their ballots at Newberry Court-House on the said 7th of November, viz: Rob. Floyd and Henry Elmore.

MOSES RENWICK, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 13th of November, A. D. 1876.

[L. S.]

GEORGE JOHNSTONE,
Notary Public of S. C.

CXII:

COUNT AT NEWBERRY BOX NO. 2, MADE IN SECRET.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry:

Personally came Harry St. A. O'Neill, who, being duly sworn, upon oath says that at the recent election held on the 7th day of November, 1876, he was the clerk for the managers of election at precinct or box No. 2, Newberry Court-House, in the county and State aforesaid; that at

6 o'clock on the evening of said day, when the polls were closed, the door of the building in which said box was placed was closed and securely fastened from the inside, all persons except the managers, their clerk, and the supervisors being first excluded from said building; and that during the whole of the time of the counting of the votes cast at said box said door remained closed and fastened.

HARRY ST. A. O'NEILL.

Sworn to before me November 13th, 1876.

T. J. HARRINGTON,
Notary Public.

CXIII.

MINORS VOTE AT NEWBERRY.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry:

Personally came Jno. P. Kinard before me, and made oath that he is a citizen of the State and county aforesaid, and that he was present at Newberry Court-House on the 7th of November, 1876, at the time of the holding of the general election of Newberry County, and that the following persons voted at Newberry Court-House under the age of twenty-one, viz: Sam. Edmington, Elick Gilmore, Preston Kinard *alias* Preston Brown, and John Ruff; and this deponent further saith that he has reason to believe that Mack Glenn, who cast his ballot at Newberry Court-House on the said day, is under the age of twenty-one.

JOHN P. KINARD.

Sworn to before me this 13th of November, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE JOHNSTONE,
Notary Public of S. C.

CXIV.

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS AT WILLIAMS'S STORE.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry:

Personally came James R. Irwin and William W. Wallace, the one a manager and the other a supervisor of election at Williams's store, in the above county and State, at the election held on the 7th November, 1876, who, being each duly sworn, depose each of them and say that the box for the reception of votes at said precinct was not opened for the reception of votes nor the election begun until nearly 7 o'clock, a. m., on said day; and that one ——— Hatter, a lieutenant in the Regular Army of the United States, with a number of soldiers under his command, was stationed throughout the entire day on said 7th day of November at said polling-precinct, and that particularly at one time during the day he had almost complete and entire control of the conduct of said voting; that after the closing of the polls said Lieutenant Hatter was present at the counting of the votes polled and gave instructions in relation thereto.

JAMES R. IRWIN.
WILLIAM W. WALLACE.

Sworn to before me this November 13, 1876.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE JOHNSTONE,
Notary Public, of South Carolina.

CXV.

WHITES DELAY VOTING AT WILLIAMS'S PRECINCT.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry:

Personally appeared Peter L. Spearman, one of the managers of the

county and State aforesaid, who upon oath says that there was no irregularity in the management of the election so far as the managers of election are concerned; that though the white people caused serious disturbance by challenging every voter, even those of long residence, for the express purpose, as it appears, of delaying the voting, in consequence thereof a large number of colored voters were compelled to walk a distance of sixteen miles to Newberry Court-House to vote, or else not vote at all. The white people came to the polling-precinct armed with shot-guns. There was no interference on the part of the military forces other than to preserve order.

All this was done at the voting precinct of Williams's store, in the county of Newberry, S. C., in township No. 7.

P. L. SPEARMAN,
Manager of Election.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of November, A. D. 1876, at Newberry, S. C.

[SEAL.]

WILL. H. THOMAS,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

CXVI.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry :

Personally appeared Silas Dawkins and Bluford Washington, who upon oath depose and say that at the election on the 7th day of November, 1876, at the precinct of Prosperity, S. C., U. B. Whites, United States supervisor of election for the democratic party, together with other white men, approached colored men and threatened them with punishment if they voted the republican ticket; that in consequence thereof a large number of colored men did not, while others were compelled to, vote with the democrats; that, as further acts of intimidation, guns and pistols were brought to the ballot-box and fired in the presence of these colored men, who by these means were frightened away, and a large number did not vote at all.

SILAS DAWKINS, his x mark.

BUFORD WASHINGTON, his x mark.

Sworn to before me this 14th day of November, 1876, at Newberry, S. C.

[L. S.]

WILL. H. THOMAS,
Notary Public, State of South Carolina.

CXVII.

NO FRAUDS AT NEWBERRY, BOX NO. 2.

State of South Carolina, County of Newberry :

Personally appeared John B. O'Neil, Jesse C. Smith, H. B. Scott, and Harry O'Neil, who, being sworn, say that they were severally present during a part or all of the time that the votes at precinct No. 2, Newberry Court-House, were being counted; that no frauds were practiced; that there was no concealment nor attempt at concealment in the count of the votes at the said precinct, on the 7th day of November, 1876; but that, as a matter of fact, the room being very small, but few persons were admitted into the room, though persons of each party were inside and outside, looking on while the votes were being canvassed by the managers of election, which they did in plain view of the public, gathered on the outside of the window, near where the

votes were being counted in the room aforesaid ; the said window being raised, and affording a complete view from the outside of everything that took place inside. These deponents further say that they are not aware of any one voting at the said precinct who had previously voted elsewhere, nor are they conscious of any other irregularities.

HARRY ST. A. O'NEIL.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of November, 1876, at Newberry, S. C.

[L. S.]

WILL. H. THOMAS,
Notary Public, State of South Carolina.

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the originals on file.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

State of South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the original affidavits now on file in this office. Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 13th day of December, A. D. 1876, and in the 101st year of American Independence.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

OCONEE COUNTY.

CXVIII.

STATEMENT OF OCONEE COUNTY CANVASSERS.

To the Board of State Canvassers, Columbia, S. C.:

The undersigned, commissioners of election of Oconee County, South Carolina, respectfully state, that at the time of the signing of the statements by them of the result of the election, herewith transmitted, they protested against the count of the boxes at Westminister and Wagner precincts, and they hereby protest against the same being counted, for the following reasons:

1. That many of the persons who voted at said Wagner precinct, in the town of Walhalla, were from North Carolina and Georgia, and in sufficient numbers to render the result of the election, by the legally-qualified voters at said box, uncertain.

2. That at Westminister precinct, Tugaloo Township, many persons were prevented from voting the ticket of their choice by different methods of intimidation, such as being compelled to show their tickets before voting. Numbers were deprived of their vote because they preferred not to show their tickets; this was done by the authority of one of the managers.

3. At both of said precincts riotous demonstrations and cursing and abuse were frequent, and were intended to prevent, and did prevent, a full and fair election.

We further and in conclusion say, in explanation of our having signed the statement of the result of the election, as commissioners of election, that we were induced to do so by representations made to us by those

whom we consulted for legal advice upon the subject, in the absence of specific knowledge on our parts in reference to this matter, to the effect that our failure to so sign the statement would make us answerable to the penal law for violation of our duty as said commissioners.

ALEX. BRYCE, JR.,
JOHNSON WRIGHT,

Commissioners of Election of Oconee County, S. C.

State of South Carolina, Richland County :

Personally appeared before me, Alexander Bryce, jr., who, being duly sworn, says that the statements contained in the protest against the return of the commissioners of election, jointly signed by Johnson, Wright, and deponent, are true, of his own knowledge, so far as they refer to the Walhalla box, (Wagoner Township,) of Oconee County, and that so far as they refer to the Westminster box he believes them to be true.

ALEX. BRYCE, JR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this November 11, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. H. D. BYRON,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 3d day of January, 1877.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXIX.

NO FAIR OR FREE ELECTION AT FAIR PLAY.

State of South Carolina, Oconee County :

Jessy F. Cox this day personally appeared before me, and, after being sworn, deposes and says that he was at Fair Play box as deputy United States marshal, on the seventh of November, instant; at the election there was all kinds of threats and abuse of a gross nature used, for which I as deputy marshal was powerless to prevent. There was no fair nor free election at that box; if there had been the result would have been different. A large number that would have voted the republican ticket went off without voting at all.

J. F. COX,
Deputy United States Marshal.

Sworn to before me this 14th November, 1876.

A. BRYCE, JR.,
Notary Public.

CXX.

REPEATING AT OCONEE.

The State of South Carolina, Oconee County :

Roland Long personally appeared before me and, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was deputy United States marshal, acting at the court-house in this county on the seventh day of this month, and saw several men from North Carolina and Georgia voting the democratic ticket, and also those from the Newberry College; and that the democrats were abusing and cursing the republicans for liars, thieves, and rogues, thereby causing some to vote the democratic ticket or leave the polls without voting. I was powerless as deputy marshal to keep

order so that a free and fair election could be had. If a free and fair election had been had at this box, it would render uncertain the result of the said box.

ROLAND LONG.

ALEX. BRYCE, JR.,
Notary Public.

November 14, 1876.

CXXI.

INTIMIDATION IN OCONEE.

The State of South Carolina, Oconee County:

Alexander Bryce, sr., this day personally appears before me, and, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was at the courthouse at the general election in the fore part of the said day, the seventh instant, and, according to his knowledge and belief, there was intimidation and all kinds of fraud practiced at this box, and people voting from other States.

ALEXANDER BRYCE, SR.

Sworn to before me the 14th November, 1876.

ALEXANDER BRYCE, JR.,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

CXXII.

COMPELLED TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The State of South Carolina, Oconee County:

Zack Edward this day personally appeared before me, and, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was led up by the democrats to the polls and the republican ticket taken out of his hands, and given the democratic ticket, and told I should not vote for the damn thieving ring, and made me vote for Hampton and his ticket when I wanted to vote the republican ticket. I saw a large number do the same thing at the Walhalla box, which would render the result uncertain at that box. All kinds of threats of violence was used. There was no fair election at that box.

ZACK EDWARD.

Sworn before me this 14th November, 1876.

A. BRYCE, JR.,
Notary Public.

CXXIII.

A BOY STUFFS THE BOX AT WALHALLA.

The State of South Carolina, Oconee County:

Clark Cleavland this day personally appeared before me, and, after being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he was present on election-day at Walhalla, on the 7th instant; that he saw the absence of one of the managers, James Keith, and the deputy marshal. They were absent a short time, and one of the boys was tampering with the box by putting in democratic tickets. The boy's name was Jacob Barnett. At the return of Mr. Keith he ordered the boy away from the box. I am satisfied if a fair election was had at this box the result would be uncertain as to which party would carry it.

CLARK CLEAVLAND.

Sworn before me November 14, 1876.

ALEX. BRYCE, JR.,
Notary Public.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the originals now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 3d day of January, 1877.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXXIV.

REPUBLICANS THREATENED AND PREVENTED FROM VOTING AT WESTMINSTER AND WALHALLA.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland:

Personally appeared before me, a notary public for the State of South Carolina, Robert S. Knight, a citizen of said State, residing at or near Westminster, Oconee County, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I was present on the 7th day of November, inst., at the voting-precincts of Westminster, Walhalla, and West Union. I first went to Westminster precinct for the purpose of voting, but was prevented from voting by sundry persons known to this deponent, who drew their pistols and threatened deponent's life. I then returned to my residence with my wife, and then proceeded to Walhalla for the purpose of voting at that box, but was prevented from voting there by the great crowd of democrats who blocked up the passage-way to the box. I saw as many as twelve colored voters prevented from voting by the crowd who surged about the box, crowding the republicans out of the room. At the Westminster box deponent saw several persons, known to him personally to be residents of the State of Georgia, deposit their ballots in the box, in violation of the law of the State. Deponent next proceeded to West Union precinct, where he was allowed to vote unmolested. This deponent was thus compelled to go twelve miles to vote, instead of voting at the nearest polling-place, only three miles from his residence.

ROBERT S. KNIGHT,
Deputy United States Marshal.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of November, A. D. 1876.

[SEAL.]

JOHN B. DENNIS,
Notary Public, S. C.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 30th day of December, 1876.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXXV.

THREATS AND ABUSE OF REPUBLICANS AT WESTMINSTER.

The State of South Carolina, Oconee County:

John Woods this day personally appeared before me, and, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he voted at Westminster box; that Mr. Stribbling, a democratic manager at that box, would not allow me to deposit my ballot until I showed my ticket, and all the rest were made to do the same. They had a democrat inside to take the names of all that voted the radical ticket. The managers and the democrats around the polls were abusing and using the vilest of threats, causing some to

leave the polls or vote contrary to their wishes. If there had been a fair and free vote, it would have rendered the result of that box uncertain ; I think it would have given a republican majority.

JOHN WOODS.

Sworn and subscribed before me November 14, 1876.

ALEXANDER BRYCE, JR.,
Notary Public.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the originals now on file in my office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 3d day of January, 1877.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXXVI.

A DEMOCRATIC MANAGER ABUSES REPUBLICANS.

The State of South Carolina, Oconee County :

Emory McDow, this day appeared before me, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was manager at Westminster box ; that William Stribbling, the democratic manager at the box, kept up all day the abuse of every republican, [saying] they were damned thieves and rogues, and made all of the voters open their tickets and a democrat take the names of the rogues. They used all kinds of abuse, cursing and abusing the party, [thereby] causing a great many voters, contrary to their wishes, to leave the polls without voting at all. The democrats led some up and made them vote the democratic ticket. There was a great many from North Carolina and Georgia voted the democratic ticket. There was no fair election at that box ; if there had been, that box would have resulted in favor of the republicans.

EMORY McDOW.

Sworn to before me this 14th November, 1876.

A. BRYCE, JR.,
Notary Public.

ORANGEBURGH COUNTY.

CXXVII.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE PROTESTS.

The State of South Carolina, Orangeburgh County :

To the chairman and members of the board of county canvassers for the county of Orangeburgh :

The county executive committee of the democratic party for the county of Orangeburgh aforesaid do hereby protest against the canvassing of the votes cast at Rowesville and Lewisville polls, respectively, for State and county officers at the general election held on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, upon the following grounds:

1st. That said polls were not, nor were either of them, opened at six o'clock a. m. on the morning of the 7th day of November, A. D. 1876, but were opened long after said hour.

2d. That the election at said polls was not conducted according to law.

JAS. F. IZLAR,
County Chairman of Orangeburgh County.

The State of South Carolina, County of Orangeburgh :

Before me personally appeared Dr. W. F. Burton, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the facts stated as to Rowesville poll in the foregoing protest are true.

W. F. BARTON.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of November, A. D. 1876.

J. L. HEIDTMAN,
Notary Public.

The State of South Carolina, Orangeburgh County :

Before me personally appeared W. T. Rivers, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the facts stated in the foregoing protest as to Lewisville poll are true.

W. T. RIVERS.

Sworn to before me this 8th November, 1876.

J. L. HEIDTMAN,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original filed in my office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXXVIII.

DEMOCRAT COMMITTEE PROTESTS.

The State of South Carolina, Orangeburgh County :

To the board of county canvassers for the county of Orangeburgh and the board of State canvassers for the State of South Carolina :

The executive committee of the democratic party for the county of Orangeburgh aforesaid, for and in behalf of the democratic electors of said county, do hereby most solemnly protest against the general election held in said county on the 7th day of November, 1876, because the said election was carried against the democratic party and in favor of the republican party by intimidation, repeating, and illegal votes of persons under age, and the number of votes thus obtained and cast were more than sufficient to have changed the result of said election in the said county.

JAMES F. IZLAR,

Chairman County Executive Committee, Orangeburgh County.

November 11, 1876.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXXIX.

LARRY JEFFERSON RUNS AWAY WITH THE BALLOT-BOX.

The State of South Carolina, Orangeburgh County :

Before me personally came Lewis Keefe, supervisor at Fogle's poll in Orangeburgh County, who, being duly sworn, on oath says that last

night, after the votes were counted, one Larry Jefferson, manager, took the box in which the ballots were and ran away with the same; that the said Larry Jefferson had no authority from the board of managers to take charge of said box, and that he has not been heard of since.

L. KEEFE.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of November, 1876.

J. L. HEIDTMAN,
Notary Public.

CXXX.

VOTES ILLEGALLY SWORN.

J. A. M. Haigler, being duly sworn, says that he has heard read the foregoing affidavit of Lewis Keefe, and fully concurs therein. Depo-
nent further swears that at least two hundred of the voters at said poll were illegally sworn; that one R. J. Glover swore these voters; that the said R. J. Glover was not a manager, nor even clerk of said board; that the board of managers was composed of R. W. Riser, J. I. Pinckney, Larry Jefferson; that J. I. Pinckney acted as clerk.

J. A. M. HAIGLER.

Sworn to before me this 8th November, 1876.

J. L. HEIDTMAN,
Notary Public.

I, James F. Izlar, as chairman of the executive committee of the democratic party, do hereby protest against the counting or canvassing the ballots or returns of Fogle's poll of Orangeburgh County, upon the grounds stated in the foregoing affidavits.

November 8, 1876.

JAMES F. IZLAR,
Chairman County Executive Committee
Democratic Party in Orangeburgh County.

Office Secretary of State, South Carolina:

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

Columbia, January 2, 1877.

CXXXI.

LARRY JEFFERSON AUTHORIZED TO TAKE THE BALLOT-BOX.

State of South Carolina, Orangeburgh County:

Before me personally came J. I. Pinckney, one of the managers for Fogle's poll, in Orangeburgh County, who, being duly sworn, says that he attended the polling of votes at Fogle's poll on November 7, 1876, and acted as manager; that at the close of the polls it was agreed by J. I. Pinckney, L. Jefferson, R. W. Riser, managers at said poll, in the presence of each other, that Larry Jefferson should take charge of the box containing the votes, and deliver said box to commissioners of election at Orangeburgh.

J. I. PINCKNEY.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

J. L. HUMBERT,
Notary Public.

CXXXII.

VOTERS LEGALLY SWORN AT FOGLE'S POLL.

State of South Carolina, County of Orangeburgh :

Before me personally came J. M. Brown, who, being duly sworn, says that he was present at Fogle's poll on the 7th November, 1876, and was appointed to act as clerk to J. R. Wannamaker, a supervisor at said poll; that he saw Larry Jefferson, a manager at said poll, swear all the voters who voted at said poll, and did not at any time see R. J. Glover swear any voter. Deponent was present during the entire time of voting at said poll.

J. M. BROWN.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

J. L. HUMBERT,
Notary Public.

State of South Carolina, Orangeburgh County :

Before me personally came J. I. Pinckney, one of the managers at Fogle's poll, in Orangeburgh County, who, being duly sworn, says that he attended the polling of votes at Fogle's poll on the 7th day of November, 1876, and acted in his authority as manager; that he saw Larry Jefferson, one of the managers, swear the voters at the poll at Fogle's precinct; and that he was present at the poll from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. on said day, and was not absent during any time of the voting there.

J. I. PINCKNEY.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

J. L. HUMBERT,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in my office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXXXIII.

RESULT OF THE VOTE AT GRIFFIN'S.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland :

Personally appeared before me E. A. Webster and R. R. Duncan, who, being duly sworn, say that they were commissioners of election for the county of Orangeburgh and State aforesaid, for the general election held on the 7th of November, 1876, and that no return being made to them from the managers of Griffin's precinct, in said county, for presidential electors, they, acting under instructions from the attorney-general of the said State, did re-open the ballot-box of said precinct, and did then and there, at the time of canvassing the returns of the precinct-managers, count the vote cast for presidential electors at Griffin's precinct, and make a return of the same to the governor and secretary of state, in the county canvassers' return of the aggregate vote in the said county for presidential electors.

Deponents further swear that the following was found by them to be

the result of the vote for presidential electors at Griffin's, in Orangeburgh County, State aforesaid, viz :

Total white vote	115
Total colored vote	252

C. C. Bowen received	232	T. G. Barker received	135
John Winsmith received	232	J. W. Harrington received ...	135
T. B. Johnson received	232	J. I. Ingram received	135
Timothy Hurley received	232	Samuel McGowan received ...	135
W. B. Nash received	232	William Wallace received	135
Wilson Cook received	232	John B. Ervin received	135
W. F. Myers received	232	Robert Aldrich received	135

E. A. WEBSTER,

Chairman Board of County Canvassers, Orangeburgh County.

R. R. DUNCAN,

Member Board of County Canvassers, Orangeburgh County.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 16th day of December, 1876.

NATE R. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

PICKENS COUNTY.

CXXXIV.

WHY WRITTEN BLANKS WERE USED.

State of South Carolina, County of Pickens :

We, the undersigned, commissioners of election for Pickens County, for the better information of the State board of canvassers, hereby certify that the blank reports for the managers, poll-lists, &c., were not received until after the election, and hence they were obliged to improvise one of their own, which are herewith forwarded with other papers.

November 10, 1876.

JEREMIAH LOPER.
JOHN R. GASSETT.
ALONZO M. FOLGER.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 2, 1877.

I certify that the following is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

CXXXV.

A FRAUDULENT AND ILLEGAL ELECTION IN RICHLAND.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland:

To the honorable board of State canvassers of the State of South Carolina:

The undersigned, citizens of the State of South Carolina, residents in the county of Richland, and duly qualified voters of the said county and State, respectfully represent:

That they protest against the declaration of the election lately held in the county, to wit, on the 7th day of November, 1876, for the officers of the State, except the governor and lieutenant-governor, being made in accordance with the returns of the managers of election in said county, and now come and contest the said election on the following grounds:

1. For that, as they are informed, the said election was fraudulent and illegal, the result as returned by said managers arising from the stuffing of the ballot-boxes, frequent repeating, the voting of persons under age or otherwise not qualified to vote, and other unlawful and fraudulent practices and devices, all of which prevailed to so great an extent that the vote so returned actually exceeds the legal vote of said county by an amount greater than the majorities returned for the candidates said to be successful in said election.

2. For that in the voting precinct in said county designated as ward No. 1, of the city of Columbia, the polls were fraudulently and illegally opened before the hour fixed by law, and large numbers of ballots were placed in the box at said polls before the said hour.

3. For that at many of the polls held in said county, and especially at the polls held in the voting-precincts designated as ward No. 1 of the city of Columbia, Trenholm and Acton, voters were not permitted to exercise their free choice in casting their ballots, but were threatened and intimidated, and often constrained by force either to abstain from voting or to vote contrary to their desires and convictions.

The undersigned, therefore, now offering to verify the grounds of their protest as aforesaid, say that the election held in said county was illegal and void, or, if not wholly void, that the returns thereof made by the said managers of election do not show the true and lawful vote cast in said county.

C. O. MARSHALL.

W. H. GIBBES.

L. A. ZEALY.

JNO. D. BATEMAN.

NATHANIEL BARNWELL.

J. H. BUSBY.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 3d day of January, 1877.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXXXVI.

FAIR AND LEGAL ELECTION IN RICHLAND.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland :

To the honorable the board of State canvassers of the State of South Carolina :

The undersigned, citizens of the State of South Carolina, resident in the county of Richland, and duly qualified voters of the said county and State, respectfully represent :

That the election held in the county, to wit, on the 7th day of November, 1876, for the officers of the State, was in all respects valid and legal, and conducted in accordance with the law of the State. They respectfully deny the allegations of the protest against the declaration of said election that the "ballot-boxes were stuffed ; that there was frequent repeating ; the voting of persons under age or otherwise not qualified to vote, and other unlawful and fraudulent devices."

They respectfully deny that in the voting-precinct in said county designated as ward No. 1. of the city of Columbia, the polls were fraudulently and illegally opened before the hour fixed by law, or that any ballots were placed in the box before the said hour.

They respectfully deny that at any of the polls held in said county, neither that of ward 1, Trenholm or Acton were voters not permitted to exercise their free choice in casting their ballots, or that they were in any manner threatened, or intimidated, or constrained by force either to abstain from voting or to vote contrary to their desires and convictions.

They respectfully represent that the board of managers of election at each poll was composed of both political parties ; that the returns of said managers are signed and certified to be correct by all the members of each board of managers at every poll of said county, and that in no instance has any manager of election protested against the fairness or regularity of said election.

They therefore respectfully urge that the petition be quashed for the insufficiency of the specifications. "The petition must state the facts distinctly ; charge an undue election and false return ; show the figures returned for each candidate ; the votes received by each, and the divisions in which votes were illegally received ; also the manner in which the fraud was effected, and number of votes fraudulently received." (*Mann vs. Cassidy*, 1 Brewster, 11.) "What has been done by the sworn agents of the law is always to be presumed rightly done, and those who seek to impeach the acts of these functionaries must not expect to be entertained, if, instead of bringing positive, tangible, and direct charges, they content themselves with general, argumentative, and theoretic imputations." (*Skerrett's case*, 2 Parsons, 509.)

Wherefore your petitioners respectfully pray that the returns of the commissioners of election for said county be confirmed.

Richard T. Greener,
J. E. Green,
James J. Goodwin,
P. S. Boatwright,
James Davis,
J. R. Trice,

H. Mims,
Wm. M. Hayne,
Henry Jones,
D. W. Eideir,
Adam Thmas.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the forego-

ing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 4th day of January, 1877.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXXXVII.

CLERICAL ERROR IN RETURNS OF ACTON.

State of South Carolina, Richland County :

Personally appeared before me John A. Barre, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was, on the 7th day of November, 1876, chairman of the board of managers of the election held at Acton precinct, in Richland County; that on counting the ballots cast at said voting-precinct one Wilson Cook received three hundred and seventy-nine (379) votes for presidential elector; that on making return of votes cast at said precinct a clerical error was made in omitting the name of the said Wilson Cook, and the number of votes he received for presidential elector as aforesaid, from the official return of said board of managers of the result of the election at said precinct.

JOHN A. BARRE,
Chairman Board of Managers of Election,
Acton Precinct, Richland County.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of November, 1876.

H. NOAH,
Notary Public South Carolina.

State of South Carolina, Richland County :

Personally appeared before me W. M. Hayne, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was, on the 7th day of November, 1876, one of the board of managers of the election held at Acton precinct, in Richland County; that in counting the ballots cast at said voting-precinct one Wilson Cook received three hundred and seventy-nine (379) votes for presidential elector; that on making return of votes cast at said precinct a clerical error was made in omitting the name of said Wilson Cook, and the number of votes he received for presidential elector as aforesaid, from the official return of said board of managers of the result of the election held at said precinct.

WM. M. HAYNE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of November, 1876.

H. H. LOGAN,
Notary Public South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the originals now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 3d day of January, 1877.

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXXXVIII.

NO TROUBLE AT ACTON.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland :

Personally came before me John A. Barre and William M. Hayne, and made oath that they were managers of election on the 7th of November,

1876, at the poll known as Acton; that the election was conducted in all respects in the manner required by law, and that they know of no person who was threatened or intimidated, or constrained by force from voting, or to vote contrary to their desires and convictions.

JOHN A. BARRE,
Chairman Managers of Election.
WM. M. HAYNE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th of November, 1876.

[L. S.]

HENRY SPARNICK,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

CXXXIX.

ALL QUIET AT TRENHOLM'S.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland:

Personally came before me William H. Jackson and J. W. Harrison, and made oath that they were managers of election on the 7th of November, 1876, at the poll known as Trenholm's; that the election was conducted in all respects in the manner required by law, and that they know of no person who was threatened or intimidated, or constrained by force, either from voting, or to vote contrary to their desires and convictions.

WM. H. JACKSON.
J. W. HARRISON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th of November, 1876.

[L. S.]

WALTER R. JONES,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

CXL.

FAIR ELECTION IN WARD ONE, COLUMBIA.

State of South Carolina, County of Richland:

Personally came before me H. H. Jielson and J. E. Green, and on oath said that they were managers of election on the 7th of November, 1876, at the voting-precinct known as ward one, city of Columbia; that the polls were opened at 6 o'clock a. m., the hour fixed by law, and that no ballots were placed in said box prior to that hour; that said election was conducted in all respects in the manner prescribed by law, and that no persons were threatened or intimidated, or prevented from freely voting as they desired.

H. H. JIELSON.
J. E. GREEN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th of November, 1876.

[L. S.]

HENRY SPARNICK,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office of Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true and correct copies of the originals on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 3d day of January, 1877.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

SUMTER COUNTY.

CXLI.

PROTEST AGAINST ADMITTING IRREGULAR RETURNS.

The State of South Carolina, County of Sumter :

To John B. Johnston, James R. Muldraw, and Butler Spears, comprising the board of canvassers for said county :

The memorial of James D. Blanding, John S. Richardson, Edwin W. Moise, Edward H. Holman, Joshua M. Wilder, Lucius P. Loring, Charles M. Hurst, Julius T. Edwards, Robert Ross, Thomas B. Fraser, and John J. Dargan, respectfully sheweth : That they are citizens of said State, and qualified voters, of the said county ; that they, as memorialists, contend and protest against the elections held in said county on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, instant, upon the ground, and for the reason that United States troops were stationed within one thousand yards of the two precincts of the town of Sumter, in said county, a short time—say five days before—and during the whole of said election, and upon the further grounds hereinafter stated ; that your memorialists further contend and protest that, in canvassing the statement of the result of said election made by the several boards of managers of said county, the said statement for Sumter No. 1 precinct should not be canvassed or counted for the purpose of making up your separate statement of the whole number of votes given in said county to ascertain result of said election, for the following reasons, to wit :

1. That said poll was conducted by only two managers, W. H. Waters not having been duly qualified as a manager.

2. That there was but one supervisor of said precinct.

3. That that same person, to wit, W. H. Waters, acted both as manager and supervisor.

4. That the three persons who acted as managers at said precinct did not organize themselves as a board as required by law.

5. That H. L. B. Wells, acted as clerk at said precinct, without having been appointed as such clerk, as required by law.

6. That the poll-list was not kept at said precinct, as required by law.

And further, that the statement for Rafting Creek precinct should not be canvassed or counted for the purpose of making up your separate statement of the whole number of votes given in said county to ascertain the results of said election, for the following reasons, to wit :

1. That the said poll was not open at the hour designated by law, nor for one hour thereafter.

2. That the person who acted as clerk at said precinct did not take the oath of office prescribed by law.

3. That a poll-list was not kept at said poll according to law.

4. That the box used at said precinct had more than one opening through which ballots were inserted.

5. That the ballots cast at said precinct were not counted according to law.

6. That there was an adjournment of the board of managers, and an interruption of one hour in receiving the ballots at said precinct, between 10 and 2 o'clock p. m.

7. That a large company of men, armed with muskets and guns, marched up to the said polls in a body, and in the immediate neighborhood and public view thereof stacked their arms, and thereby intimidated sundry persons from voting ; and that another large company of

men marched with fife and drum in line up to said polls, and thereby intimidated many voters.

8. That a large number of persons, to wit, 100, were allowed by the managers at said precinct to vote, and did vote, who were not qualified in law to vote.

And further, that the statement for Providence precinct should not be canvassed or counted for the purpose of making up your separate statement of the whole number of votes given in said county to ascertain the result of the said election, for the following reasons, to wit:

1. That there was but one supervisor of said precinct.

2. That the ballots cast at said precinct were not counted according to law.

3. That a large number of persons, to wit, 100, were allowed by the managers at said precinct to vote, and did vote, who were not qualified by law to vote.

And further, that the statement for Manchester precinct should not be canvassed or counted for the purpose of making up your separate statement of the whole number of votes given in said county, for the following reasons, to wit:

1. That D. H. Allen, one of the supervisors, did subscribe to and was not sworn upon the oath required by law, and that there was but one supervisor.

2. That there were a large number of persons, to wit, 100, were allowed by the managers to vote, and did vote, who were not qualified in law to vote.

And further, that the statement for Concord precinct should not be canvassed or counted for the purpose of making up your separate statement of the whole number of votes given in said county to ascertain the result of said election, for the following reasons, to wit:

1. That were a large number of persons, to wit, (20) twenty, were allowed by the managers at said precinct to vote, and did vote, who were not qualified in the law to vote.

2. That W. J. Andrews, who announced himself as, and was, a candidate for the legislature, acted as one of the United States supervisors of election at the said precinct.

And further, that the statement for Wedgefield should not be canvassed or counted for the purpose of making up your separate statement of the whole number of votes given in said county to ascertain the results of said election, for the following reasons, to wit:

1. That a poll-list was not kept at said precinct, according to law.

2. That Mansfield McLaurin, who acted as clerk at said precinct, did not take the oath of office prescribed by law to be taken by such clerks.

3. That a large number of persons, to wit, 60, were allowed by the managers at said precinct to vote, and did vote, who were not qualified in law to vote.

And further, that the statement for Johnson's store should not be canvassed or counted for the purpose of making up your separate statement of the whole number of votes given in said county to ascertain the result of said election, for the following reasons, to wit:

1. That the said poll at said precinct was not opened at the hour designated by law, nor for 50 minutes thereafter.

2. That Hampton Cain, the person who acted as clerk at said precinct, did not take the oath of office prescribed by law for such clerks to take.

3. That a poll-list was not kept at said precinct, according to law.

4. That a large number of persons, to wit, 140, were allowed by the

managers at said precinct to vote, and did vote, who were not qualified in law to vote.

5. That the ballots cast at said precinct were not counted according to law.

6. That the managers of said precinct did not immediately proceed, at the close of the election, to count the ballots, but did adjourn their board for some time, to wit, 20 minutes.

7. That the managers at said precinct did not count the ballots cast for each person voted for, but counted only the number of tickets.

8. That when the tickets were counted, no tally-list of the ballots for the persons voted for was kept by either manager, supervisor, or clerk.

And that the statement for Lynchburg precinct should not be canvassed or counted for the purpose of making up your separate statement of the whole number of votes given in said county to ascertain the result of said election, for the following reason, *i. e.*,

1. That there were but two managers of election at said precinct, one not having been legally appointed.

And further, that the statement for Carter's Crossing precinct should not be canvassed or counted for the purpose of making up your separate statement of the whole number of votes given in said county to ascertain the result of said election, for the following reasons, to wit:

1. That the managers of election for said precinct counted a large number of ballots, to wit, 166, which were cast for John W. Westberry, were counted for John H. Westberry.

2. That a large number of persons, to wit, 40, were allowed by the managers of said precinct to vote, and did vote, who were not qualified in law to vote.

And further, that the statement for Mount Clio precinct should not be canvassed or counted for the purpose of making up your separate statement of the whole number of votes given in said county to ascertain the result of said election, for the following reason, to wit:

1. That a large number of persons, to wit, 40, were allowed by the managers at said precinct to vote, and did vote, who were not qualified in law to vote.

And further, that the statement for Privateer precinct should not be canvassed or counted for the purpose of making up your separate statement of the whole number of votes given in said county to ascertain the result of said election, for the following reasons, to wit:

1. That the poll at said precinct was not opened at the hour fixed by law for opening the same, nor for one hour and a half thereafter.

2. That the managers of election at said precinct failed to administer to each and every person who voted at said precinct the oath required by law to be administered to each person offering to vote at said election, nor was such oath taken by any person who voted at said precinct.

3. That a large number of persons, to wit, 252, were allowed by the managers at said precinct to vote, and did vote, who should not have been allowed to vote.

4. That a large number of persons, to wit, 50, were allowed by the managers of said precinct to vote, and did vote, who were not qualified in law to vote.

They further protest against the ballots cast at Swimming Pens, Sumter No. 1, Concord, Carter's Crossing, and Mount Clio being taken into your statement, because (sic) J. W. Westbury, J. H. Ferreter, W. J. Anderson, T. J. Toumey, and R. C. Westbury acted as supervisors at said precincts, they being and having announced themselves as candidates, and were voted for as such.

And your memorialists further protest against your taking into your statement any and all votes or ballots for John W. Westbury, which were cast for John H. Westbury.

JAMES D. BLANDING.
J. M. EPPERSON.
W. P. DAVIS.
L. P. LORING.
C. M. HURST.
JULIUS T. EDWARDS.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 5, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXLII.

A PROTEST AGAINST ACTION OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

State of South Carolina, County of Sumter:

To Messrs. John B. Johnston, James R. Muldrow, and Butler Spears, composing the board of county canvassers for the said county :

The memorial of the undersigned, James D. Blanding, John S. Richardson, and others, respectfully shows :

That they are citizens of the said State, and are qualified voters of said county ; that, in addition to the grounds of contest and protest already submitted by the undersigned and by others to your board, your memorialists further contend and protest against the election held in said county upon the 7th day of November instant upon the following grounds :

1. That your board have, without authority by law, opened, for the purpose of counting votes or ballots therein, the boxes in which were deposited the votes or ballots cast or deposited in said election for various offices on the 7th instant, at the following precincts or polling-places in said county, to wit: The box at Sumter precinct No. 1; the box at Privateer precinct; the box at Stateburgh precinct; the box at Providence precinct; the box at Raftin Creek precinct; the box at Spring Hill precinct; the box at Bishopville precinct; the box at Lynchburgh precinct; the box at Shiloh precinct; the box at Mayesville precinct; the box at Johnson's Store precinct; the box at Swimming Pens precinct.

2. They protest further against the votes which were given or cast in said box at Bishopville for John H. Westbury being stated in your statement as cast or given for John W. Westbury; that no votes were cast at said last-mentioned box for John W. Westbury; that the votes returned by the managers at Bishopville precinct as cast for John W. Westbury were for John H. Westbury, and should not be included in your statement as cast for John W. Westbury.

3. That your board have opened the said box for Raftin Creek precinct and counted over the votes or ballots cast or deposited therein for school commissioner.

4. That the managers at said Raftin Creek precinct made no return or statement of the votes cast or deposited at said precinct for presidential electors; and that your board, not having such return or statement, are proceeding to make up, and have made up, your statement of the

said votes referred to in this fourth specification from a return or statement made by two United States supervisors, (said return or statement last referred to being signed by H. J. McLaurin and Manning Hunter;) and they protest against any votes for presidential electors being included in your statement as cast or deposited in said box at Raftin Creek precinct.

5. That one George Patterson, who acted as clerk at Stateburgh precinct, but who was not sworn according to law as such clerk, and who was not a manager, has changed or altered certain figures on the official returns or statement made by the managers at said Stateburgh precinct since said return or statement has been in the possession of your board; and that the said return or statement has been thereby vitiated and should be rejected, and that your statement should in no respect be based thereon or should include any votes cast at said Stateburgh precinct.

6. That the votes cast at said Stateburgh precinct for Robert B. Elliott were stated in the return or statement of the managers at said precinct to have been cast for Robert B. Elliott for the office of comptroller-general, whereas your board has counted or allowed all said votes as cast for said Robert B. Elliott as attorney-general, against which we protest.

7. That all the votes cast at said Stateburgh precinct for T. C. Dunn were stated in the return or statement of the managers at said Stateburgh precinct for T. C. Dunn as attorney-general, whereas your board has counted or allowed all said votes as counted for T. C. Dunn as comptroller-general, against which we protest.

8. That in the said election at Carter's Crossing precinct, one H. G. Shaw, who was not a manager, acted as clerk of the managers at said last-mentioned precinct, and kept the only poll-list of voters voting at said precinct which was kept at said precinct; and that the said H. G. Shaw was not sworn as required by law as such clerk; that the oath prescribed by law to be administered to such clerk was not administered to said H. G. Shaw. Wherefore your memorialists protest against any votes or ballots cast at said precinct last mentioned being counted or included in any statement or return by your board.

9. That the boxes in which at said election votes were deposited at Privateer precinct, and at Stateburgh precinct, and at Sumter precinct No. 1, were opened by your board without the presence of your respective managers or supervisors of said boxes, and we protest against any votes or ballots from said boxes being counted or included in any return or statement by your board.

10. We protest against any votes or ballots in the said boxes at Sumter precinct No. 1, at Privateer precinct, at Stateburgh precinct, at Providence precinct, at Raftin Creek precinct, at Lynchburgh precinct, at Shiloh precinct, and at Johnson's Store precinct being counted or included in any return or statement by your board, because said boxes have been opened by your board since they have been forwarded to you by the managers at said precincts.

11. That the return or statement made by the managers at Privateer precinct in said election to your board did not state that any person was voted for either as attorney-general, or as comptroller-general, or as State treasurer; and that your board has opened the box of said Privateer precinct, and has counted certain ballots therefrom as being ballots for R. B. Elliott, as attorney-general, and for James Connor, as attorney-general; and for T. C. Dunn, as comptroller-general, and for Johnson Hagood, as comptroller-general; and for F. L. Cardozo, as

State treasurer, and for L. L. Leaphard, as State treasurer, against which we protest. And we protest against any votes or ballots for attorney-general or comptroller-general or for State treasurer being counted or included in any return or statement by your board as having been cast or deposited in said election at said Privateer precinct.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES D. BLANDING.

Sumter, November 13, 1876.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 5, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXLIII.

IRREGULAR ELECTION AT JOHNSTON'S STORE.

State of South Carolina, Sumter County:

Personally appeared before me William A. Cooper, who, being duly sworn, on oath says: That he is a citizen of South Carolina, resident at Mayesville, in Sumter County, and was present at Johnston's store precinct on the 7th November, 1876, election-day, and knows well the transactions of that day at that poll.

That Hampton Cain was appointed clerk by the managers at the poll at said precinct, but was not required to take the oath of office, and was not sworn as such clerk, as required by law.

That Hampton Cain kept the poll-list at said poll on said day of election, and neither one of the managers kept a poll-list; and that said Hampton Cain frequently absented himself from the poll during said day, and deponent acted in his place during his absence, deponent not having been appointed nor sworn as required by law.

That Arthur Louy, the chairman of the managers, absented himself at one time during the day, and this deponent administered the oath to such voters who presented themselves and did present themselves during his absence.

That after the polls were closed two of the managers went away, left the box for at least thirty minutes, and after their return the votes were counted.

That sundry persons, known by deponent to be minors, and one person known by deponent to be a non-resident, were allowed to vote by the managers at said poll, notwithstanding they were challenged by sundry persons.

That the tickets deposited at said poll on said election-day were all first taken from the box and assorted into political parties, and then were counted according to the heading, whether for Hampton or Chamberlain; and each candidate on the ticket was scored one, according to the candidate heading the ticket, and said tickets were not counted according to the ballots or votes cast for the individual candidates on said tickets.

Deponent further says that the statements hereinbefore made are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

W. A. COOPER.

Sworn to before me this 10th November, 1876.

E. C. GREEN, JR.,
Notary Public.

State of South Carolina, Sumter County :

Personally appeared before me Robert Witherspoon, who, being duly sworn, on oath says that he has heard read the foregoing statements made by William A. Cooper, and corroborates the same, and that they are true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

ROBERT WITHERSPOON.

Sworn to before me this 10th November, 1876.

E. C. GREEN, JR.,
Notary Public.

State of South Carolina, Sumter County :

Personally appeared before me J. Harrington Cooper, who, being duly sworn, on oath says that he has heard read the foregoing statements as made by William A. Cooper and Robert Witherspoon, and corroborates the same, and that they are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. H. COOPER.

Sworn to before me this 10th November, 1876.

E. C. GREEN, JR.,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXLIV.

IRREGULAR ELECTION AT PRIVATEER.

State of South Carolina, Sumter County :

Personally appeared before me Richard B. Cain, who, being duly sworn, on oath says : That he is a citizen of the State of South Carolina and a legal voter of the county aforesaid, resident in Privateer Township, and was present at Privateer precinct on election-day, November 7th instant, and is well acquainted with all the transactions at the poll in said precinct on that day ; that the poll was not opened on the said morning at 6 a. m., as required by law, but was opened about 27 minutes after 7 o'clock a. m., 1 hour and 27 minutes after the proper time ; that no clerk was appointed, one of the managers, William O. Cain, acted as clerk, and was not sworn as such clerk, to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief ; that said manager, acting as clerk, kept the poll-list, though not sworn as such clerk, and no other poll-list was kept ; that James E. Simling, one of the managers, administered to each voter the following oath, to wit : " You solemnly swear that you are entitled to vote, according to the Constitution of the United States and of this State ; that you have resided in this State one year and in this county sixty days, and that you have not voted at any other poll during this election, (*sic*,) so help you God ; " and that no other oath was administered to voters at said poll during said election ; that sundry persons, known by deponent to be minors, were allowed by the managers at said poll in said precinct at said election to vote, notwithstanding they were challenged by deponent ; that deponent further says that the statements

hereinbefore made are true and correct, to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

R. B. CAIN.

Sworn to before me this 10th November, 1876.

E. C. GREEN, JR.,
Notary Public.

State of South Carolina, Sumter County :

Personally came before me William O. Cain, who, being duly sworn, deposes that he has heard read the foregoing statements made by Richard B. Cain, and corroborates the same, except as regards the minors mentioned, of which deponent does not know of his own knowledge, but believes said statement to be true and correct, according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

W. O. CAIN.

Sworn to before me this 10th November, 1876.

GUIGNARD RICHARDSON,
Notary Public.

State of South Carolina, Sumter County :

Personally appeared before me Peter Mellett, who, being duly sworn, on oath says that he has heard read the statements made by Richard B. Cain and William O. Cain, and corroborates the same, and that to the best of his information, knowledge, and belief the same are true and correct.

PETER MELLETT.

Sworn to before me this 10th November, 1876.

GUIGNARD RICHARDSON,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXLV.

ILLEGAL AND IRREGULAR ELECTION AT MANCHESTER.

State of South Carolina, Sumter County :

Personally appeared before me Robert Brown, who, being duly sworn, on oath says that he is a citizen of the State of South Carolina, and a legal voter of the county of Sumter, resident in Manchester Township, and was present at the Manchester voting-poll, on November 7, 1876, all of said day, and is acquainted with the transactions at the said poll on that day; that Daniel H. Allen, as deponent is informed, was appointed to act as one of the United States supervisors of elections at said poll on said day, and did so act, but did not qualify or take the oath required by law of him as such supervisor; that said supervisor told deponent, with others, that he had taken no oath whatever, had no oath, and failed to and did not exhibit any authority for so acting; that the oath was administered to the voters by one of the managers, and several persons were sworn together, and voted after being so sworn; that the chairman of the board of managers, Jackson Simmons, frequently absented himself from the polls during said day, and left no person in charge in his stead; that the poll was not opened on the morning of said day at 6 o'clock a. m., as required by law, but was opened at about 45 minutes

after 6 a. m.; that the tickets deposited at said poll were all first taken from the box and assorted into political parties, and were then counted according to the heading, whether for Hampton or Chamberlain, and each candidate of the ticket was scored one, according to the candidate heading the ticket, and said tickets were not counted according to the ballots or votes cast for the individual candidates on said tickets; that a number of men armed with muskets and shot-guns came to the voting-precinct and deposited their guns within a short distance of the poll, and having left said muskets and shot-guns in charge of a guard, who remained with said muskets and guns, they went to the polls and voted, and deponent believes that said demonstration did intimidate a person or persons from voting; deponent further says that the statements hereinbefore made are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information, and belief.

ROBERT BROWN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 10th November, 1876.

E. C. GREEN, JR.,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXLVI.

ILLEGAL BOXES USED AT RAFTIN CREEK.

State of South Carolina, County of Sumter:

Personally appeared before me Edward J. Rembert, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he was present at the election precinct called Raftin Creek precinct in said county, on the 7th instant, and that the box in which votes or ballots for presidential electors and members of Congress, and governor and other State officers, and members of the legislature, and sheriffs and other county officers were deposited had two openings in the lid of said box instead of one, and larger than was necessary for the ballots to be inserted therein one by one.

E. J. REMBERT.

Sworn to before me this 9th November, 1876.

E. C. GREEN, JR.,
Notary Public.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, SOUTH CAROLINA,
Columbia, January 3, 1877.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original now on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXLVII.

IRREGULAR ELECTION AT RAFTIN CREEK.

The State of South Carolina, County of Sumter:

Personally appeared before me Henry J. McLaurin, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen of the State of South Carolina, and a legal voter of said county, residing in Raftin Creek Town-

ship, in said county at the present time, and was appointed a United States supervisor at Raftin Creek precinct, to attend there on the day of election, the 7th of November, instant; that he remained at said poll or precinct all of said day, and knows well all of the transactions at said poll; that the poll was not opened on the morning of said election-day at 6 o'clock in the morning, as required by law, but was opened at about twenty minutes after 7 o'clock on said morning, one hour and twenty minutes after the proper time; that Marion Sanders was appointed as clerk at the said precinct or poll, but that he did not take the oath of office as such clerk as required by law, and the managers at said precinct did not administer to the said Marion Sanders, or require him to take the oath so required by law; that the said Marion Sanders, acting as clerk, though not sworn in as such clerk, kept the only poll-list at said poll or precinct at said election on said day; that the box used at said poll at said election-precinct had more than one opening in its lid, and the openings aforesaid were larger than is allowed and prescribed by law; that there was an adjournment of the board of managers at said precinct during said election, between the time when the polling or voting at said precinct commenced and the time when said voting ended, and there was an interruption in said election of one hour, during which time all the managers, supervisors, and clerk left the polls and the box containing the ballots cast at said precinct unguarded. That a large company of men, armed with muskets and guns, marched up near the polls aforesaid in martial order, commanded by officers. That they stacked their arms near the polls, and marched up in a body to said polls and deposited their ballots. That each one of said men so armed as aforesaid had a haversack hung upon his right shoulder, which haversack deponent supposed to contain ammunition; and deponent believes that the demonstration so made intimidated sundry persons at said polls and hindered them from voting. That another company of men marched up near to the said polls in martial order with fife and drum, under command of officers, and deposited their ballots at said poll, and that deponent believes that the demonstration so made intimidated sundry persons and hindered them from voting; that sundry persons, known by deponent to be minors, and others known by deponent to be of unsound mind, and others who were non-resident, were allowed by the said managers to vote at said election at said poll, notwithstanding they were challenged by sundry persons; that the said Marion Sanders, acting as clerk as aforesaid, administered to 342 of the persons who offered to and did vote at said poll the oath prescribed by law to be administered to each voter before voting, and that such oath was not administered to any of the said 342 persons by any of said managers at said poll; that at the close of the said election the ballots deposited in the said box at the said precinct on the said day were taken out and assorted according to the respective colors of said ballots. The red ballots were placed together on one side, and the white ballots were placed together in another heap, apart from the red ballots. The said ballots were not read—that is to say, the names of the persons who were voted for thereon for the respective offices were not all read out, nor was there any counting of said ballots according to law, but that the said red tickets or ballots (which red ballots were printed in red color upon white paper) were counted as votes for each and all of the persons known to be candidates for the various offices on the republican ticket, and the said white ballots (which were printed in black color upon white paper) were counted as votes for each and all of the persons known to be the candidates for the various offices on the democratic ticket, and it was

not ascertained by inspection of each of the said ballots that they were votes for the respective persons for whom they were counted.

H. J. McLAURIN.

Sworn to before me this 13th November, 1876.

E. C. GREEN, JR.,
Notary Public.

Office Secretary of State, South Carolina :

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

COLUMBIA, *January 3, 1877.*

WILLIAMSBURGH COUNTY.

CXLVIII.

PROTEST AGAINST RETURNS OF LEVY'S STORE PRECINCT.

The State of South Carolina, Williamsburgh County :

To S. A. Swails, E. W. Ferris, and James McCutcheon, board of commissioners of election, constituting the board of county canvassers for the county and State aforesaid :

The undersigned, citizens and voters, respectfully protest against the election as conducted in this county on the 7th instant at the following election-precincts, and for the following reasons, to wit.

1. At Levy's store precinct the managers did not arrive on the ground nor was the poll opened till eight o'clock in the morning, instead of six o'clock, as required by law.

2. The poll at said Levy's store was wholly illegal for another reason, to wit, that the act of the general assembly in fixing the polling-precincts in Williamsburgh County does not name Levy's store as one at which a poll shall be held.

3. At Cedar Swamp precinct the managers did not arrive on the ground, nor was the poll opened, till 8 o'clock in the morning, instead of 6 o'clock as required by law.

4. The box from Indiantown precinct containing the ballots was delivered to one Philip Heller, who was not one of the managers, and by him conveyed from Indiantown to Kingstree, a distance of 17 miles, and the same remained in his custody from Tuesday evening till Wednesday morning, contrary to law.

For the reasons above set forth, the undersigned citizens and voters, for themselves and others, do protest against the counting of the ballots from the said three precincts, and do respectfully demand that the same be thrown out as illegal.

November 10, 1876.

Sam'l W. Maurice.

G. P. Nelson.

Ed. Harper.

R. M. Peirson.

R. C. Logan.

D. M. Pierson.

W. J. Lee.

H. P. Davis.

A. McKinneder.

Wm. M. McKnight.

J. E. Wilson.

J. A. Thompson.

John S. Richardson.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State:

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 3d day of January, 1877.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

CXLIX.

RETURNS OF SUTTON'S PRECINCT.

*Return of the election held at Sutton's precinct, Williamsburgh County,
November 7, 1876.*

The whole number of votes cast was 222, of which—

T. G. Barker received.....	80
Samuel McGowan received.....	80
1st district, J. W. Harrington received.....	80
2d district, John Isaac Ingram received.....	80
3d district, William Wallace received.....	80
4th district, Jno. B. Erwin received.....	80
5th district, Robert Aldrich received.....	80
C. C. Bowen received.....	142
Jno. Winsmuth received.....	142
1st district, T. B. Johnson received.....	142
2d district, T. Hurley received.....	142
3d district, W. B. Nash received.....	142
4th district, William Cook received.....	142
5th district, W. F. Myers received.....	142

The whole number of votes given for member of Congress was —, of which—

J. S. Richardson received.....	80
J. H. Rainey received.....	142

We, the undersigned supervisors, certify that the above is a correct return of the votes cast at the election held at Sutton's precinct, of Williamsburgh County, on the seventh day of November, 1876.

W. R. COOPER,
MOSES McBLICH,
Supervisor.

State of South Carolina, Richland County:

Samuel T. Poinier, chief supervisor of elections of the United States for the district of South Carolina, on oath says that the foregoing is a true copy of the return of the election held at Sutton's precinct, Williamsburgh County, South Carolina, November 7, 1876, as made and delivered to him by W. R. Cooper and Moses McBlich, supervisors of election for said precinct.

SAMUEL T. POINIER,
Chief Supervisor.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 9th day of December, 1876.

JOHN L. LITTLE,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

South Carolina, Office Secretary of State :

I, H. E. Hayne, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Columbia, this 3d day of January, 1877.

[SEAL.]

H. E. HAYNE,
Secretary of State.

PART VII.

THE ELLENTON ASSASSINATIONS.

DEPOSITIONS.

NOTE.

These depositions were taken by United States District Attorney Corbin, last summer, in order to bring the persons implicated in the assassinations therein described before the United States courts for trial. They were submitted by him as part of his evidence before the Senate committee, in order to show that he had just cause for the arrest of the parties he had bound over for trial, and also for his advice that Governor Chamberlain should invoke the protection of the National Government. The depositions of such of the witnesses as appeared before the committee at Columbia are omitted, as they would be mere repetitions of the testimony then given.

Mr. Corbin also asked the publication of these depositions as a vindication of Governor Chamberlain and himself against the statements telegraphed to the North by Charleston clergymen and merchants, who declared that there was perfect peace in South Carolina; and especially in refutation of the joint telegram to President Grant, signed by General Hampton and Senator Gordon, of Georgia, in which they said that "no blood had been shed in the late exciting campaign except by the partizans of Chamberlain."

I.
PRINCE WAY.

ASSASSINATION OF PETER WILLIAMS—HARLEY SAYS "THERE IS NO LAW NOW"—"THE ROADS DARK WITH ARMED MEN."

PRINCE WAY, duly sworn, deposes as follows:

I live in Silverton, on Widow Bates's place. I heard that the white men said they were going to have this election or they would kill every nigger. I heard that the democrats said that they were going to shoot me and other niggers, and then \$200 could pay them out. I heard this the same day that they shot Peter. I was there after he was shot. I was about one hundred yards from him when they shot him. I had just passed them where they were assembled, and some of them had gone after Peter to Holland's house; soon after I heard the guns shoot, and I turned back, and in five minutes after they had him on a wagon. I heard them ask Peter where he had left Pope, and he said he went to Cochran's. I went back and told several people what had occurred, and asked them to go up and take care of him, and I got several men to go back there. When we got there they had taken Peter and had thrown him down by the roadside and out of the wagon. I saw Harley there, and he spoke to me, and said, "Prince, there is no law now. I can shoot down you and that man, or any of you, and \$200 will pay my way out;" and Theodore Hankerson said, there is no law at all now. From that I didn't say anything more, as I thought my life was in danger right there among them. On Friday night I and Prennes Branch and Archie Tillman staid by Peter until I got uneasy; but Branch staid by him until they moved Peter that night to Hammond's quarters. George or Gus Tyler said, "I'll be damned if you shall move him from here until he dies." He said this when we wanted to move him at first. The next day, Saturday, the road was full of white men on horeback, armed with guns and pistols. I was not at Chavis's store that day, but my field was right alongside the road and the road was dark with armed men. They were riding past and trying to make a row, and if we had said anything about the killing of Peter they would have jumped on us, and we were afraid to open our mouths about it. We had to get away as soon as we could. None of the white men said anything to me about being a republican at that time. But afterward a gentleman said to me, "Prince, I know you don't trouble any body," and said he could befriend me in that respect; "but what are you, a republican or a democrat?" I said I was republican, and they looked as if they would as soon kill me as not. I said if I could not vote the republican ticket I would not vote any way, and he said if I would not vote at all I could get as much land as I wanted, but if I voted the republican ticket I could have no home or land whatever. This was said to me by James Hankerson directly after the fuss. I saw no other men I knew beside those I have mentioned, except Jonathan Miller, who I saw going with another man in a buggy toward Rouse's Bridge on Sunday. They asked me the road and I told them. I saw a great many going to Rouse's Bridge, and I was afraid to stay home.

II.

DAVID DEES.

ASSASSINATION OF PETER WILLIAMS—HIS WOUNDS AND DEATH—
NEGROES “DODGING ABOUT IN THE WOODS”—THEIR HOUSES
SEARCHED.

DAVID DEES, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Silverton, but my family lives on Hammond's place. I was at work at Bradford swamp place. I work for Joe Treville. I heard the news of Peter Williams. I went to see about it. There were a few colored people around there. I saw a crowd of white men there with their guns. I saw Jack Foreman, Alonzo Harley, Theodore Hankerson, Dr. John Golfin, Stuart Simpkins, Capt. Angus Brown, Paul Bowers, Ben Regsden, Dr. Phil. Eoe, and just before I left a company come from Beach Island. Paul Hammond come a little ahead of the crowd and told the colored people that they could take Peter to his place that night. It was just dusk in the evening when the first crowd come. Scott Tyler (white) was there. He stays right there. He was there when I got there and was in the first crowd. Jeff Weatherley and James Bates were with him. I think Peter Williams had been shot about two hours when I got there. It was about eleven or twelve o'clock when I heard he was shot. On Saturday I was on Hammond's place attending to Peter, as the other colored people were afraid to attend him because of the Georgian people. I attended to him from Friday night, after he was shot, until Sunday morning. I had to hide out myself on Sunday to keep from being killed. Peter was hit from behind. I counted nine buckshots in his back and some of the balls seemed to have gone right round his body and come out through his chest. One went in at his instep and come out at his knee. I asked Peter how they come to shoot him in the back, and he said that Harley commenced striking him and he broke off and run to prevent him from being beaten, and they shot him while he was running. I didn't see him any more until Monday morning, when he said he felt a little better. My mother lives next door to where Peter was. I think there was no one with him when he died, as he was found dead by a man named Roundtree. I didn't know how long he lived after he was shot. My mother saw his body after he was dead. He died about two or three weeks ago, about the first of October. Some of the Georgians came and knocked at the door on Sunday morning and asked if Peter was dead yet, and said he ought to be. My mother's name is Tenty Elmore, and lives on Paul Hammond's place. On Sunday I was lying out in the woods. I saw Billy Slates coming in the company. I was in the swamp and five or six come along in a crowd. On Monday I was dodging about in the woods trying to make a chance to get to Aiken. On Tuesday I took the train for Augusta. There was but one white man on the train and he asked me if I saw Coker shot, but I told him I got on the train higher up. On Friday night, of the day Peter was shot, Paul Hammond and a crowd of men come up to the quarters, as Frederick Pope's mother lives there, and they searched her house for him, and then at midnight they come and searched again. Hammond had a double-barreled gun. Couch Everett and Prince Golfin and others were with him. They didn't find Pope. I have seen him once since, but he was not in the quarters that night. They hunted for him all day and night on Friday, September 15. Pope told me he knew nothing about the Harley affairs. They had no warrant for him to my knowledge.

III.

PAUL WESTON.

THE SHOOTING OF PETER WILLIAMS—HE LIVED A WEEK OR TWO—
NAMES OF MEN WHO DID THE SHOOTING—WITNESS IS CHASED AND
FIRED UPON.

PAUL WESTON, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live at Silverton, on Barney Foreman's place; forty years of age; a republican and a voter. I was present when Joe Rountree and Babe Hankerson said that they intended to kill out all the radical nigger race before they quit, and after election they intended to kill the last one they came across. This was said about two weeks before the fuss commenced. Since the fuss I heard a man they call Shackleford, of Augusta, say he would kill every radical nigger he came across, for he was not afraid of the United States reds. He stays on Barney Foreman's place now. I was in the field picking cotton when I saw Joe Rountree and Babe Hankerson and another went to Hally Monga's house, on Babe Hankerson's place, where Peter Williams was staying, and I saw them get Peter and take him along the road toward Harley's. Alonzo Harley asked his wife if that was the boy, and before she spoke his little son said, "Dad, that is the boy," and Harley gave him three knocks, and then he ran, and the men fired, and Peter ran to the corner of the fence, and George Borell jumped off his horse and pushed him down. I talked with Peter after he was shot; I saw him twenty times, and asked him if he went to the house, and he always said no, he was not nigh the house. He never told any one that I know of that he was there. Paul Hammond asked him and he said he was not there. He lived a week or two after he was shot. I don't know if he thought he would die when he said this. I knew some of the party who were there. The following were present when Peter was shot: Joe Rountree, Ike Foreman, Scott Tyler, George Rowell, Luther Rountree, Babe Hankerson, Arthur Simpkins, Goltin Simpkins, Stuart Simpkins, Alonzo Harley, Joe Bowers, Paul Bowers, May Lord, John Foreman. It was about 12 o'clock when Peter was shot. I saw the men fire; they all fired at once. After they shot him, Babe Hankerson ordered them to pick up the son of a bitch and put him on the wagon, and after they put him on the wagon Arthur Simpkins shot him in his heel and it came out in his leg. He shot with a pistol; I saw him do it. I didn't know what they did it for. I had to dodge one of the balls. I knew the man Pope. He was raised by Hammond. I have not seen him since the fuss, and don't know where he is. He was round there before the fuss started. No one saw them in the house but Mrs. Harley and her son. On Sunday night I was going to Camden, and was in the public road near Widow Frances Bates's, five miles from Rouse's Bridge, when a party of white men, Everett Stallings, Stuart and Arthur Simpkins, and some others, took after me, and fired five times at me. When they saw me they called to me to stop, and I turned round and saw them and broke and run. It was just about dark. They got within two hundred yards of me, but I got away from them.

IV.

JAMES RIVERS.

THE SHOOTING OF PETER WILLIAMS—SAW ARMED MEN PARADING IN
THE ROADS—THEY THREATEN THE NEGROES.

JAMES RIVERS, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am 21 years old, a republican, and am going to vote at this election.

I live at Silverton with Levi Charis; I am working for him. When Peter Williams was shot on Friday in September I was in the field picking cotton with William Moultrie and saw what he saw. I saw Rountree and George Turner take Peter Williams past. So many shot that I could not tell who shot him, but I know some of the men who were there. I was home Saturday and Sunday. I saw the companies of white men assembled at Matlock's church on Saturday. They came to the store when I was there. I saw them go toward the bridge next morning. Didn't know Colonel Butler. Saw companies come back Sunday evening. Saw them on Monday morning. They were parading up and down the road hallooing for the damn niggers, and saying they would kill every one of them; I was in the bushes when I heard them. On Monday night I was in the woods; I didn't go down to Rouse's Bridge nor to Union Bridge, but staid home and in the swamp during the whole time. I know the names read over that Moultrie saw, and I saw these men and recognized them; Bill Slates was there.

V.

ROBERT STILL.

MRS. HARLEY BEATEN—THE WHITES WARNED TO MEET—"THE SECRET IS OUT NOW"—DEPONENT WARNS THE NEGROES OF THEIR DANGER.

ROBERT STILL, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 34 years old, a voter, and a republican. I live in Silverton Township, on Jim Hankerson's place. He told me about Mrs. Harley being beaten, and said the whites were going to meet at the church that night, and asked me to go to Colonel Foreman's place and tell the white men to get their guns and come down there; but when I got to his gate he sent me back, as he could get a young boy to go and tell them. In about ten or fifteen minutes I saw Colonel Foreman going up the road toward Harley's with his double-barreled gun. Then he came back in the evening about sundown. I was in the lot feeding, and asked him had they caught the people. He said they had caught one, and he had had more buck-shot put into him than he would like into him. I asked him if he thought it was right to shoot a man before taking him to the trial-justice. He said there was no justice, and there was no law, and they did not want any law not to shoot a man. He said this on Friday evening. All Saturday morning and evening the white men were gathering together in clubs. I went to Crowder to meeting on Saturday night. On Sunday I and my wife went to church, but in going, before we got to Myers's, we had to go into some fields to avoid some water, and before we got back to the road a white man fired his gun over my wife and frightened her, but said it went off before he knew it. We passed about one hundred white men right in the lane; they were all armed and mounted, and we passed right through them; I knew Alonzo Harley and Milledge Brown. After we adjourned Sunday-school the committee of deacons came in, and before they could get through the news came to us that we had better get away from there as quick as we could. We all went home intending to hold the meeting Sunday night, but there was such disturbance that we had no meeting. We all staid out of our houses that night, expecting to be destroyed. The next morning we went to Jim Hankerson's to ask him what was the matter, and Kit Lowe was there, and he said, "The secret is out now, and we intend to kill out every damn nigger there is round here." He said, "There is many a damn nigger who breakfasted this morning will to-morrow morning breakfast in hell." We hastened back to Crowder

and told the people they had better get away from there, disappear, or they would be destroyed ; and all the men disappeared into the fields and woods ; and after that about twenty-two white armed mounted men came along and stopped a little while at Crowder, and then went on. I went right behind them into the quarters, and my mother-in-law beckoned her hand to me to go back ; and I went back over a ditch and saw about five hundred armed white men going along, and some stopped to get water, and when they had gone I went to William Hankerson's, and as I got there I heard the guns firing, and Kit Lowe told me that they had killed Kit Finnessey, and had cut off his ear, about that time the evening before, but did not tell me who did it. On Tuesday, when they all came back, Kit Lowe told me they had got Simon Coker. He did not say anything more, only that they had got him. Kit Lowe and Milledge Brown live right on the place with me ; they work on the place with me. Mr. Quilling said if any one came to Aiken to report them, after I get out I'll give him something to report for. This man Quilling works on the place.

VI.

JACKSON DEES.

PETER WILLIAMS WAS SICK WITH THE FEVER WHEN SHOT—NAMES OF WHITE MEN WHO ARM AND GO TO BREAK UP THE CLUB—DEPONENT IS THREATENED—THE RIFLE-CLUBS BREAK UP THE REPUBLICAN CLUB—RIFLE-CLUBS MARCH TOWARD ROUSE'S BRIDGE—MANY MEN ARE LYING OUT.

JACKSON DEES, sworn, deposes and says :

I live at Silvertown, on Mrs. Mary Simpkins' place. I worked for one of her sons, Stuart Simpkins, who is running the place for his mother. I am twenty-four years old. I am a republican, and always voted the republican ticket. On Friday, the day Peter Williams was shot, I was on Mrs. Mary Simpkins' place. I live about a mile and a quarter from the place where Peter was shot. I was at home at work. The first I heard of the trouble was that Golphin Simpkins came and told his mother about it, and his mother came and told his hands about it. She said that two negroes had knocked Mrs. Harley, who was lying at the point of death ; that the two negroes had almost murdered her. I went down to Mrs. Alonzo Harley to see if what I had been told was a fact. This was on Friday, before dinner. The sun was two hours high in the morning. I did not see Mrs. Harley, as she and her son, Jackey, were in the house. After that I was going down to Levi Chair's store ; going from Mrs. Harley's. As I was going back to labor I met Peter Williams, the same man whom they shot. He was sick, and had the fever on him. He was going down to the store for some medicine and something to eat. He had had the fever two or three weeks. When I was at the store I heard that it was Peter Williams that had struck Mrs. Harley. Before that I asked him whether he was the one, and spoke to him on several points to see if he knew anything about it. He said he had been sick with fever for two weeks. From the store I went right back to my labor. I heard Peter Williams had been shot about dinner-time. I staid at home that night. I saw Stuart Simpkins, Luther Rountree, Golphin Simpkins, and Arthur Simpkins riding in the road just below my house. They were armed with shot-guns and pistols. I saw them load the guns in the house. They loaded them with buck-shot. They carried their pistols buckled round them. They loaded their guns at dinner-time. This was after Peter Williams was shot. I understand that these were the men who shot Peter Williams. I understand it was Stuart Simpkins who shot Peter Williams in the leg. It

was Friday night when I saw these men riding along. They were going toward Chair's store, which is near where I lived. There were a great many of them; Johnny Bowers was one, for I heard him speak as they rode by as I came home. I got into my house through the window after locking the door. They came round to the door, and I heard one man say, "The damn sons of bitches are not here," and rode off to Chair's store. They meant me when they spoke at my door. Stuart Simpkins came up to the door. I do not know whether they tried it, as it was locked with a padlock on the outside. He knew I lived there, as I work for him. They did not say what they wanted with me, but only said he is not here, and broke right off. I hid because they said I went to Harley's, and said they would pay me for it. They said I went to see if Peter was shot. I expected them to come in on me. They said, "The damn son of a bitch went down to see fuss; but never mind, I'll fix him." They said this at Mary Simpkins' house; I thought they knew I heard it, as I was just outside. I staid until they went, about noon. It was in the night-time they came to my house, about 8 or 9 o'clock, after dark. At dark I saw them coming across from Rountree's. I saw a great many white people armed, riding about that night. I knew some of them, but do not recollect their names just now. On Saturday the whites met down at Matlock's church. There were about fifty on foot and horseback. I was in the lane near the church. I had been to see Peter Williams at Hammond's quarters. From there I was going down to Chair's store. This lane is between the church and Chair's store. I knew some of the men. It was in the morning. Stuart Simpkins, Golphin Simpkins, Arthur Simpkins, Scott Tyler, Luther Rountree, Isaac Foreman, Jesse Foreman, and Alonzo Harley were there. They were armed with shot-guns and pistols. I went to the store and staid there until about an hour's sun, and then went home. I attended the republican club that day. I belonged to Columbus Rountree's club. The club met in the afternoon. There were not as many as usual at the club that day. I heard the club was to be broken up that day by the white people. I heard it from the colored men on Mrs. Mary Simpkins's place. I never heard any white man say so. We were afraid that they were going to attack us at the club; by hearing this and seeing so many armed men riding we thought they might, and we broke up quickly. I was at the store when the white men came. There were about fifty from Matlock's church.

The first company Captain Angus Brown commanded and rode at the head of it. They were armed and mounted. Captain Brown asked for the captain of the club—company they called it. They asked to see the captain. Sam. Darby answered him and said he was captain of the company. Brown asked him if he had a charter to drill round there. Darby said he had no charter, but had leave from headquarters. Brown said, "Don't you know it is against the law to be drilling here without charter?" Darby said he didn't know. Brown said, "Yes; it is against the law." Darby said if it was he would dismiss until further orders. Brown said nothing more; but Bill Wilson, a white man with Brown, said, "When you get your charter you had better behave yourselves." Darby said, "Yes; I don't intend to raise no riot in the world." Luther Rountree, a white man, said, "It looks damn strange, as if you are trying to have a riot, drilling round here." Tyler said, "Damn it, I would like to take a game of marbles with you, just as soon as not," and guessed they would have one this evening. Lou. Turner, a white man, made answer, "There ain't enough to raise a riot with. Let's go on down below." Captain Brown called to his men, "Fall in," and they fell in and went down the road. All the white men I have named before belonged

to Brown's company, and were there. Tom Myers was there, and also Elmore Tyler. Another company came along. It was Captain Wallace Miller's. There were not quite as many men in his company as in Brown's. I should think about forty. They sounded a bugle, and Brown's company gave a yell, and Miller's company, all armed and mounted, came down at full speed, and when they got to the other side the store they gave a yell, and another company of thirty men, all armed and mounted, came past the store. I did not see any more of them that night. They said they were going to Rouse's Bridge, and they went in that direction, right down the big road. I think it is about seven miles from there. I went home that night after that. I got some clothes and went over to Johnny Green's, where they had a prayer-meeting. There was not as many people as usual there. I staid there that night.

Next day I went to Henry Boyd's, a colored man. This was in the opposite direction from Rouse's Bridge, and I staid there until evening, and then, as we always have a prayer-meeting at Foreman's place, I went there to attend my church, but the people were so confused, as they said Butler had come and had gone down with his troops to the bridge, the meeting was broken up. I staid at Barney Foreman's (a white man's) place, where the church was. On Monday I went back to Harry Boyd's and staid there that day. I did not see any trouble out there. I staid there all day and night, and there was no trouble. I was there on Tuesday when the white men went away. George Williams heard Stuart Simpkins say that all they wanted was for me to show my head on that place and I should be killed. I have not been there since, because I was afraid they would do what they said they would. I have heard threats made against colored men. I heard Chunk Weathersby say that they were to have killed Columbus Rountree, Osmer Kelly, and George Washington. He said this on the night of Tuesday, on the night the riot was settled. There has been no disturbance since, to my knowledge. There has been no more riding round there since to my knowledge; but quite a number of men are lying out. They are afraid to go there. They are afraid these democrats will come up and kill them. I have lain out myself. Before I went to Boyd's I laid out two nights. They are lying out because they heard the white men were coming from Rouse's Bridge, ten to every colored man, to kill them.

VII.

SAM. COLLINS.

THE SHOOTING OF PETER WILLIAMS—MRS. HARLEY SAID HE WAS NOT THE MAN—WHITES WOULD NOT ALLOW HIS WOUNDS TO BE DRESSED—IDENTIFIES MEN WHO WERE PRESENT.

SAM. COLLINS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on Alonzo Harley's place, in Silverton, about seven miles from Rouse's Bridge, near Chair's store, on the Augusta road. I never heard threats from the whites; none by Alonzo Harley. They have talked with me, but never asked me how I was going to vote, but have talked to me about voting. He has said to me it was no use of my voting the republican ticket. I was right there when Peter Williams was shot. I saw the first gun fired, but don't know who shot him. I saw the crowd of people there. They were shooting at Peter Williams all the time he was running, and he got out of my sight before he fell. This was on Friday morning when Peter was brought there, the 15th of September. He was under guard when they brought him to the house. About five or six armed white men brought him. Alonzo Harley called his son and

said, "Come out, Jackey, and see if this is one," and the boy said it was. Harley then made for Williams and struck him with his fist, and Williams got loose from him and ran. I don't know how many guns fired, but I should think they must have fired six or seven guns. Peter never said anything when William Harley charged him, but denied it to the men who brought him before he got to the gate. They brought him back on a wagon after he was shot. They took him up to the gate and Mrs. Harley said he was not the one. I didn't hear her, but she told the girl who was cooking that Williams was not the one who knocked her. They carried him down the road and let him lay in the road until after night. Nothing was done to him. His wounds were not dressed. They only gave him water. They would not let the colored people dress his wounds. Scott Tyler said no one must trouble him. The people where he lived came down and staid with him until Paul Hammond gave them leave to carry him away. Primus Hammond, colored, took him up to Hammond's quarters. I saw him after they moved him. I went to him and questioned him at night. I and Primus asked him if he had been in Harley's house, and he said, "I have not been in the house." He said this several times. Peter was a little fellow, but I don't know anything about his character. I had heard that he had just come out of jail. I talked to him about praying, and he said he had tried to pray. He did not say whether he thought he was going to die. He was very bad off, but could talk until night. He appeared to know me right away, and talked very sensibly. He lived a couple of weeks, I reckon, after that. I do not attend club-meetings at Rountree's. It was broken up on Saturday night, September 16. I saw the white people passing and re-passing my house that day. They met at Matlock's church, the whites did. I saw Angus Brown's company. I didn't know Wallace Miller's company, but two or three companies went down. They were hollowing and screaming. I never heard them call my name, and never heard them say what they were going to do. On Saturday I staid at home, and the white people were riding about all night. The whites were riding up and down the road on Sunday; several companies passed along going toward Rouse's Bridge. I staid home all day Sunday. The white companies came up to Harley's and had supper, and then went down again. Alonzo Harley was with them, and after he left with them on Sunday I never saw him again until Tuesday evening. They all had their guns with them. Harley didn't talk with me much about it. When Peter Williams was shot I saw Jack Foreman, Barney Foreman, Isaac Foreman, Jesse Foreman, Scott Tyler, James J. Myers, Job Rountree, Stuart Simpkins, Arthur Simpkins, James Hankerson, and George Turner were there, but there were quite a number who I didn't know. Twenty-five or thirty were there. I saw these men passing in the company on Saturday night.

VIII.

ABRAM KING.

EVERY NIGGER TO BE KILLED IF THE REPUBLICANS GAIN THE ELECTION—HEARD TALK ABOUT GETTING A CANNON—SAW ARMED WHITES GATHERING AT MATLOCK'S CHURCH.

ABRAM KING, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 28 years old, a voter, and a republican. I live on Frank Green's place. Frank Green has been making threats all the time. Before the fuss, he said if the colored folks were going to follow the damn republicans they should not live on his place. I think Green went into the riot on Monday. He

has told me it was Monday he went. I do not know if he is a head of a company or not. I asked Green something about a trade, and he said there could be no trade with me, because "I cannot support any republicans at all." He said if the republicans gained the election they would kill out every damn nigger, and there would not be a white republican in the State, as they would run them all out of the State. I heard him make other threats, but he made so many that I didn't notice them. He said he was with the white men when they were killing them, and said he saved two or three lives of the niggers on Monday, but he wished to God he had not saved any, and wished the last one of them was killed. He told me he didn't have his gun with him, but had his pistol. I was home during the riot tending my sick child, but on Tuesday I had to run. On Tuesday, when I was making a coffin for my child, twenty white men came along, and we all ran off. They didn't shoot, but we were scared. They rode up to the fence, and we thought they were going round us, and we ran off. Key Tyler and Ben Buford were there. I was in Augusta Saturday before the fuss, and came down to the river about 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon. I heard two white men, Barney Foreman and Sam Jones, talking about getting a cannon that was in Augusta, and wanted to take it down to the fuss. They were on the other side of the river in Georgia, at Sand-bar Ferry. I heard Jones say to Foreman, "If you are schemy, you can get a cannon down there on the day of election, if you cannot get it before." Foreman said he had got as much money as any one to spend on it, and he would spend it to get a cannon. They crossed the ferry and came on. We crossed on a flat all together, and came to a new church where we saw about 25 or 30 men armed and mounted and assembled there. This was about six and a half miles below the ferry. I know Joe Stallings; he was there. He lives about three miles from Rouse's Bridge. Didn't know any of the rest. They were standing there talking, and they didn't say anything to me as to where they were going or what they were going to do. I was in a wagon. I passed on and came down to Matlock's Church, and got there about half an hour of sun. I counted seventy horses there, and the church was full of men, and there was a large crowd outside. I could not tell how many men. There were lots of horses in the woods, and I could only count those in the fields. They were talking and shooting off and loading their guns. I was not close enough to know any of them. I went on home and met men going to the church until after dark. I saw them going from the time I left Augusta, and then when I got past the church I met them again going the other way toward the church. I didn't understand what they were talking about, as they were driving and riding pretty fast.

IX.

THOMAS RHODES.

ASSEMBLING OF THE ARMED HORSEMEN—DEATH OF MILLEDGE MEYERS—"THE OLD DEVIL TURED LOOSE"—"RIOT WAS COMING ON ANY WAY."

THOMAS RHODES, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Silverton, on Ansell Meyers's place, about two and a half miles from Jackson's Station. It was Saturday, the middle of September, when I heard of the riot, which commenced on Friday. I live about one and a half miles from Alonzo Harley's, where Peter Williams was shot. After I heard it, on Saturday morning, I went up the road by there, and saw a great many white men with

guns. I went down to Chavis's store, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon white people commenced gathering at Matlock's church with their guns. I staid at Chavis's store, but had nothing to do with Rountree's club. I saw the companies come marching down in the evening, and then I went back home as it seemed as if there was going to be trouble. I didn't wait until they came there as I saw the road full of armed white men. I do not live far from the road that leads to Rouse's Bridge, near enough to see the road. I went home, and nothing occurred that night. The next morning I went into the road and very soon I saw the road was full of horse-tracks pointing in the direction of Rouse's Bridge. I went that morning to Mount Pleasant church, and I met some white men going toward Rouse's Bridge with their guns. I asked one man what in the name of the Lord was the matter? He said he didn't know, but he was ordered down there. They were armed and mounted. When I got to the church I saw five or six more white men and asked what was the matter, and they laughed and said that about breakfast-time I should hear. Before meeting broke up word come to the church that we had all better get away as soon as we could because they were fighting at Rouse's Bridge, and they were coming down to kill us afterward. When the church broke up I went down the big road toward where these white men went, and got down to Meyers's, where I live; I come to the end of the lane and it was guarded. The first man I met before I got to the end of the lane was Griffin, who lives on Beach Island, a colored man, and I asked him what was the matter; he looked as if he didn't want to tell me; he had been sent for; the white men were not going to let me pass, he said; I said I was right at home, and went up to the white men, and they questioned me; they said the old Devil was turned loose, and they were going to catch him. I didn't get any satisfaction out of the white men, or out of Griffin, so I went across the field, to my house. I staid at home on Sunday night, and on Monday morning I heard that John Williams, a white man, had been killed; he lives with Milledge Meyers; I didn't know who killed him, nor has any one found out who killed him; the white people got me to stay with the body until it was carried off. He was shot with small shot, No. 4; may be not so large; he was hit in the face and neck, and was killed immediately. The person who shot him must have been right over him by the wounds in his face, and he must have fallen backward from his horse, as some of the blood was spilled over the fence. They have never been able to find out who shot him. There was another white man with him at the time, who ran off when Williams was shot. The other man and he ran out of the way. This took place on Sunday night. I staid with the man all Monday night until Tuesday. On that day I didn't see anything, only a great many white men come to see the body, and some of them said it was their own men who shot him, some of the pickets, while others thought it was not their own men, as the shot was small. I heard Milledge Myers say he thought it was a colored man, George Oliver, who shot Williams. I knew some at Meyer's. There was Jakey Foreman, Isaac Foreman, Dr. Isaac Foreman, William Turner, Jesse Foreman, Harry Key or Kenney, Babe Hankerson, Job Rountree, Luther Rountree, Alonzo Harley, William Marine, Angus Brown, Stuart Simpkins, Golfin Simpkins, Scott Tyler, Joe Trevilleo, James Cobb, Bill Johnson, James Meyer, Charlie Meyer, Joe Stallings, Jeff. Williams, Mr. Snelling, (who lives at James Hankerson's place,) James Hankerson, Charlie Rountree, Tom Rountree, Whitmore Stallings. The following men come to see the dead body, and they were all around: James Boyd,

Mr. Crocker, (who works for Mr. Turner,) Mr. Stevens, (Crocker's son-in-law,) Peter Faulkman, James Davis, Harrison Brown, and William Turner. Of the men who were guarding Harley's house on Saturday, I remember the following: Milledge Meyer, Ben Williamson, David Meyer. There were a great many others, but these are all I knew. I heard at William Williams's a man say that this riot was coming on any way; but these men going to Harley's brought it on sooner than it would have come. I think it was Dr. Foreman speaking to Crocker. I recognized Dr. Foreman's voice.

X.

HAMPTON IRVING.

HENRY CAMPBELL ASSASSINATED—CAMPBELL NEVER FIRED ON THE WHITES—WITNESS HID IN THE SWAMP—NAMES OF WHITES ENGAGED IN THE ASSASSINATION.

HAMPTON IRVING, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge, on Thomas Weathersby's place. I am twenty three years of age, a republican, and a voter. I heard Thomas Weathersby say they were going to kill us out or make us vote the democratic ticket; they were going to kill out the niggers who didn't. He said this on Monday, 18th September, during the fuss. He told me this up at his store. I was the only one present. William Page came down on Sunday morning to ask for John Hankerson. He asked who was the head of the club. We have no club, I told him. He said "Send three or four of your best men to settle this fuss." I said what fuss. He said, "Never mind; send up your best men." This was at George Washington's. We never sent any men that time. He staid there until the men came, but he never went with him. After a while one of the colored men, Siah Foremor, said they had taken his powder and shot from him. After a while Henry Campbell went to hear how many men were in the road, and as he was going Jeff Weathersby took him, and after they opened the gate they told him to run up the road; and as he was running tried to jump over the fence, and Whitmore Stallings shot him. Henry Campbell was inside the mill-gate eight or ten steps when they took him. They took his gun away from him before they made him run up the road. Jeff Weathersby made him give up his gun. There were no more white men present at that time, but up the road there were a lot of them. Campbell was going home and wanted to see how many there were in the white companies up the road. Henry Campbell's gun was loaded, but I don't know what with. He did not fire his gun, and I don't think he intended to fire it. He never fired on the whites nor on those men who took him and shot him. This is all I saw as I staid in the swamp from Sunday night until Tuesday hiding away from the white men. I saw Hampton Weathersby, Whitmore Stallings, William Ramsey, Joe Stallings, Paul Bowers, and William Bush, all them had guns.

XI.

JOSHUA HANKERSON.

HEARD THE GUNS WHEN CAMPBELL WAS SHOT—IS PURSUED BY ARMED WHITES AND FIRED UPON—ESCAPES TO THE SWAMP—NEVER SAW NEGROES WITH GUNS—THEY NEVER FIRED ON THE WHITES.

JOSHUA HANKERSON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on Amanda Bush's place, about two miles from Rouse's Bridge. I am a republican, and all the people round there are republicans, and vote the republican ticket. Abram Overstreet and Nelson Bush are both

republicans. I was going down the road to meeting at Zion Fair church on Sunday morning, September 17, with my brother, Nelson Bush, and Abram Overstreet, and we saw a crowd of white men, armed and mounted, and I saw them start after us, and we went into the field; I heard some guns fire, and afterward heard they had shot Henry Campbell. We, Nelson Bush, Abram Overstreet, and myself were all going across the field together, and as soon as they shot Campbell they, the whites, turned back, and when the white men got to the place where we got over the fence, they tore down the fence and charged us; we ran, and when we got 300 or 400 yards they commenced to shoot at us. I ran away and got into the swamp. They caught my brother and Abram Overstreet and shot them. I saw the smoke from the pistols when I was most to the swamp. They did not catch me; I was ahead of Nelson and Abram. The white men left us alone, as they could not find me. I went waist-deep into the swamp and got to the church, but the people were so scared they did not have church. Abram Overstreet got to the church before I did, and he told me and the others there about his being shot, and he showed us the wound. The colored people had no guns nor pistols. I stayed in my house that night part of the time, and the balance I went to my mother's and to Ellic Williams', and we were so scared we all stayed together, but just before day I went back to my house. On Monday I laid in the swamp with John Hankerson and Daniel Rouse, and we stayed there until Tuesday morning. I have not heard the white people make threats to me, but have heard that they made threats to the other colored republicans. They cursed the colored men, and said they would get nigger blood. I never saw any colored men with guns, and of them (the whites) at any time that I saw. They had some old guns in the swamp, but they never fired on the whites. The colored men were trying to hide themselves, and I was trying to do so, too. I saw in the party of white men on Sunday, John Green, Hamp. Weathersly, William Ransey, George Bush, John Bush, George Bush, jr., Jeff. Weathersly, and Ausel Miller.

XII.

BERRY RILEY.

THE ELECTION TO BE CARRIED "AT THE MUZZLE OF THE GUN"—HELPED CARRY CAMPBELL TO A HOUSE—TOOK HIS GUN TO THE SWAMP TO SAVE IT—IT WAS NOT LOADED.

BERRY RILEY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a republican and a voter. I am 27 years of age. I live at Rouse's Bridge, on Thomas Weathersly's place, two miles beyond Rouse's Bridge, but not on the public road; it is between Rouse's and Union Bridges. Jim Bush, white, met me in the wood and asked me what I was. I said I was a republican. He said it will not be many days before we will turn you to democrats. I said I hoped not. He said they would shoot us and carry the election at the muzzle of the gun. He said this about two weeks before the fuss took place at Rouse's Bridge. Bryant Bush, white, asked me what I was. I said a republican, and he said he would see me again in a few days. I never saw him again. This was said about the same time as the other conversation. No other white men spoke to me. They both belong to the rifle-club. They met with it. I know they were in the disturbance, because I saw them at Rouse's Bridge. I saw them there the day before the Yankees came. The colored people were all in the swamp. I saw a party of white men, off at a distance, on Sunday. It was Butler's brigade. They were on one hill

and I was on the other. I did not get close enough to them on that day to see who they were. On Sunday evening I saw Jeff Weathersly and Hamp. Weathersly go down to Thomas Weathersly's store; they came riding down there to see what the colored people were going to do. There was nothing doing; only I and two or three other colored men had come down there to get Henry Campbell, who had been shot in the morning by the white men. I did not say a word to them, but the other colored men with me talked to them. I picked up Henry Campbell and helped to carry him to the house of Columbus Weathersly, a colored man. I do not know when he died, but I have heard that he has since died. I stayed an hour on Sunday night and no one came to disturb me. On Monday I heard that the white people were coming round to take the guns belonging to the colored people, and I took my gun and went to the colored people in the swamp. It was not a company. I only took my gun to take care of it. It was not loaded, as we had no ammunition. I laid out Tuesday night, and when the Yankees came we went to them. I have to hide out yet. I recognized in the white party James Boyd, James Green, Thomas Weathersly, Pat Murphy, Dave Crossland, Charley Bush, Paul Bowers, John Bowers, John Bush, and John Bush, son of Stephen Bush. They were all armed and mounted.

XIII.

BERRY BUSH.

NAMES OF WHITES WHO THREATENED TO CARRY THE ELECTION "AT THE MUZZLE OF THE GUN"—CAMPBELL ASSASSINATED—LAID OUT IN THE WOODS UNTIL "THE YANKEES" CAME.

BERRY BUSH, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 20 years of age. I live at Rouse's Bridge, at Dave Foreman's place. I heard Paul Bowers, Bell Bush, William Bush, son of Kelly Bush, John Bowers, Joe Bowers, and William Ransey say they would have this election if they had to have it at the muzzle of the gun. They have been saying this all along through the summer. I am sure I have heard these men say it. I heard them say it before and since the fuss. They said it at Kitty Bush's place, and William Ransey said it at the store. They said they would kill the last nigger there was in South Carolina or have the election. They were going to have it. I was at Rouse's Bridge on Sunday morning of the fuss. Me and Henry Campbell were going across the branch; Henry Campbell was ahead of me about twenty yards. The white people halted him and he gave up his gun, but I ran back. They asked Campbell where he was going, and he told them he was going home and was carrying his gun home. They told Henry to give up his gun, and he gave it to them. They saw me in the field and I ran. They marched Campbell ahead of them, on a trot, and took him into the back wood. I heard the firing. I ran away when they halted Campbell, and they saw me after they took his gun, and I ran away after they called to Campbell to halt. No one else was firing but the white men round there. I was not in sight of Campbell when they shot him. I went across the branch and told the colored men that they had taken Campbell prisoner, and some of them went down the road to see what they had done with Campbell, and those who went saw them shoot Campbell, and then the white men ran. Campbell jumped over the fence and fell in a ditch. In the evening they found him where he had crawled out of the ditch. He said he was cold, and had crawled out into the sunshine. We took him to Cornelius Weathersly's and got him something to lie on; at the time they shot

him he and I were on our way home. Campbell said his gun was loaded, but only with small bird-shot. After they shot him they carried his gun with them. The next Monday I did not see anything, as there were no men round there, as I saw. I was at Rouse's Bridge on Tuesday when the Yankees came. I was lying out in the woods when the Yankees come.

XIV.

ADAM REEVES.

REPEATED THREATS BY WHITE DEMOCRATS—WHITMORE STALLINGS SHOT HENRY CAMPBELL—NAMES OF WHITES ENGAGED IN THE ASSASSINATION.

ADAM REEVES, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge, on Amanda Bush's place, about two miles from the bridge. I am 23 years old. I am a republican, and always vote that ticket, and intend to vote it at the next election. I heard a great many threats that if we didn't vote the democratic ticket the white people intended to kill the very last one of us; they said every God damn one of us. They said they had been trying to get it by all kind of means, and if they could not succeed they would kill us all out. I heard Hampton Weathersby say this; also Frank Green and Paul Bowers. They said this directly after the fuss. The day after the Yankees came down and stopped them killing us. I heard them make threats before the fuss. I heard Hampton Weathersby say they would kill the colored people out if they didn't vote their ticket. He said they were going to have the election or have blood. He said the damn niggers needn't say a word; they were going to have the election any way. He said this the week before the fuss, when I was picking cotton for him by the day. He said I had to vote the democratic ticket. I said it was impossible to make us, and I was going to vote the republican ticket. He replied, "Well, you'll see." On Sunday morning we were at George Washington's house, I and James Riley, Shelby Washington, Richard Jode, Henry Campbell, Berry Riley, Henry Washington, and Hammon H. Rouse; while we were there six white men rode up—William Page and Jeff Weathersby and four others whom I did not know. They asked what the colored people were gathering there for, and the colored men asked the white men what they intended to do. They said they were after a man who had beaten Harley's wife; after that passed over they turned right off and commenced shooting the colored people. They caught Henry Campbell and shot him over the other side of the branch. When they shot him I jumped over into the cane-brake. It was Whitmore Stallings who shot Henry Campbell. After Henry Campbell got over the branch he went into a field and Jeff Weathersby and Whitmore Stallings caught him and shot him. I stepped into the cane-brake and crossed the branch and got back to George Washington's house and staid round in the bushes all day, all next day and all night, all Tuesday and all Tuesday night. I saw in the fuss the following white men: Hampton Weathersby, Whitmore Stallings, Paul Bowers, Frank Green, William Ramsey, Dorling Beard, John Green, Jeff Weathersby, and Stuart Simpkins, and a great many others whom I did not know. I saw the man who shot H. Campbell. It was Whitmore Stallings. These men were all armed and co-operating with the other white men armed with pistols and guns.

XV.

BENJ. STALLING.

SAW CAMPBELL SHOT—IS CHASED INTO THE SWAMP ON MONDAY—NAMES OF THE WHITES WHO WERE ENGAGED IN THE AFFAIR.

BENJ. STALLING, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge, on Thomas Weathersby's place; I am forty years of age, a republican, and a voter. I heard Hampton Weathersby say along about May that he was going to kill Isaac Holland, constable, out of the way, for arresting him. He had arrested him. I have not heard threats since. At the time of the fracas I saw the whites by my house on Sunday morning. I was sitting on the fence, and looked up the road, and I saw six white men coming down with their guns. They went to my next neighbor's house, close to me, Geo. Washington's, a colored man, and staid there a few minutes. I did not hear what was going on over there. They came dashing on past my house, and just as they got past they shot a gun at Henry Campbell. I know some of the six men: Wm. Ransey, Whitmore Stallings, and Jeff Weathersby. I did not know the other three. I saw the flash of the gun, but did not know which one of them shot him, as I was not close enough. I saw Henry Campbell crossing the road. I didn't see him when the white men found him. They were trying to make Henry Campbell go into the field where the other white men were. He said Jeff Weathersby took him. I heard them shoot, but was not close enough to see who they shot. I was right round my house on Sunday, and Sunday night I hid in the swamp by myself. On Monday morning I went to the field where the white people had torn down the fence, to fix it, when about sixteen of them came after me and run me into the swamp again. The men who run me did not get close enough for me to see who they were. On Monday night I staid in the swamp. I saw, during the fuss, Hampton Weathersby, Wm. Ransey, John Bush, Bryant Bush, Paul Bowers, John Bowers, Wm. Bush, Whitmore Stallings, and Jeff Weathersby. The colored people, during this time, were in the swamp in different squads. They were all hid, and trying to keep out of the way of the white men.

XVI.

GRACE HOLLAND.

WITNESS'S LIFE THREATENED—THEY THREATEN TO BLOW HIS BROTHER'S HOUSE DOWN WITH A CANNON—SAW WHITES GOING TO ROUSE'S BRIDGE—EDWARD W. BUSH ASSASSINATED—REPUBLICAN LEADERS TO BE KILLED.

GRACE HOLLAND, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am about 27 years old, and live at Montmorenci, in Aiken County. I reside on G. H. Holland's (my brother's) land. I have heard persons around me make threats. About 25 armed white men and 1 colored man came to my house about 3 or 4 days before the riot at Rouse's Bridge; they cursed around the gate and said they would kill myself and my brother, Gloucester Holland; this was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and we had to run up to Aiken to get out of the way. They staid at the gate one hour, and said they were going to hang my brother Gloucester and kill me. I stepped out at the back of the house and got away, but Gloucester staid in the house. They saw me when I got off a piece and called to me to halt, but I went on. They called us God damn radical sons of bitches; that we were leaders of the colored people in the republican party, and they were going to kill us. I don't know any of the men, as

they came from that portion of Lexington County that was cut off to make Aiken. A colored man named Kitchen was at the house and says he knows some of the men. They said they had sworn to kill us because we were leaders, and they were not going to rest until they had killed us, as they swore to do it. They were armed with large pistols and were waving them in their hands. They said, "Just show your heads, you God damn radical sons of bitches," and they were going to carry the election and kill us all. They said all the democratic niggers that would vote the democratic ticket they would put a sign over their doors, and just after the election they were going round to kill all who voted the republican ticket. Dufford Williams, a colored man, was present, and says he knows some of them that were there.

After this they came back in the night, about three or four days after. My wife said twenty-five white men came. They carried a cannon to my brother Gloucester's house and said they would blow it down. It was between nine and ten o'clock at night. This was during the riot at Ellentown on Tuesday night. My brother was not there, but my wife and his wife were there and counted the men. They said that they had sworn to kill us. They called for us but didn't go into the house. It was a cannon they got from Aiken, and they loaded it up about 100 yards from the house, this side, and fired it off. My wife was told by John Wade, who knew some men in the company, that it was Keanan's company. He mentioned the names of Randle and some of the Cushmans. In the day of the night they came to my house, I was on my farm at the Runs, and I met a crowd of armed white men going down to Rouse's Bridge, and said they were ordered down there, and said prepare for hell. There were about six men in this party. I saw five more at old Milledge Hankerson's, just getting ready, loading and firing their guns, on Monday morning, about nine or ten o'clock in the day; this is about nine or ten miles from the bridge, and Ed. Hankerson said they had been ordered down to the bridge to prepare for hell at ten o'clock, and said his cousin, William Hankerson, was killed on Sunday night, and they was going down prepared to fight. He said General Wood, John Williams, and Robert Williams had been killed by the niggers on Sunday night. Of these five Ed. Hankerson, John Hankerson, and William Hankerson were all I knew; I saw other parties down. Dr. Robert Harley was hunting up men to go down; I am satisfied that he got Spain Hankerson, Glen Hankerson, and James Davis, jr., to go. They were all armed with guns. I saw them come home that day, and about a week after I went to my father's, which is in Barnwell County, near where they were fighting. On my way I met Alexander Bush; he was at work in his field; a white man. He spoke to me and asked me what we were going to do with those men who were in the riot. I asked him what he wanted to know for. He said he would like to know, as he was pressed by Alonzo Ashley to go down to Penn's Branch, as there were some armed colored men there, to give them a fight. They passed right by Tom Moody's house, where they said the band of armed colored men was; and when they got near to Ashley's house, the Will Crowles estate, there was a colored man picking cotton, and it was Edward W. Bush, and they went over into the field and shot him, and said they were doing wrong to kill a man in cold blood; and Ashley said yes, it was wrong, and if they didn't stop it he would disband the company. He told Ashley he was responsible for the killing, and if he was arrested he was going to tell who killed him, and who killed Simon Coker, as he was pressed to go. He said he helped make up the census in the township in which he lived, for the campaign, and they made a dead-list from that,

and carried the books to Ashley so that they could make up a dead-list. He didn't say he made the list up. Ashley was captain of the company, and Nelson Holland, William Golfin, Jacob Eubanks, Henry Eubanks, Sam Eubanks, and Ellic Dix, colored men, were the list. The reason they wanted to kill them was that they had a club at Canaan's Fair church, and Nelson Holland was president and the other men leaders. He said Ashley was fixing up tickets, and if they voted the democratic ticket the men would not kill them. They would have slips given them, and those who had these slips would not be killed. He said he was pressed into it and wanted to make a fair statement. He told me he was at Rouse's Bridge and Ellenton Station. He told me of several others who were going up to make statements, who were forced into it. One was John Bush, son of Stephen Bush.

XVII.

BENJAMIN McELMARRAY.

THE AFFAIR AT UNION BRIDGE—A GUN IS FIRED, BUT NOT AT THE WHITE MEN—THE WHITES OPEN FIRE AND KILL BASIL BRYANT—GUNS OF NEGROES LOADED WITH BIRD-SHOT—WHITES RUN ONE WAY, NEGROES RUN THE OTHER—COKER ADVISES THE NEGROES AT ELLENTON TO DISPERSE—THEY DO SO—DEPONENT IS FIRED UPON—ESCAPES TO THE WOODS—ASSASSINATION OF TWO BUSHES, WARREN KELSEY, AND A DEAF AND DUMB BOY.

BENJAMIN McELMARRAY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live near Ellenton, about three miles below, and about a quarter of a mile from Point Comfort, on the river, on Tump Dunbar's place. I work for William Dixon, who runs the place. Have not heard him say anything. I was at Ellenton on Saturday, September 16, and I saw Allen Williams, Ed. Williams, Jim Bush, and Pig Bush, and they told me about the two men assaulting Mrs. Harlay. I asked if it took all those men to take one man. Allen Williams said they were going to kill all the niggers until they got to the right one. They had killed one already. Later in the evening, Bob Dunbar, William Hankerson, Charlie Evans, and Lewis, the telegraph-operator at Ellenton, and Dave Crossland went off with their guns and rode toward Augusta on horseback, and we never heard any more of them until Sunday, at church, at Union Bridge. I was home, and they sent for me to come up to old man Dunbar's, as they were killing the colored people. I, Bryant Council, Jake Foreman, Edward Scott, Joe Scott, Ellic Wright, David Bush, Jerry Weathersby, Wilkins Hamilton, Basil Bryant, and a good many more went from Robert Dunbar's place to Union Bridge. Basil said he had had his gun taken from him by the whites that day. About two hours of sun, Charlie Evans, William Hankerson, and Lewis came along, and Basil asked if they reckoned he would get his gun; but before they answered, Lewis said, "Go ahead, boys; Butler is coming in here to-night, and is going to play hell with the niggers," and then they went on and didn't say another word to us. Lewis was behind the other men in a buggy. They had crossed Union Bridge and were going toward the station. Then came along Elmore Ashley, and five men with him whom I didn't know. They were on horseback and every one had guns. Elmore had a sixteen-shooter. They stopped and talked with us for a little while. About this time news come to us from Rouse's Bridge that the whites had shot Henry Campbell, and some of the men started to take the guns from Ashley's men; but Ashley stated that he had given them his gun to look at, and Bryant Council took it away from the colored man and gave it back to Ashley, and told him and his party they had better go on, and told them to hurry out of the way. They went on pretty fast.

A gun was fired by one of our boys. Wilkins Hamilton fired, but I don't think it was fired at them.

The white men had got over two hundred yards away when the gun was fired. They had gone across the bridge to the station. About that time young Bob Dunbar came to the bridge from the direction the other party come, and I heard Jim Bush call out "that the niggers were killing Elmore Ashley up yonder." There were about 50 or 60 armed white men came in this crowd. They filled the road for four or five hundred yards. Bob Dunbar was at the head of them and Dave Crossland, George Newman, Mish McDaniels, were with him. These were the only men I recognized in the company. Robert Dunbar called out to his men to charge, and then came on to the bridge and started to fire, and the second or third shot killed Bryant. The colored people were on this side the bridge and started to fire. They were all scared and had nothing but bird-shot in their guns. There were six or seven guns fired. Both the white and colored people ran in opposite directions. Wilkins Hamilton was wounded at the bridge Sunday night; he was shot through the fleshy part of the leg; it was with a ball. Next day I was at Ellenton Station when Coker was there. I was there an hour and a half before Coker came. I think there were about 200 people there, colored. We had all got together to consult; some had guns and some were drilling. Coker come up and told them they were going against their own selves, because some were talking about fighting. He told them to break up and go home, and they all took him at his word and they broke up. He said the United States would come against them if they found them with weapons going to fight the white people. I went home, and in the evening I went down to mind Basil Bryant's body, to take care of it from the hogs. I was lying upon a log with my hat over my face; I heard some one say close up, and I looked and saw the road full of armed and mounted white men; I jumped and ran and they fired on me. I should think there were about 500. They never said a word to me before they fired, and by the time I started to run they fired on me, but didn't hit me. They were about one hundred yards from me; I heard the balls whistle past me. I didn't recognize any of the party; hadn't time. I got away into the woods and the white men went toward Ellenton Station.

This was about two and a half hours of sun on Monday evening. I saw them after this shooting at colored men on the railroad. I was watching them. I saw them shoot, and saw the colored men run. I saw them shoot at Joe Bush and Walton Darall. There was a large crowd shooting, but I didn't know any of them. I got on the upper side of them, near Rouse's Bridge, and heard them shooting, but laid up pretty close. I got round home, and found they had killed my brother and two others. David Bush is my brother. Warren Kelsey and Sam Brown, a deaf and dumb boy, were the others. I saw their bodies and looked at them. They were shot through and through. David Bush was shot in the back of his neck and in his eye. Warren Kelsey was shot all to pieces. I staid about all day Tuesday, but saw nothing more. These boys were shot on this side, before they got to the bridge. They were home getting dinner. It was at Henry Kelsey's house, which is right on the road, about one hundred yards from it. It is about one and a half miles round the road to Union Bridge from there. On this side the bridge, about a quarter of a mile from where Doctor Cannon lives. I didn't see the dead bodies of those killed round the station, only that of John Kelsey after it was removed from the station. I helped to bury them. We buried them all in one grave on Wednesday, the day the Yankees came to the station. Didn't know anything about the killing of Coker.

XVIII.

EDMUND SCOTT.

THE AFFAIR AT UNION BRIDGE—THE WHITES FIRE FIRST—BASIL BRYANT KILLED—“WE RAN ONE WAY AND THE WHITE PEOPLE THE OTHER”—GOES TO ELLENTON—COKER TELLS THE NEGROES TO GO HOME—THEY DO SO.

EDMUND SCOTT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Ellenton, below the station, about nine miles below, on the river-side, on Stephen Bush's place. I was at church on Sunday at Union Bridge. I heard the news that the white people were shooting at Rouse's Bridge, and about 3 o'clock we heard guns firing and broke up and left. About dark five white men came up to the bridge. The first men who came before this company of fifty was about eight of them: Elmore Ashley, Sampson Simpkins, Luke Mack, and Wylie Bailey's son, and we stopped them, and asked them what they were doing at Rouse's Bridge, shooting people. They said they didn't hurt any one and didn't come to hurt any one. About fifteen minutes after the other crowd came up. We heard them coming and all gathered to the bridge. They came up, fifty armed white men, mounted, and Robert Dunbar was at their head and said, “What are you damned sons of bitches doing there?” and then said to his men, “Charge, boys,” and they came to the foot of the bridge and fired. The third gun, I think, killed Basil Bryant. I heard Dunbar tell his men to close up and charge. We never said a word to them; had not time before they fired. The colored people fired, and then we ran one way and the white people the other. On Monday morning we met at Union Bridge and marched to Ellenton in a body. We just marched along and didn't hurt any one white man. We staid there about an hour and a half and then went home. Coker was there that morning. He came there because we sent for him to bring his men to the river to help us. He advised us to break up and go home; he didn't stay long, and we went and all scattered. Of the party who fired and killed Bryant I only knew one man—Robert Dunbar. I didn't know the rest of them, as it was just about dusk when they came up. On Tuesday I was at Tutt's place, and some woman came up and told me that Ellenton was full of armed white men, shooting, and I went into the swamp and staid there until Wednesday morning.

XIX.

GRANDISON FIELDS.

NAMES OF MEN ENGAGED IN THE ASSASSINATIONS—DEMOCRATS THREATEN TO KILL ROUNTREE.

GRANDISON FIELDS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Sleepy Hollow, Silverton, about twelve or thirteen miles from Rouse's Bridge, on Mrs. Mary Simpkin's place. I am about 52 years of age, a republican, and a voter. I saw a great many white men going in the direction of Rouse's Bridge with guns, and mounted. I saw Angus Brown, Stuart Simpkins, Golfin Simpkins, Wm. Shackleford, from Georgia; Sam Jones, from Georgia. I was down at Levi Chavis's store when I saw them on Saturday. I heard Dr. Isaac Foreman say to Jasper Craig, “Well, Jasper, the thing has come at last,” and Jasper said, “Yes, I see; but I cannot help it.” He said, “Yes, you can. You all are voting these radicals into office, and it is this that has brought this thing on, and in seven weeks it will come to an end.” A horn blew then, and they marched right off. He said this at the store. I went home that night and staid there. I never saw any one killed during the fuss.

XX.

SAM DAVIS.

HENRY CAMPBELL SHOT—NO NEGRO FIRED BEFORE THE SHOOTING—
SAW OVERSTREET SHOT—NAMES OF MEN WHO TOOK PART IN THE
MURDERS.

SAM DAVIS, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am twenty-six years old, and live in Silverton Township, between Rouse's Bridge and Union Bridge, nearer the latter, on George W. Bush's place. On Sunday morning I was at Thomas Weathersly's, near his store, and saw a great many white people going down the road, with their guns. They rode over to George Washington's, six of them did, mounted and armed with guns. They met some of the colored people there and they rode back. This was between 9 and 10 in the morning. I staid by the store but did not let them see me, but I saw them. Just as these white men got up the road a piece, they met Henry Campbell near to the line where the greater body of armed white men were. He started to run across a field and they halted him; as he jumped the fence they fired. Jeff Weathersly and Whitmore Stallings arrested him first before they shot him. Jeff Weathersly took Campbell's gun from him. It was an old shot-gun. They marched him before them for a little while up the road before they shot him. Whitmore Stallings fired. By the time they fired they put back to the rest of the company just as hard as they could. Stallings fired twice. He took aim, bringing his gun up to his face, and was about ten or fifteen yards from Campbell. I was with the boys who found him. I did not see Jeff Weathersly fire, but another man whom I did not know fired on Campbell. Campbell ran right down the fence after he was shot, and came to a little ditch and fell into it. About four o'clock in the evening about six of us went to hunt him, and traced him by his blood. I examined his wounds. He was shot through the waist, through his left wrist, which was torn right out, and in his right side, and in his left arm. It appeared as if the balls had lodged in his left arm. Did not notice any wounds in his back. He lived for about two weeks afterwards. He did not know any of the white men there but Jeff Weathersly and Whitmore Stallings. No colored man fired his gun before Campbell was shot. Don't know how many colored men were at Rouse's Bridge. The white men didn't go down to Rouse's Bridge on Saturday night, but got down there Sunday morning; but still I am not certain when they went down. I was about seventy-five yards from them when they shot Campbell. Abram Overstreet was shot in Amanda Bush's field. After they had shot Campbell they went at full speed up the road, and saw Nelson Weathersly and Abram Overstreet in a field and rode down the fence and commenced firing on them. I saw them but didn't know the men who did this. Abram came over to George Washington's after that. I staid there until quite late in the evening, and I and six other boys went and hunted up Campbell, and when we found him we took him to Cornelius Weathersly's; took him on a litter, and then came back into the swamp, and staid there all night, and we staid till the soldiers came, when we could get away. I was there when the troops came, on Tuesday morning, and knew a good many armed white men who were there. I knew Will Raney, Allen Williams, John Bush, F. M. Green, John Green, Milton Turner, L. A. Ashley, F. R. Weathersly, Winchester Weathersly.

XXI.

JACOB FOREMAN.

HIS LIFE THREATENED SINCE THE ASSASSINATIONS—SAW BASIL BRYANT KILLED—THE WHITES FIRED FIRST.

JACOB FOREMAN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live two miles from Ellenton Station, on Capt. Stephen Bush's place. I am 25 years old, a voter, and a republican. Since the riot the white men down there say they will kill me. Charlie Evans said so. He said he was going to have me killed, and he told me so. He didn't say for what. He said I was a damned radical, and he was going to have me put out of the way. He knows I am a republican, and I guess it is for that. I have had no quarrel with him. He wanted me to come on the democratic side, and said if I didn't leave the State I would be killed. I was at Union Bridge Sunday, when Basil Bryant was shot dead. I saw him shot, and was close to him. Robert Dunbar said, "What are all you damn sons-of-bitches doing over here?" and then said to his men, "Charge," and they commenced shooting. Three guns were fired almost at once, and no guns were fired by the colored people. I am sure no guns were fired at them by the colored people. There never was a gun fired by us until Basil Bryant was shot. He was struck with a rifle-ball. I got away after that into the swamp. I was down at Ellenton Monday morning. Nothing occurred there. We were marching a little while and then all went home. Didn't threaten any one there as I heard of. I didn't see Coker there, but saw his men. I went back home that night, and next day I was in the swamp. Didn't see Coker killed.

XXII.

ROBERT MILLER.

THE NIGGERS SO SCARED THAT THEY WOULD NOT STAY IN THEIR HOUSES, MUCH MORE GO TO THE POLLS—KEENAN'S COMPANY GOING TO KILL OUT THE NIGGERS IN AIKEN—CROSSLAND SHOT BRYANT—MORE THREATS.

ROBERT MILLER, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 28 years old, am a voter and a republican. I live on Hans Plunkett's place, on Tinker Creek, near Coxo's Bridge, on the Charleston and Augusta road. I heard Warren Keenan, who was trial-justice at that time, who came to Council Stallings, when my wife was there, and I had gone there to see her, ask Stallings' son, how was the trouble? He replied that they had killed all the niggers they could find in the fields or roads, or anywhere else they could find them. Keenan said he was there at the riot at Ellenton. He said as soon as he got an understanding of the riot he sent to Augusta and got twenty-five rifles and ammunition, and short arms accordingly, and fixed up his crowd and went down immediately. Keenan was captain of the Windsor club. Stallings' son asked if they had killed any one, and he replied no, but there was one man killed ahead of their company by Alonzo Ashley's company. They found some papers on the dead body, in his pocket, and by a receipt signed "Edward W. Bush" they knew who he was. Bush was killed about that time. He said the fuss had ceased, (this was on Wednesday night,) but they intended to get up a company from Allendale, Blackville, Edgefield, Orangeburgh, and would have this company strong enough to go to Gloucester Holland's, Dr. Palmer's, Monte Wells's, and Hardy Wall's, and take them out of their houses and shoot them until they would not know what they were made out of, and then cut their infernal throats, and then they would be able to clean out the republican party, for

they had the niggers so scared now that they would not stay in their houses, much more go to the polls. I did not hear all that he did say, as I got tired of listening and went away. He didn't mention particularly that he had been at Rouse's Bridge or Ellenton or Union Bridge. He said he had been down Skinfates, which is just above Union Bridge. Edward W. Bush was killed that day by Ashley's company, on Wednesday. Edward W. Bush lived at Cronley's place, and was a colored man and a republican. Warren Keenan said that "after the course of two or three weeks more we are going to get satisfaction, as Millege Holly wants revenge for the burning of his gin-house, and we are going to kill out the niggers in Aiken," meaning the town of Aiken, "and then I shall be satisfied we shall get the election." Two men of Warren Keenan's company were with him in the parlor of Stallings' house.

Sam. Stallings was there. The wife of Council Stalling come in and said, "The white men have been trampled upon long enough by carpet-baggers and niggers, and the white men had been begging the niggers long enough, and they ought not to do it longer, but have them as they had them before." Keenan replied, "We are going to drive them into it." She answered, "Yes; the right way is to cow-hide them to the bone and not coax them any longer." John Walls, a white man, told me he went off in the company, and I saw him going down to join it. Walls told me that Pickens Woodward said to him, "You have not got a gun, but I'll get you one before long; you show me the first damn nigger you see, and I'll shoot him, and then you will have a gun." He told me that Pickens Woodward told him that I might look out, that he had fifteen buck-shot in each barrel of his gun, and he was going to give them to me at first sight. I saw the following white men go to Bill Woodward's store to join the company on Wednesday morning: John Hickson, Ferman Hickson, Dock Kennedy, Mid Buckalter, and Sidney Armstrong; these were all of the crowd I knew. Jim. Davis, a white man, said he was there at Rouse's Bridge and Union Bridge, and said it was a mistake about Jim. Bush killing Basil Bryant, and asked me how Basil was shot. I said, "With a rifle." He said Dave Crossland had a sixteen shooter, and Jim. Bush had not a rifle. He asked me where he was hit, and I told him he had a large hole in his forehead and his brains were running out. He answered, "Dave Crossland shot him." He told me he went, and he be God damned if he wouldn't go again. He said he never expected to be arrested by Chamberlain or any of his damned party. Jim Davis lives on the back road, about one mile from Cox's Bridge, on the Augusta and Charleston Road. He asked me if I was not scared, and I said, "No; I am not scared of any man." He said, "Look out, the white men are down on you." I said, "Down on me for what?" He said, "You have a good gun and pistol, and you keep them in the best of order." I said, "You don't see me with my gun. I have a pistol that I carry when I go about, as you know my life has been threatened by the Kennedy boys."

XXIII.

STEPHEN WEATHERSLEY.

OVERSTREET AND BUSH SHOT WHEN THEY WERE GOING TO CHURCH—
DEPONENT TAKES TO THE WOODS—CAPTAIN FRANK GREEN IS GOING
TO HAVE A NIGGER-PIE—GRANT A CARPET-BAGGER.

STEPHEN WEATHERSLEY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live about twenty-five miles from Aiken, on the Dix settlement, near Rouse's Bridge. I was going to Zion Fair's church on Sunday, and

just before I got there I heard guns shooting. When I got to the church they had shot three colored men. I saw two of them but didn't get to the other. I didn't see any one shot. I was about six hundred yards from them when they shot them. I staid about George Washington's, as I was afraid my life was in danger, as I heard the whites were going to kill us, and thought they would shoot me as they had the others. Abraham Overstreet and Nelson Bush were shot when they were going to church, and Henry Campbell was going home when he was shot. I went home for breakfast on Monday, but come back again. On Monday night I felt troubled that Butler would come and surround us, and I crossed the creek and didn't go back until Tuesday morning. I was not here when the Yankees come, because I was in the woods. I heard the whites say they were going to kill all they come across, as they were going to have a nigger-pie. This was after the Yankees come and the whites had agreed to go home. I was told by a white man that while they were going to Steele Creek they shot two men, niggers, they said, in the field with their cotton-sacks round them. They shot them with sixteen-shooters. Captain Frank Green said, we are going to kill all the niggers and have a nigger-pie. I hear him say it on Wednesday after the Yankees had gone. He said they didn't intend to stand it any longer, and they were going to have their own laws. I didn't see any of his company on Wednesday. I didn't know of any being shot on Tuesday, only from what Kelly Red, a white man who lives on the same place with me, told me they shot two in Captain Wood's field. Jack Dix said the Yankees overcome them in the first war, but now they were going to have their own laws, and as for Grant and the rest of them they were carpet-baggers, and in less than two years they would have their own laws. I was in the fuss from Sunday until the Yankees come, lying in the woods. I know some of the white men. I saw Milton Turner, Alonzo Ashley, Ed. W. Bush, Bill Bush, Bryant Bush, Dave Crossland, Alonzo Dix, Jim Boyd, Jason Heath, Everete Carter. I didn't know the others, as they said they come from Georgia.

XXIV.

CALVIN WILLIAMS.

"WE WILL CARRY THIS ELECTION AT THE MUZZLE OF THE GUN"—SAW CAMPBELL SHOT—IS HUNTED INTO THE SWAMPS.

CALVIN WILLIAMS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on Kitty Bushe's place, about two miles from Rouse's Bridge, on the Augusta road. I do not know of any threats being made by the white people against the colored men before the riot, but I know of some made during the riot. Paul Bowers said, "We are going to carry this election if we have to kill out every God-damn radical nigger we can come across. We will carry the election at the muzzle of the gun." Solomon Knight, colored, was present. This was said soon after the fuss was stopped. I and Solomon Knight are republicans. I was down at Rouse's Bridge on Sunday morning with the rest of the colored people at George Washington's. I went there with Ellic Williams. When we got there a number of white men were talking with the colored men. Henry Campbell came across the branch. I didn't stay there more than an hour and a half, and then went back home, and had to take the swamps to get home, to keep out of the way of the white people. The white people were shooting at the colored people. I saw them shoot Henry Campbell. I was about 200 yards from him, and saw the smoke of the guns and heard the report of the guns. Whitmore Stallings was

standing close to Henry when the guns fired, and I saw the smoke rising from where Stallings was standing. Solomon Knight and I came home together. Kitty Bush tried to make me sleep in her yard. On Sunday evening, when the sun was about an hour high, I jumped over the fence and went into the wood, as I could not stay home, and I went to my uncle's, Jim Goldwise, who lives below Everett Stallings, on Amanda Bush's place. There was a crowd of white men round there on Monday morning, and he advised me to go into the woods or I should get killed, and I went through the swamp and met up Darlas Weathersley, George Scott, and a man named Gasper, and I talked with them in the cotton-patch, and while were there talking Allen Williams and his party, four or five men with guns, came across the field, and we ran for the swamp and they came after us. They ran us a little way into the woods and then they turned back. I saw in this party Allen Williams, Ed. Williams, William Beard, and several of the Beards were there, and George W. Bush. I went up the swamp and staid there until Tuesday morning. During the fuss I saw Jeff. Weathersley, Hampton Weathersley, William Ransey, W. E. Bates, Jim Bates, Isaac Foreman, Jim Boyd, and Dave Foreman, who stays in Georgia. I saw a great many others I knew, but they were so mixed up that I didn't know their names. I heard one of them say if it hadn't been for these damn Yankees coming, they would have had us in a hell of a fix in a few minutes.

XXV.

HENRY WASHINGTON.

THREATS OF THE WHITES—STALLINGS SHOOTS CAMPBELL—"WE HAVE GOT ONE!"—NIGGERS IN THE SWAMP HAVE NO ARMS—WHAT THE WHITES WOULD HAVE DONE IF THE "YANKES" HAD NOT COME.

HENRY WASHINGTON, sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge; I live with my father, George Washington. I heard the white people make threats before the fuss. I heard Hampton Weathersley say, "We are going to have the election if we have to have it at the muzzle of the gun." This was said early in last month, before the trouble. He said the democrats were going to have the election; Josh. Hankerson was present with me and heard him say it. I heard threats all around; I heard that they had been made by the white people. I was at my father's on Sunday, September 17, and was preparing to go to church. I had heard at Silverton that the white people were coming up to kill out the colored people around there. About 9 o'clock in the morning Willie Page, a white man, came to the house and asked John for Hankerson. I told him he had gone up the road; and when John Hankerson came back they said they wanted a compromise. He said he did not know what the colored people had done that they had to compromise, but they went with white. After they got to a branch Whitmore Stallings and Jeff. Weathersby were there, with others whom I did not know. Henry Campbell, a colored man, came along on his way home, and as he got out into the road Whitmore Stallings took his gun from him, and then shot him; after this I heard them shooting in the field. Stallings shot Henry Campbell just as he jumped over the fence in my sight. Jeff. Weathersby was driving Campbell up the road, a prisoner. Jeff Weathersby took the gun, and, as he jumped over the fence, Stallings shot him. I saw this Stallings shoot Campbell twice. I heard them firing in the field, and afterwards heard they shot a colored man named Overstreet and another. The white people, after they shot Campbell, went back hallooing "We have got one! We have got

one!" I didn't see anything else that day. I staid in the swamp with my father that night. I was trying to get out of the way. I had no gun nor any other weapon. The rest of the colored people were in the swamps trying to keep themselves from being killed, and were not preparing to fight the white people. They had no guns, and only talked to prevent the white people from killing them. I staid in the swamp Monday and Tuesday. I am a voter and vote the republican ticket. After the Yankee soldiers came, the white people said to the colored men, "God damn it, we will get you yet if you don't mind." They said if the Yankees had not come they would have killed the last damn one of us in fifteen minutes. I did not hear them say anything about the election that morning. I knew Thomas Weathersby, Hampton Weathersby, William Ransey, Paul Bowers, William Bush, John Bowers, Joe Stallings, Jeff. Weathersby, Jeff. Williams, Jim Hankerson, and Dave Wise. These were all mounted and armed. Dave Wise came from Aiken and was with Capt. George Craft's men. John Hankerson was with them.

XXVI.

SHELLY WASHINGTON.

SHELLY WASHINGTON, brother to Henry Washington, living at the same place, being duly sworn, made a statement substantially the same as that of Henry Washington, whose testimony he heard.

XXVII.

JOHN HANKERSON.

LIFE THREATENED LONG BEFORE THE ELLENTON ASSASSINATIONS—OTHER THREATS.

JOHN HANKERSON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge; I am 27 years old, a republican, and always voted the republican ticket. I live on Thomas Weathersby's place, about a quarter of a mile from Rouse's Bridge, on the Augusta road; I live below the bridge. Before the trouble came I heard threats. I heard at Thomas Weathersby's store that if I and Gloucester Holland were killed from that portion of the country they would stand a showing for carrying the election; Hampton Weathersby and Whitmore Stallings said so. This was about a month before the disturbance. They did not tell it to me, but were talking because I was there. The colored people looked on me as a leader after Gloucester Holland went away. They knew I was present when they had the conversation. They said that they intended to kill us; George Washington, a colored man, was present. I was overseer of roads; and it was on a Monday; I forget the day of the month. I ordered out the hands to work the roads. The democrats had some dispute because I was a colored man and had ordered them out. Hampton Weathersby and Willie Ransy said they would have me out of the way before two months went by. Ben. Stallings, James Kelley, Abram King, and other colored men were present when they said this; also Henry Johnson. This was two months before the trouble. I have not heard any others making threats toward me; but I heard from others that they were making threats against me. I heard threats constantly by white men to break up the republican clubs. I called a meeting myself, at Rouse's Bridge, in the month of July, and the white people came there. Two white men, particularly, were talking one to the other. They live at Beach Island. One said, "Is this that hell-hole, the place where the niggers talk, and

don't allow the democrats to rule here?" and he said, "Yes; but before we are three months older we will rule here." A great many people heard them—Osmus Kelly, Daniel Rouse, Hammond Rouse, Jasper Bush, and James Kelly, and many others. I don't remember any other threats—only rumors. Hampton H. Weathersby sent me word, two days after the Yankees came, that he was going to kill me; he sent me word by Jesse. The message was: "God damn you, I'll get you before I am many days older." On Saturday, September 16; we heard by a colored person, that the democrats had shot a man named Peter Williams. On Saturday the boys came to me to find out what they must do; James Kelly was one. I told them if any of them went down there they must do no harm. We agreed that it was best for us to stay at home, and if we were wanted down there, then they would send for us.

NEGROES ARE WARNED THAT THE WHITES ARE COMING TO KILL THEM—
DEPONENT ADVISES THEM TO COME TOGETHER TO PROTECT THEMSELVES.

On Saturday night James Kelly saw the white men and brought the news. About midnight on Saturday Josiah Hankerson called me out of my house, and told me his brother had been to Augusta and had sent word that we must come down to Rouse's Bridge, as the white men were making threats that they were going to kill off every one of us. I said, "No; we have had a long consultation about it, and don't like to go until I see." I said, "Don't go afoot. If they, the whites, are coming down to kill us, and they come up here, we shall know that they are coming to kill us, and we should defend ourselves." A colored man came up on Sunday and told me that the democrats were in Boyd's old field, and that they said they were going to kill all us leaders. I asked what we had done, and he said they thought if they could kill the leaders they could gain the election. I was very uneasy on Sunday. After that a great many colored men came to me to find out what to do. I advised them not to do anything. I told them to come together to protect ourselves. We must not go a step to hurt a man, but if they come to hurt us, we must try and defend ourselves. We went to George Washington's house to consult what to do. I said, "Boys, I was in the conversation when I heard Gleaves say if guns were fired, let it be from the democratic party first, and then you must protect yourselves if you can." I disputed with the boys, and told them to remain peaceable and let the guns be fired from the other side, for if you fire guns first the law will take you in charge. They concluded to take my advice. There were about twenty-five persons present. Me and James Riley rode off up the road towards Mr. Frank Green's, to see Luther Chavis; but he was so long in coming that we went back to see George Washington, and about that time about five white men came from Bush Island. They had two pistols each, and were on horseback. Jeff. Weathersby and Whitmore Stallings were there. The white men got there before I got back. This was about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning.

THE PROPOSALS FOR A COMPROMISE—CAMPBELL SHOT BY STALLINGS.

They all asked for me, and as I came up the colored men said, "Here is John Hankerson now; what do you want with him?" The boys had asked them if they were going to kill us; but those standing nearest the white men were not saying anything. I rode up, and as they said, "Here's John Hankerson," I told the colored people to be easy, and if guns were fired, let them be by the democratic party. Ellis Williams said to me, "They have just taken Josiah Foreman's powder-

flask," and asked what they must do. Before I answered the white men said they wanted to see me to make a compromise. I didn't know the white men's names. It was one of the Bush Island people; one of them—that was one of the Pages that said they wanted me and James Riley to go off and compromise. I said, "I am willing to compromise, for I don't want any fuss;" but I said, "We will try and protect ourselves if you slaughter us." I went down the road with my uncle, James Riley, and Berry Riley. I was walking, and had my gun in my hand. We went about two hundred yards from George Washington's house. I went along with the white men to try and compromise. As we got over Tim's Branch the white men sent over five more of their men from their company. Amanda Bush's lane was full of them. We stopped when we saw them, as we thought it was a plan to get us. While there a colored man named Henry Campbell, who appeared not to know that this large body of men were there—he proceeded to get over the fence to go round to his home; but just as he jumped over the fence into the field, where the cotton and weeds were rank, they, the white men, broke after him, and Whitmore Stallings took hold of him and told him to halt, took Campbell's gun and gave it to Jeff. Weathersby, and some of the colored men called out, "Look! they have taken Henry Campbell," and went forward to see what they were going to do with them, and by that time I saw them shoot at Henry Campbell twice, and then they went up the road as hard as they could go, and I heard them shoot up the road. Henry Campbell had heard of the fuss, and was trying to get home, away from it. He had come down to see what was the matter. At the time of the shooting Jeff. Weathersby and Whitmore Stallings were the only two I recognized. The others were strangers to me. There were about one hundred white men there, and they all fell back after they shot Campbell. We left there and went about two hundred yards from there to Ben. Stallings's, a colored man, and stopped there. This is about two hundred yards from the bridge.

MORE EFFORTS TO COMPROMISE—THE WHITES SAY THEY WANT PEACE AND FREDERICK POPE—POPE HAD NEVER BEEN IN THEIR COMPANY.

The white men had all gone up the road toward Augusta, and had been joined by other companies, and I should judge there were from four to five hundred of them, and there were not more than twenty-five or thirty of us. There is a deep gully near there, and the white people strung across the field over the people's crops, so that they could see us on each side of the road, and we were standing in the road near to Ben. Stallings's house, and we did not go away, as we wanted to see what the white people were going to do. We staid there two hours, and after that they sent a girl named Riah Bell to me for me to meet them up where they were, to compromise; for me to come by myself. I said I knew what they were up to. Before the girl got back a colored man named Alexander Bell called her back, and immediately after that they sent Cornelius Weathersby, a colored man, to get one of us to go up to Cornelius Weathersby's store. James Riley went to the store and talked to the white men. He then came back to get five more to go with him to the whites to compromise. Five of us went, James Riley, Cornelius Weathersby, myself, and two others; from the democratic side, Paul Hammond, George W. Bush, and Frank Dunbar, and two others whom I did not know. This was about 11 or 12 o'clock. I asked the white men what they came for. Paul Hammond said they had come to compromise. I said, "Compromise for what? We have done nothing to compromise." I said, "I desire peace all the time, and I told you the other

day that all I wanted was peace—the other day, at a meeting.” He bowed his head, as if to admit I had told him. One of the white men said they came for peace, and they were going to have peace, and if we did not come to some conclusion in five minutes he would have us all blown to pieces and killed. I said to him that he need not do that way, as we may have enough men to keep you back. We had not enough to keep them back; I merely said this. I said, “We have done nothing to you, and you look as if you wanted to kill us for our political rights and feelings; we have made no threats against you.” One white man said, we have a warrant for a man who had assaulted Mrs. Harley, and they had come down to look for him. He said it was Frederick Pope. I said to him, “If you have got a warrant for him we cannot do anything for you; we dare not do anything to prevent you from trying to arrest the man; why don’t you go out and execute your warrant?” I then said, “It is no use for us to go on wrangling; if you say you want peace, let us have it; we have nothing to fight with; the man Pope has never been in our company, and is not in our company now.” I said this to Ben. Hammond. I said if the white men would stop and go home, the colored people would go home. The white men said that was all they wanted, and they went back to Hampton Weathersby’s store. Almost all of the colored people were going home when a messenger, a young colored boy, named Ellis Tyler, brought the news that the white people had said they had just done this—made the agreement—so as to fool us, and that they were coming back to kill us. The white men had said this at Union Bridge. We heard they had shot Basil Bryant and several other colored men there. We all got uneasy about this, and came together again, and sent out for more men to come there, to try and protect ourselves if we could. We did nothing to the white men. We just staid to try and protect ourselves if we could. I did not go to Silverton, but staid there several hours, and then we went down to Union Bridge. Before going down there I said to the people, “Don’t let us have any fuss, and don’t hurt any one, unless they hurt you; don’t do anything until you are fired on.”

THE NEGROES DISPERSE AT ELLENTON—THEY TAKE TO THE SWAMP AGAIN—THE “YANKEES” COME—WHITES FIRE ON THE NEGROES AS THEY RUN TOWARD THE SOLDIERS—ISAAC SCOTT WOUNDED—NAMES OF WHITES ENGAGED IN THE MURDER.

I was not at the head of the men, but explained this to them. We went down to Union Bridge and saw Basil Bryant’s body there. When going down to Union Bridge we were going in the opposite direction from where the white men were. The white men were gone to Silverton, and we were ten miles apart. We found at Union Bridge that the whites had shot several men and killed Basil Bryant. We went down to Ellenton Station, and all of us broke up on Monday morning, and every man went home. After the whites found out that we had broken up, they sent out a courier to see if we had gone home. After we broke up, the same Monday evening, the whites come round and killed people after we had gone. We broke up about 12 or 1 o’clock. On Monday the white people killed Simon Coker, John Kelsey, Dave Bush, William Hamilton, Sam. Brown, and Warren Kelsey. After that I didn’t see them, as they shot them after we had gone. It was about two hours of sun when the Kelseys were shot, and we left there about 12 o’clock. When I left the white men were at Silverton, some six or seven miles away, and we had no idea that they were coming back. We all went home and staid there all night. On Tuesday morning we all were frightened, and went into the edge of the swamp near George Wash-

ington's house, thinking that the whites were coming again. About twelve or thirteen were with us in the swamp at this place. We crossed the creek, and between 8 and 10 o'clock the Yankees came. We knew it by the women hallooing that their husbands could come out of the swamp, as the Yankees had come. We had to run down the road to cross the bridge to get to them; and just as we came across the bridge the white people came down on us, but were stopped by the Yankees. There were some five or six men running to get across the bridge. At my house the whites had gone through it in search of a drum that the militia company keep there. The whites fired on us as we were coming across the bridge. We saw them pointing their guns at us. Not one of the colored people fired. There were about twelve or thirteen that run up to Captain Lloyd. Isaac Scott was hit and wounded, on the hill. No colored person in my party fired on the whites. The only firing was by Whitmore Stallings. He shot Henry Campbell; and the other firing was down the road, where we could not see. When the Yankees came, the white people said if the Yankees had got there fifteen minutes later they would have killed the last God damned one of us, and they said they would get us yet, and called us God damn radical niggers. When they went to my house they were asking for me. My wife knew several of the men. These were Frank Green, Paul Bowers, Thomas Weathersby, and Whitmore Stallings. This was on Tuesday, September 19, before the Yankees came in the morning. They were at my house while the Yankees were on the other side of the store. I recognized, during the trouble, the following white men: Thomas Weathersby, Whitmore Stallings, John Bush, Bryant Bush, Josh Hankerson *alias* Kelly, a colored democrat; James Bush, Dave Crossland *alias* Mame, Lucius Bush, Winchester Weathersby *alias* Sonny, James Hankerson, Hampton Weathersby, Jeff Weathersby, K. Tyler, James Tyler, George W. Bush, F. M. Green, Paul Hammond, and William Page.

XXVIII.

OSCAR BROWN.

NAMES OF WHITES AT UNION BRIDGE—WHITES FIRE FIRST—BRYANT KILLED—SAPP AND HAMILTON WOUNDED—BOTH PARTIES RUN—HAMILTON AFTERWARD ASSASSINATED. NEGROES HAD NOTHING BUT BIRD-SHOT—WARREN KELSEY, DAVID BUSH, AND A DEAF AND DUMB BOY ASSASSINATED—BRYANT AND SMITH WOUNDED—DEPONENT ESCAPES UNHURT.

OSCAR BROWN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Ellenton, near the station, about one mile away, on Henry Kelsey's place, below Rouse's Bridge and Union Bridge. I was there at the church on Sunday. The white people at Rouse's Bridge were shooting the colored people, and the report disturbed the people at the Union Bridge church, and they left the church. On Sunday evening the white people were going down there armed and mounted. Robert Dunbar, James Bush, Dave Crossland, and George Newman were with them. They came down to Union Bridge, and as the white party came up Basil Bryant stepped out on the road and came up to the bridge, on the opposite side of the bridge to the white people, and when he got there Basil Bryant told the white people to halt, as he wanted to talk to them. I do not recollect whether he (Basil) had a gun or not. As soon as Basil said "Halt," Robert Dunbar said, "Charge," to his men. The white men shot and killed Basil. They shot him in the head and killed him right there. Basil went there to stop the white men—to talk to them. Dunbar told them to charge, and

didn't say anything to him before that. Basil told me before night that he was going to halt them.

Basil didn't point his gun nor offer to fire on them. He only intended to talk with them. There was about the width of the bridge between them, about fifty feet. Basil was a few steps from the bridge. It was about deep dusk in the evening, but each party could see each other perfectly plain. After they had shot Basil Bryant, the colored men and the white men ran in opposite direction. After the white men fired, the colored men fired back. There were not many colored people there, Bryant Council, Ben Robinson, Allen Sapp, Jake Foreman, George Williamson, and several others, but I cannot tell their names. About twenty colored men were there; not more than half of them had guns. I had no gun myself. All the whites—I should think there were thirty men—were armed and mounted. We were standing right round Basil Bryant when he fell. His brother, George Williamson, was standing right by him. I saw some of the colored men fire; they only fired once, and they had nothing to fire with but bird-shot. The whites wounded two others of our men, and they came back next morning and killed one of them. They wounded Allen Sapp and Wilkins Hamilton. Hamilton was wounded in his thigh; and they went back next morning to his house and killed him; Allen Sapp was shot in the arm. The whites didn't take any of us prisoners, as we all of us ran. This was on Sunday night. On Monday morning they killed Wilkins Hamilton in his house at Newman's place, about a quarter of a mile from where I live. I didn't know who killed him. I understand that Johannah Baily saw him killed. On Monday the whites came to Henry Kelsey's place.

I was there. They called to us when we ran out of the house, to go back into the house, you God damned sons of bitches. We made for the woods and they fired on us just as we came out of the house, and continued to do so until we got to the woods. I live at Henry Kelsey's. William Jade, David Bush, Warren Kelsey, Lenore Bryant, and myself, were in the house. There are two doors to this house, and I locked out and saw the white men coming, all mounted and armed. We had just gone into the house to get dinner. They came up on the house from both directions. We all got out. They killed Warren Kelsey, David Bush, and Samuel Brown. The last one is deaf and dumb, and was not in the house, but was making for us, when the whites shot him. His mother cried out, he is deaf and dumb, but they said, that makes no difference, shoot him. They wounded Lenore Bryant and William Smith, who was in the house with us. I and William Jade were the only two who got away without being hurt. Warren Kelsey was killed in the yard; David Bush was killed about one hundred yards from the house, and Samuel Brown was killed in the field. Smith was wounded in the back. These men were voters, some of them. Warren Kelsey was about twenty-one years of age; David Bush was not a voter; Samuel Brown was younger than I am; I am about twenty-one years old. Lenore Bryant is not old enough to vote; I don't know if William Smith votes; Jade is a voter. We were nothing but a lot of boys together. They didn't call us by names. I staid in the woods and swamps three days after that.

XXIX.

MOSES WILLIAMS.

NAMES OF ARMED WHITES—MRS. HARLEY SAID PETER WILLIAMS WAS NOT THE MAN—SAW OLD ABRAM BLAKE'S BODY.

MOSES WILLIAMS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Silverton, on John Bale's place. I am a republican and a

voter. I know about the fuss down there at Rouse's Bridge. I was not at the bridge. I was about three miles away. I didn't hear any threats from the white men personally before the fuss. I saw a great many armed white men on horseback on Friday, September 15. I didn't see any one start from where I live. I went down to Alonzo Harley's where they had shot Peter Williams. I got there in the evening, and saw Peter Williams lying on the ground. Nothing was being done for him. I just went up and and looked at him. I saw on that day William Marion, Alonzo Harley, Edward Key, Scott Tyler, Isaac Foreman, Milledge Brown, Kit Low, Jack Foreman, Jesse Foreman, Luther Rountree, Ben Riggsden, Golfin Simpkins, Stuart Simpkins, Jacob Foreman, Milledge Meyers, Charlie Meyers, Jumper Boyd, Luther Youngblood. They had their guns and were talking. I heard them say they wanted to get the fellow who knocked Mrs. Harley. They said Frederick Pope and Peter Williams. I never heard them say they had a warrant for their arrest. They didn't say where Pope was, and no one pretended to know. I heard, after Peter Williams was shot, that Mrs. Harley said he was not the man who struck her. These men I have named live right round there. Mrs. Harley was struck in the morning, and I was down there in the evening. I saw these men on Saturday. I was on the road and saw them riding up and down all armed. I live about 200 yards from James Meyers. I was home Saturday of the fuss. I attended the club of Columbus Rountree, and saw a great fuss there that evening. On Saturday night I staid at Ellic Williams's house, about a mile from my home, and nothing happened to me that night. In the afternoon I went over to Rountree's house, and saw white men passing there all day and going toward Rouse's Bridge. Monday I went down to go on Paul Hammond's plantation, and I saw a company of white men coming down the road, and I got over into the bushes and turned back home. Before I got home I heard six or seven guns shot, and I heard the next day the whites had killed Kit Finnessey at this time. I was not near to his house. They shot him at the time I heard the guns. The sound come from down toward the railroad. On Monday morning I saw the following men going toward the railroad: Harrison Brown, Jumper Boyd, Everett Stallings, Jeff. Weathersby, Isaac Stallings, Golfin Simpkins, Patterson Proctor, Alonzo Harley, Charlie Meyers, Jim Bates, Dick Furse, Barney Foreman, Jim Cobb, Angus Brown, Gasper Brown, and Thomas Meyers. I saw these men in line that morning going toward the railroad, and soon after I heard the guns at the railroad, and heard that it was Kit Finnessey that they had killed. I was only a few yards from these men when I saw them. I was in the bushes when they passed. I saw the same men I saw on Friday with the company on Monday. Abram Blake was shot on Tuesday evening. I was going to mill on Wednesday, and I saw his body in the road about fifty yards from the public road in a sort of gully; a two-foot ditch. He was shot all to pieces. Seven or eight balls lodged under his left shoulder.

XXX.

JACOB COCHRAN.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS TO BE KILLED—HEARD THEM SHOOT CAMPBELL—
"THAT IS ALL I WANT, IS A NIGGER'S HEART."

JACOB COCHRAN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live near Rouse's Bridge, at Thomas Weathersby's place, about 2½ miles from Rouse's Bridge, out on the Aiken road, this side the

bridge. I remember when the disturbance commenced down there. Before that time I heard the whites make threats on account of the politics of the colored people. I heard them down at the store. They said they intended to kill out the head leaders of the colored republicans, so that they could not tell the niggers which way to vote. I didn't know who said it. There was a crowd of white men talking; Hampton Weathersby and Wm. Ramsey were there. This was a week or so before the disturbance. I never heard others make threats. On Sunday morning I was down to the store, which is on the Augusta road, about 300 yards from the bridge toward Augusta. This was after the fuss commenced. I was there when the white men came there on Sunday morning about 9 or 10 o'clock. I know one of the white men, it was Bill Page. I heard the colored people say that one of the men was called Moody, from Augusta. They went over to George Washington's house. I was there. They asked for John Hankerson, a colored man, as they heard they had a company of men. Whitmore Stalling was there. I didn't say anything. The colored men told them they had better wait until Hankerson come, as he would be along soon. When John Hankerson came, they said we hear you have a company of men here. John said they had no company. They said they heard so. John said you can see for yourself. They told John to come along with them as they wanted to talk with him. They went on toward the branch, and when they got there the white men rode off and left Hankerson. The white men said they came to hurt no one, and didn't want to be hurt. Hankerson told them if they, the whites, didn't hurt, they would not be hurt. The white men went back, and I heard them when they shot Henry Campbell, and heard Campbell halloo. Four or five of us went over to the branch to see if they had shot any one. I don't know whether John went. We didn't see the white men, or the man who was shot, but saw the blood on the pea-vines in the field. I went back across the branch. The white men had gone, all of them, and we were afraid to hunt farther for Henry Campbell, and came on home. I didn't see any more that day. I saw a great many white men going toward the bridge. On Sunday night I staid in the bushes toward George Washington's, with the rest of the crowd. I do not know how many colored men there were, but there were a great many. I came away from there on Monday morning, and went back home. I started to go to work, but when I saw so many white men passing by, and I heard them say, "Boys, if we can get the leaders, we ought to do it." These white men were going toward Frank Green's, to the other white party. I heard them cursing and hallooing, and saying they wanted negro blood. They said "that is all I want, is a nigger's heart," and they said they were going to kill out all the damn leaders. And one said if he could get that damn Mink Holland, they would be all right. On Monday evening I went down again, as the white lady where I worked got me to go and see if I could hear anything about her son. I went back to Rouse's Bridge and staid in the woods there all night, until the soldiers came. I have not heard anything particular since, but after the soldiers came, they said "it is a good thing you have got your blue-coats here. We promised to get you and we will get you. We come to thin you out and we will do it." One said, "if we could only get the leading colored men we could rule."

XXXI.

JONAS GLOVER.

NAMES ARMED MEN WHO SAID THEY WERE HUNTING FOR FRED. POPE—
 "GOING TO HAVE NIGGER-BLOOD TO-DAY"—NAMES OF ARMED WHITES.

JONAS GLOVER, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 24 years of age. I live on widow Andrew Bates's place, about two miles below Silverton post-office. On Tuesday before the riot I was in my field picking cotton. It rained that night, and I didn't hear about the trouble until I saw some white men ride up. I saw George Turner, Charlie Rountree, Jim Bates, Gasper Brown, and Jim Heath; they came up to the place where I was; several others were with them that I did not know; they were all armed and mounted. They asked me and Alfred King if we had seen a man pass there by the name of Frederick Pope, and we said we had not. They told us that Peter Williams had gone into Harley's house and had beaten her powerful. This was about two o'clock. They said they had got Williams and were after Pope; they said the niggers were going round their settlements and beating their ladies, and they were going to put a stop to it. I said they were right to go and see after these men, as they might come after my wife. They staid there about half an hour, and inquired of Alfred Carroll, but his wife shut the window, as they had an antipathy against him. After going to other houses—colored peoples'—they rode on to widow Bates's place, toward Silverton, and said "Go on, boys; I reckon the other men are round there and will meet us in the road." I came away on Saturday night, toward Dr. Isaac Foreman's place, and on that night I heard the white men coming down, and they were holloing round Jim Meyers's. They said they were going to have nigger-blood that night. This was right in sight of where I was. I never heard them say they would have any particular nigger-blood. It was Angus Bown's company. On Sunday I staid at Dr. Isaac Foreman's. I was sick and could not get away. I saw the white men passing down the road, some two or three hundred men mounted and armed; they were whooping and holloing. They said they were going to meet the niggers at Boyd's old field to fight. They were holloing for nigger-blood on Sunday, for Hampton, and said "I am going to have nigger-blood to-day or they'll have mine." I looked for them to come and kill me while I was sick, or I suppose I should have gone to save my life. I had to hide out. I went to Sallie Bates's on Monday morning, and just as I came near the road, about 30 or 40 mounted armed white men passed me. I think if they had seen me they would have left me there dead. I staid there until I got well. They were pretty much surrendered by the time I got well enough to go about. I saw George Turner, Whitmore Stallings, Hamp. Weathersby, Jeff. Weathersby, Arthur Weathersby, William Bates, Jim Bates, Charlie Rountree, Charlie Meyers, Jacob Foreman, Joe Stallings, and Jeff. Williams. I saw a great many others that I didn't know. They were all armed and mounted, and were looking very "vaggus."

XXXII.

PHILIP ELLIOTT.

WAS AT UNION BRIDGE—SAW BASIL BRYANT KILLED—COKER'S ADVICE;
 AT ELLENTON—THREATS OF THE WHITES.

PHILIP ELLIOTT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live near Union Bridge, on James Dunbar's place. I am twenty-two years of age. I was at Union Bridge Sunday and Sunday night. I saw

Basil Bryant killed on Sunday night; didn't know who killed him. I was right on the other side of the bridge from Aiken. The white people killed Basil. I saw him when he fell. He was shot from across the bridge by armed white men mounted. I didn't see any one else killed. I staid home on Monday night, but during the day was on the road from one place to another. We were all together in the swamp to keep away from the white people. I was near Union Bridge on Tuesday. I was at Ellenton on Monday morning when Simon Coker was there, and we broke up. I belong to Bryant Counsel's company. I was there with the boys drilling. We broke up about 10 or 11 o'clock and came away and went home. Simon Coker told us he thought we were going against the law in being there, and we had better break up and go home, and we all went. We didn't stay to do any damage. We didn't pull up the railroad-track. If Simon Coker advised us to fight I didn't hear him. Some went home and some went into the swamps. We heard the white people were coming, and were going to kill every damned nigger around that they could find and scrape. I went to the depot on Monday evening. I saw the white men there. Butler and his men rode up to the depot, and when I saw them I went off, and in a little while after I heard the firing. I didn't wait until all the brigade came.

XXXIII.

FRANK GARVIN.

SAW BRYANT KILLED—COKER'S ADVICE—STAIID IN THE SWAMPS UNTIL THE TROUBLE WAS OVER.

FRANK GARVIN, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live at Ellenton, on Robert Dunbar's place. I am a voter and a republican. On Sunday evening I went to Union Bridge, but the fuss had commenced when I got there. I was about 20 or 30 yards away when Basil Bryant was killed. I saw him fall. I didn't know if any of the colored men fired, but my recollection is that the first gun fired was over the bridge, by the whites. The whites fired at Basil, and went off instantly. I could not tell any of the white men who shot and killed Basil Bryant. We all went down there because we heard the white people were killing the colored people, and thinking we might get orders from higher authority. We met there because we always meet there. On Monday I was at Ellenton about 9 or 10 o'clock, and was there when Coker was there. I heard him speak to us, and he told us to go home. I started home, but fearing trouble went into the swamp and staid there until the soldiers came.

XXXIV.

GEORGE ADAMS.

OBJECT OF THE REPUBLICAN CLUB—THE RIFLEMEN ORDER ITS MEETINGS STOPPED—THEY CARRY POWDER BY THE KEG—NAMES OF ARMED WHITES—STARTS FOR AIKEN TO GET PROTECTION—IS HALTED BY ARMED PICKET—SEARCHED—LIFE THREATENED—COMPELLED TO KNEEL AND TAKE AN OATH TO VOTE FOR HAMPTON—WE WILL SEE NIGGER BLOOD TO-DAY—MORE THREATS.

GEORGE ADAMS, sworn, deposes and says :

I live at Silverton, Aiken County, S. C., on the Bates place, where I have been working this summer. I am twenty-eight years old, and am a republican, and always voted that ticket. On Friday, September —, I heard that the white men had shot a man; I didn't see it, but I heard it was Peter Williams. On Saturday morning I went out to the place where the club had a meeting. I heard the white men were to come

and break it up; there were about twenty there at the club that day of colored men. It was a republican club. The white men had sent word that they were coming down on Saturday and break it up. They sent Wm. Rountree; Levi Chavis told me of it. We expected them to come from the report they had sent. We staid in session half the day, until sundown. *Lomas Romtree is president. We meet to talk about land, and produce, and our private and business affairs, and we did not talk politics particularly on that day. Sometimes we do talk politics. The club was to talk about our own private affairs. Sometimes we talked politics, but none were talked that day. We were expecting the rifle-clubs to come and see us that day, from what Chavis said he was told. I heard it the first of the week, that they were coming. I saw the white men riding round; they passed the store, about fifty of them, and went towards Mattock's church. One of these had a keg of powder tied behind him on his mule. They all had guns, and some of them had pistols buckled round them. Edward Kee had the powder. I did not know where he got it. Several of us made mention of the keg of powder when they passed. This was about 1 o'clock in the day. We adjourned our meeting between 3 and 4. I left the store about one hour of sun. When I left, a few of the armed men came back to the store. Before I left, Capt. Angus Brown came, and Luther Romtree, Stuart Simpkins, Alonzo Harley, John Freeman, alias Jackey, Dr. Isaac Foreman, Jim Myers, Jim Hankerson, James Boyd, alias Jumper, Everett Stallings, alias Buck, Joe Stallings, George Turner, called Son Turner, Glover Turner, and Charles Myers were with him. About forty were in the first party, and the above were those I knew. Luther Romtree, a white man, said, "This is a damn way to keep the peace, and you all want to fight." Angus Brown asked who was captain of the club, and Sam. Darby said he was. In a conversation between Brown and Darby, Brown ordered him to break up the club, and some of the men cursed him. Darby agreed to break up the club; he was forced to do so. They gave no reasons for ordering us to break up, and told us not to come together again. One of them said it would not be good for us to be caught together again. None of the colored men made answer to them. About twenty colored men were there, and they broke up and went home. I was about the first to leave. I saw them take away the gun of Syah Bush. They said "God damn it, let's take away his gun; this is one who is making all the fuss;" and they threatened to kill him. I left then for home, and staid home all night. The next morning I came across the back lot, and saw one white man, and he spoke to me. It was Jim Boyd. On Sunday night I heard reports that they were killing colored people. Alex. Williams, Columbus Romtree, and Mose Williams were at Barney Foreman's place. We talked about sending down for troops, and Gooden Hankerson† was to come to town with me. We agreed to this. We left about 9 or 10 o'clock. We came on mules, and our purpose was to get protection. When we got about one and one-half miles or two miles from Aiken, two men came out of the bushes with sixteen-shooters, and they told us to halt. They were white men. We halted, and they asked us what we wanted there and where we were going. We said we were going to Aiken. They said, "You God damn sons of bitches, what are you going to Aiken for?" And one said they were going to kill us, as we had been there to-day. I said I was going to Aiken to get some money a man owed me. They drew their guns on us, when

* Probably means Columbus.

† Or Anderson.

Captain Croft came up and stopped them. They ran their hands in our pockets and took my knife and Gooden's pistol, and one said, "Look here, God damn um, they have got weapons; look here, captain." One of the men, called Bob, said, "God damn it, let's kill them, the God damn radicals." They took their pistols and started to hit me twice; stopped them; and Bob and the balance of the company wanted to kill us, but were stopped by Captain Croft. They carried us back about a mile, and Captain Croft went into a house and told the men to stay at the gate with us. While there the men drew their guns and said, "God damn it, we will kill you damn radicals."

They asked what ticket we voted, and I said the republican; they said, "God damn it, you'll have to vote the democratic ticket this time." I had to promise to do so, or they would have killed me, I thought. They made us get down on our knees and swear to it. They said, "Promise to vote for Hampton, or God damn you, we'll make you." Before, they said, vote the democratic ticket, but when we were on our knees they made us swear to vote for Hampton. I promised to vote for Hampton, as I was afraid they would kill me. Croft was in the house at this time, and we were at the gate, about twenty yards from the house; I don't know whose house it was. We staid there about one hour; I do not know what they were waiting for, but I heard Croft was drinking whisky, and was waiting to get his company together. I counted twenty-three men in the company, but I knew no one but Captain Croft. I heard them call one Bob, and he made me get down on my knees. They then took us to Widow Weathersby's place, almost back to where we started; some said they were going to kill us. Croft told them to carry us back home, and they said if they caught us out of our houses again we will show you no quarter. Captain Croft never said why they were taking us back home. They carried us back four or five miles, and said, "When you get to your turning-off place, you can go home." I don't know why they prevented us coming to Aiken, but they accused us of being damn spies, and were going to Aiken to fetch forces; and, "God damn you, you will have to go back." Some said, "Let's kill them;" and Bob offered to hit me twice; he wanted to kill me bad. The whites kept saying, "We will see nigger blood to-day." They were all talking that way.

Crofts didn't have much to say. The rest were talking about killing the last one of the damn radicals all along the way. Crofts's company increased. They carried us to five or six houses, and they increased until about daylight, when there was 23, and more were coming behind. I didn't know any of them but Croft, "Bob," and Milledge Harley, who joined us after daylight on Monday morning. I went to widow Weathersby's place with Hankerson.* I didn't live there; I only told them so to get away from them. When they left us, the company on toward Rouse's Bridge; they were about seven or eight miles from the bridge when they left us.

Ben Kigsden, a white man, belonging to Brown's company, told Susan Kelley, a colored woman, that if they had come to my house one time they had come to it twenty times, and she said it was a good thing for me that I was not at home. I was afraid to go back home, and I did not go home until Wednesday following. I staid at Hankerson's three nights. I heard they would have killed me sure. I have a family, but my wife was at her mother's. They had had Jacob Fitzsimmons up to kill me, and they told him that if they caught me it would be no use for me to beg, for they would kill me.

*Or Anderson.

XXXV.

SAMUEL P. BECKSLEY.

IDENTIFIES WHITES ENGAGED IN THE MURDERS.

SAMUEL P. BECKSLEY, (colored,) Hamburgh, S. C., sworn November 10, 1876, says :

That John Glarington (white) came to Hamburgh on Saturday, (16th September,) and said a company was coming from about Red Hill and Dark Corner, and we had better keep in out of sight, because he didn't know what they would do ; but if we didn't interfere with them, he would guarantee that none would be hurt. Said come about 12 m. About that time a company of armed white men, mounted, did come. There were twenty or twenty-five in company. I understood Augustus White, called captain, in command ; William Bowler was along, and may have been in command. Said Glarington told me the company were going down to Silverton, where the difficulty was. I did not recognize any but men mentioned ; Glarington met men there, but not this company, I think. The company did not stop, but went to Augusta, across the bridge, that being nearest route to Silverton by way of Sand-Bar Ferry. Another company came from about Dark Corner, in Edgefield, on Monday, (September 18 ;) went to bridge, and did not have money to pay toll, and staid several days there. They finally got over to Augusta, but returned next morning. They were armed and mounted men ; nineteen of them, about, I understood. Captain White's company returned by way of Augusta and the bridge on Wednesday morning. I saw them ; was talking with Harrison Butler when they came up. They halted right in front of Davis Lepfelt's store. Harrison Butler said to them, "One-half go to my house and one-half to my father's ; breakfast is waiting there for you." There were about twenty or twenty-five of them. I recognized it as same party that went down on Saturday. Capt. Augustus White was with them, and seemed to be in command. Butler's conversation was with him about breakfast. There was much drinking and cursing, &c., but no particular conversation as to where been and what doing, &c. I think there are two men in Hamburgh who know some of company, Harry Mays and Wisdom O'Bryant.

XXXVI.

ALEXANDER BELL.

NAMES OF ARMED WHITE MEN WHO GATHERED AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—THEIR THREATS TO KILL REPUBLICAN LEADERS—WAGONS WITH AMMUNITION AND RATIONS—"GOING TO PUT THE D—D NIGGERS TO RIGHTS"—CAMPBELL SHOT—THE WHITES BOAST OF THEIR MURDERS.

ALEXANDER BELL, sworn, deposes and says :

I live near Rouse's Bridge, in Aiken County, on Frank Green's place, I am fifty years old. I have a family and am a farmer. I was at Rouse's Bridge when this fuss commenced. On Friday, when Peter Williams was arrested, I was at F. W. Williams's place, in his gin-house working. I was at Rouse's Bridge on Saturday up to 12 o'clock, working for him. After that time I went down to Pen Green, which is a mile from old Silverton post-office, and three miles from the bridge. I was there until sundown. I saw white men coming together with arms, on Jacky Foreman's place. I saw a company there of 45 men, all armed with double-barreled guns, and pistols, which they said were able to shoot seven times each. It was James (Bose) Cochran's company. I was at the house of Foreman. They were to meet A. P. Butler's company there. Jim Cochran said so. This company is composed of men right

round Silverton. William Bush, James Bush, Charlie Bush, Paul Bowers, Everett Stallings alias Buck, Milledge Myers, Charley Myers, Jeff. Williams, Hampton Weathersby, Stewart Simpkins, the oldest son of George W. Bush, Edward Bates, alias Buster, Jefferson Weathersby, Lawrence Widener, were there. I talked with the men and they asked me questions, and I told them I was not scared about them, as they all knew me as a common old father to them.

Isaac Foreman, Jesse Foreman, James Hankerson, and a son of James Hankerson, (I believe they call him Tom Hankerson, alias "Son,") were also present, and I said to them, "Young masters, what are you doing? I am not scared at you; you are not going to kill me, are you?" They said, "We want to put you damn niggers to rights." It was John Williams who said this. I said, "What do you mean by that?" and Jefferson Williams said, "Don't have any questions with the damn son of a bitch." I went to James Cochran, and Siah Foreman went with me. I asked Cochran, "What are you going to do? Why have you so many men here?" He replied, "Does it disturb you? We want to kill out all the damn radicals and niggers." I asked if he was going to shoot me. He said they were going to give Columbus Roundtree, Ellic Williams, Daniel Rouse, and Hamp. Rouse, as fine a present as they ever had in their lives. "God damn 'em, we'll put them up to fat 'en." I said, "Did you ever know Hamp. Rouse and Daniel Rouse to be rogues?" He said, "No; but they are leaders of you niggers, and make you vote the radical ticket; and, God damn it, we don't intend a radical officer shall be elected in Aiken County; before they shall be we will gain the election at the muzzle of the gun." I left the company right there. I saw they wanted to kill Siah Foreman, as he had been hiding from them, but I begged them to let him off. I left and went about a quarter of a mile to Thomas Weathersby's store, and I saw Manuel Whitley, James Kelley, Ellic Williams, all colored men, and told them. The company remained all night, and Butler's company came to Col. William Foreman's house, and they camped, some in the open fields and some in the house. Butler's company came before sundown the night before, that is, on Saturday night. We heard on Saturday night that Butler's company had come. We went to Scott Foreman's house, as we knew he was a favorite, and Jackey Foreman and me went to his house because we wanted him to go and fetch facts to the other people—what the white men were doing. We asked him to go with us because we knew he was a favorite. We went and he told us to look at the men. Colonel Butler called out, "Close up round the men." There were two wagons there, one with pistols and ammunition, and the other with rations. It scared me, as I had no weapons. There were two or three hundred men with Colonel Butler. I was close to them, as their men were all round us. I didn't know Butler until the others showed me. I knew Capt. Angus Brown, Gaskie Brown, Joe Taffollee, Wallace Miller, Paul Hammond, were there. I saw Kit Law and shook hands with him. David Foreman, of Augusta, Ga., was there. He has a plantation in Silverton. This was on Saturday night. I recognized them. Butler got there before sundown. He came along with the wagons from Augusta. I heard them talk. They said they were going to put the damned niggers to rights, and were going to kill out every damned radical nigger. They were going to spot us and kill out the last one of us. They all talked in this way. None of them threatened me, as I went so humble, and went with Colonel Foreman's responsible man. I heard Butler tell his men to close up. I made out I knew nothing. I came right away,

and went to Tom Weathersby's store, about three miles from there. Manuel and James Kelly were with me. Some white men overtook me, and said, who are these? I said Ellic Bell. I didn't know who they were, as it was dark. I knew by their voice it was Stewart Simpkins and Joe Stallings. They did not threaten me, and I passed on. They asked where I was going, and I said I was going to beg a drink. They said, "Yes, you beg many a damn drink." Just as I got to Weathersby's store they were across the road, near the house. I passed on by them, and they wouldn't speak. I called Joe Stallings by name, but he wouldn't answer. I went on, and told the colored people to keep quiet. I told Jacob Cochran, Henry Washington, my son-in-law, Oakeman and Israel Stallings. I said, "Boys, I do believe they are after slaughtering us; don't make any threats or do anything, as I am afraid they might be led into making threats as they went along." Nothing occurred to me that night. I lay about, dodging the white men, and watching for them. We were not armed; had no weapons, without it was a pocket-knife. Jacob Cochran had a pistol, which he always carries. I never heard any fuss until meeting-hour on the Sabbath day. We were going to church at Zion Fare, at Rouse's Ford. I saw Stewart Simpkins and William Page, belonging to Brown's company, with Whitmore Stallings, run up to George Washington's house to where some colored men were standing. They asked who was the leader of the colored people; they called us company. They answered, "No man; we are all leaders of ourselves." George Washington said to the other colored men, "Stand back, and don't huddle round the white men." The white men said, "We want to compromise with you," and George Washington started off with one of the men. They saw a colored man, Henry Campbell, coming across a field, and the white men—Stuart Simpkins, Whitmore Stallings, William Page, and Jeff. Weathersby—tore off after him, and shot him, and he died from it. I saw them shoot him. I staid at the church until three o'clock in the day; I then went home. The same day I saw a white man named George W. Bush, who is in Jeff. Weathersby's company. He sent a colored woman, Maria Bell, to us, and told George Washington and some more men to come to them, but they were afraid to go at that time, but by persuasion they met them at Thomas Weathersby's store on Sunday to try and make a compromise. I was a watchman on guard during the talk to see that none of the other companies came down and killed them. The colored men said, "Place our men back as they were before they were shot and we will compromise." William Bush, a white man, said, "Don't notice him." George Washington and James Riley, colored, said, "We will apply to higher authority, we will apply to the United States; you have killed one man we know of." George W. Bush and Jeff. Weathersby said, "No, he is not dead, but you shall not have him." Jeff. Weathersby said the last few words. About that time I went home, about 3 o'clock on Sunday. Frank W. Green, the man whose place I worked on, came to me on that day in the evening, about one hour sun, and wanted me to take a notable mule in his lot and go down and fetch George Washington, James Riley, Daniel Rouse, Hamp. Rouse, Ellic Williams, and John Hankerson, all colored men, to him, that he might bring them to peace. I told him I could not do so. He said he would give me a paper so I could show it to any one who troubled me. I told him I could not do it, because the danger men were exposed to in bringing things to him. I meant the danger that these men would be killed if I did it. On Monday morning he came to me and told me to take care of his place, for he said, "I'll be damned if I don't stay until I have killed every

damn nigger or subdued them." On Monday I saw a great many white men going along, Capt. George Croft and a good many of his company. I saw Lester Courtney, Milledge Harley, Jesse George, Sid Harley, Counsel Tyler, K. Tyler, Ben Green, Jack Boyd, Pickens Woodward and one of his brothers, John Owens, James Owens, Luther Stallings, Qushuan Davis, son of Jim Davis, William Hankerson, James Tyler, Winchester Wethersby, Barney Boyd, Abram Tyler, and Ball Jordan. I staid there Monday night, and Tuesday when they were all called I saw them again. F. M. Green, a white man, told me that they had everlastingly slain one of the representatives of Barnwell County; that seventy balls crashed through him, and that nineteen balls went through his head. This was Simon Coker, and he said they marched him out and shot him. He said he did not fire his gun, but was there. They told him to say his prayers, and Green said he (Coker) said "Lord have mercy on my dying soul," and as soon as he said it the balls crashed through his body. He said he also saw one of the young Kellseys shot at the railroad at Ellenton on Monday evening. He was shot in the head and neck, and he went along with his head on the railroad-track and bloodied it all up. Next morning (Green said) we came along, and we saw that the breath was in him, and some of our company said, damn it he is not worth a load, but he would give him one, and shot him. He said the men were Joe Stallings and George Turner; they charged him (Turner) with Kellsey's killing on Tuesday morning. Kellsey saw them coming, and came out of his house and crawled under some gourd-vines to hide his body, and they saw him and shot him, and killed him. He said that Butler called all the footmen up and put them in a column and dragged the swamps from the Double Bridges to Crown's old mill and to Rouse's Ford, and if the damn Yankee soldiers had not come, in an hour we would have had the last damn nigger, for we had them surrounded, and they shot one, Mat Scott, after the soldiers got there, and, damn it, they could find him by the buzzards. F. M. Green said, also, on Tuesday night, that this was not a circumstance to what they would do. He said they were doing this to gain the election, and the democrats would carry it in spite of hell, for the damn radicals are a parcel of thieves, and we will not stand it any longer. On Tuesday before last a man in company with Newton Hughbanks, F. M. Green, Whitmore Stallings—I asked Newton Hughbanks if he was not a vice-president of the clubs, and advised them what to do. He said he was. I asked him if they intended to slaughter us, and he asked me who had been telling me, and I told him men in his company. He said no, but he considered there was just as much blood on him for those they had already killed as on any of the other men. William Bush, Prince Rountree, and Abram King, colored men, heard him say this. We were working on the bridge at Time Branch when he said this.

XXXVII.

ELLIC WILLIAMS.

THREATS AGAINST REPUBLICANS—IDENTIFIES WHITES WHO TURN OUT SATURDAY—CAMPBELL SHOT—DEPONENT OBLIGED TO RUN FOR HIS LIFE—GOES TO ELLENTON—COKER'S ADVICE—GOES TO THE SWAMP—THE SOLDIERS COME—GOES TO AIKEN—NAMES OF MEN ENGAGED IN THE MURDERS.

ELLIC WILLIAMS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge, on Amanda Bush's place, about one mile from the bridge, toward Silverton. I am a constable, and have been one for two years. About a month before the fuss I went to arrest a

white man named James Cabt. I got him; but Paul Hammond, Jim Hankerson, Dr. Isaac Turner, and Alonzo Harley all came along with him, and went on a great deal—said they would put a stop to damn radical niggers arresting white men after the election; Hankerson said he considered it a damn shame. These were the first threats they made before me. After that, Hampton Weathersby told me that he would kill the last republican nigger; he fought in the war four years, and was willing to do it again, and would do it. After that he stopped up here and came out of jail in two or three days, and said he had got out at last, and said he'd see the next damn radical nigger that carried him to jail. Mr. Robert Dunbar told me they were determined, he and his men, to wade up to their knees in blood before they would allow the damn republican party to put upon them as they had done. "Your damn niggers, and the carpet-baggers who come into this State, and who you vote for, is ruination to us, and I'll be damned if we will stand it." I said I had nothing to do with it. He said, "You were raised right here, and you had better vote with the men who raised you." I said I was done with politics, and was going to devote myself to my business as constable. On Saturday, about the time of the riot, I got word from Columbus Rountree that they were to have a meeting, and I promised to meet, at 2 or 3 o'clock, at Chavis's store, in Silverton. I got Osmus Kelly, Gasper Bush, George Scott, and Siah Foreman, and we went; but when we got near Silverton we met the colored people, who said they had broke up. We said, "We had better turn back," and they said, "We broke up pretty quick, because there were 250 white men at Mattock's Church, who said they would kill you, and you had better turn back." Siah went on to Chavis's store. We then came along and overtook Frank Dunbar. We met Jim Bush, Paul Bowers, Dave Crossland; they had guns on their saddles, and going in towards the church; there were some nine or ten in that party. I saw another squad of men about two miles from the other party, about fifty strong, all armed, and had their horses hitched to the fence; they were on the ground; some were in buggies. I saw Robert Dunbar, Jim Lewis, telegraph-men at Ellenton; Charles Evens, Captain William Bush, James Bose Cochran, William Hankerson, James Dunbar, Billy Bush, son of Kitty Bush; Pull Bush, Tom Rountree, and a great many others.

We went back home on Saturday evening, after passing these men. We rumored it about that there must be some fuss, as we had seen the men going there. I staid in Mrs. Kelly's house, because I knew they would kill me, because they had said so. On Sunday morning, the first man we saw was Hampton Weathersby. He came from Silverton, behind us. Some of us went to George Washington's. We all went home for breakfast, as we knew we were the men they wanted to kill. I saw a great crowd of white men that morning. They stopped Darien Weathersby and Siah Foreman. Two or three of the white men were dismounted. I could see their guns, and could hear them talking, but could not understand what they were talking about. Dick Newman hurried off from them, and told me they were asking where I and Gloucester Holland were, and said I had better get out of the way. I took my gun and made for the swamp. I could see the white men until I got to George Washington's house. It is a straight road from my house to Washington's. I went across the branch. I saw Bill Page and Ransey in front of Washington's house talking with Osmus Kelly when I came up. I told them the white men were stopping the colored men, and said they were hunting for me and were going to shoot me, and they had guns. James Riley and John Hankerson called me to go with them. I went,

About 50 yards down the branch we met Jeff Weathersby and Whitmore Stallings, who said, let us talk about this business. When we got across the branch, the white men said, "Hold up, let us go and call the other men." I said I thought you were going to settle it. The white men left, and they saw Henry Campbell, and we heard the white men call out, "Get out of the road." I said we had better not stop; they were going to kill us. We started, and I saw the white men throw up their guns, but I did not know which one shot Campbell. Some of the balls came over us. Jeff Weathersby and Whitmore Stallings were the ones, and William Page and Ransome were along with them. Stallings and Weathersby were the first to shoot, and we had to wheel and run. There were six white men in the party, all together in a bunch. I saw Stallings and Weathersby when they threw up their guns. I saw them do this and heard the shots. Henry Campbell run, and never fell immediately. We went to him, and I said "I fear you are shot;" and he said "Yes; I have got my death." I said, "I hope not." I looked over in the field and saw five or six white men in the field, and I had to run. I did not take time to notice who they were, but they were armed and mounted. We went into the edge of the swamp and staid there until morning on Monday. A large crowd of white men were in the old field. On Sunday evening the whites had thrown out a picket-line between Rouse's Bridge and Amanda Bush's, between me and my house and the houses of the other men. I saw nine or ten pickets. They staid all night between me and my house.

On Monday morning I came out of the swamp and went with the other men to Ellenton, I and Rich Jade and Buddy Jade. When I got there I saw a great many men looking for the body of a colored man named Basil Bryant. I saw him and went on to Ellenton. We met the representative, Coker, there on Monday. I asked his advice, and he said we must all be peaceable and go home. We took his advice and went home. We made our way back to Rouse's Bridge, and took the swamp on Sunday night. In the evening we heard guns shoot toward Silver-ton, and we were afraid to get out of the swamp. We staid there until Tuesday, and between 8 and 9 o'clock the soldiers came. Just before the soldiers came to the bridge—we were on this side of the bridge and could see the road on the top of the hill, and we heard the women say, "Yonder goes the Yankees; go and call the men out of the swamp"—I came down across the bridge. There is a gully, and there were about 500 or 600 white men there; they were standing about 300 yards off the bridge, and those of us making across the bridge could have been killed by the white men before we could get to the soldiers. We ran across the bridge, and the whites fired about 20 guns. We ran on and got to the store, and met Captain Lloyd. I staid with them, and took to the woods and swamps and got to Aiken. I met Frank Green, white, on Wednesday morning, and he asked me where was I going. I said I was going home. He said we had better get there, and soon, and swore that if they could have got Ellic Williams, Daniel Rouse, and Kelly, they would have killed them—"We would have shot them into God damned mince-meat." I asked what had I done? Did I steal? He said, "If it were not for you, we could teach the other colored people how to vote, and we would have no trouble. You people teach them to vote for carpet-baggers, who are destroying the State, and we can do nothing, and we shall have to kill every one of you." He said that was my fault. I said I would nothave any thing more to do with it. He said, "You had better not, but go home and be peaceable." I said I was going home. On my way I met two more white men with guns, and we had to take

to the swamp and get to Aiken as best we could. Green is a captain of a company. I saw in the fuss Charley Evans, Capt. Bill Bush, Dave Crossland, James Boyd, George Croft, Paul Bowers, John Bowers, Charlie Bush, Jack Dix, Frank Green, John Hankerson, (a colored man,) Hampton Weathersly, Whitmore Stallings, Bill Page, Jeff. Williams, Edward Bates, Angus Brown, and Ransome.

XXXVIII.

JESSIE JADE, JR.

SAW CAMPBELL SHOT.

JESSIE JADE, jr., (colored,) sworn, says:

Am about fifteen years old. Live with my father, Jesse Jade, (colored,) on Amanda Bush's land, near Rouse's Bridge. Saw Henry Campbell shot on Sunday morning of troubles at Rouse's Bridge. I saw Jeff. Weathersby have Henry in charge, and marching him along before his horse. They started Henry trotting before their horses, and he ran and jumped over the fence. Just as he cleared the fence, the man with Jeff. Weathersby shot him. He is said to be Whitmore Stallings. I knew at railroad Frank Green, Whitmore Stallings, Hamp. Weathersby, Alonzo Ashley.

XXXIX.

EMANUEL WHITLEY.

THREATS AGAINST REPUBLICANS—WHITMORE STALLINGS SHOOTS CAMPBELL—TURNER SHOOTS OVERSTREET—NAMES OF MEN PRESENT.

EMANUEL WHITLEY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Dr. John M. Turner's place, about one mile this side Rouse's Bridge, on the dirt road from Aiken to Rouse's Bridge. I am a republican and a voter. Dr. Turner does not live on this place; it is rented out to Daniel Green and Meler Michael, who live there. They are colored men. I don't work for them, but for Newton Eubanks. Before this trouble at Silverton the white people threatened that all the colored people who voted the republican ticket should not stay on their place, and before they would live under a republican government they would lose their lives, as they intended to fight. I heard John Owens and several others say this. Newton Eubanks said that before we should vote the republican ticket there would be very bad times. James Dix said he would be damned if we should put the ticket in the box. He and his force would kill the last one of the niggers before that. This was before the fuss. James Davis asked me what ticket I was going to vote at the election, and I said republican, and he said I ought to be in hell if I did vote it. I was there during the fuss. I was home on Saturday and didn't go to any club meeting. On Sunday I saw a great many white men; about five hundred. They came down to Thomas Weathersby's store, and a few of them came as far as George Washington's house, and then went back to their company. Henry Campbell started across the branch, and when the white men saw him they took him prisoner, and then afterward they shot him. I saw them shoot him. Jeff Weathersby took his gun away first and then shot him. Whitmore Stallings shot him too. The next man I saw shot was Abram Overstreet. George Turner was one of the men who shot him. One of the Simpkins boys shot him too. Nelson Bush was shot the same day. A stranger to me shot him. On this day there were several of our neighborhood white men there. In the white companies I recognized James Davis, Arthur Stallings, Joe Stallings, Pickens Woodward, Monroe Woodward, Billy Wood-

ward, jr., Pat Woodward, of Augusta, Jeff. Weathersby, Burgeous Kennedy, of Augusta; Milton Buckhalter, near Tagle's Creek; John Hickson, Furman Hickson, Crockett Dix, Baily Dix, Bob Dix, Lucius Dix. I saw them all there armed with double-barrel guns and pistols. I got near enough to see them. I was hiding and dodging about to save myself. I didn't stay down at George Washington's all the time. I was in the swamp on Tuesday after the soldiers came. I didn't see any white men Monday or Tuesday, as I was trying to keep out of their way.

XL.

MARVEL ROUSE.

THE RIFLE-CLUBS ORDER THE CLUB-MEETINGS STOPPED—THE GEORGIANS WANT MINK HOLLAND—NAMES OF MEN PRESENT.

MARVEL ROUSE, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live at Silverton, on Levi Chair's place, near his store, about ten miles from Rouse's Bridge; I am a voter and a republican; I didn't hear the white men make threats against republicans before the riot. I was home during the disturbance; I was at Chair's store on Saturday night; I was at the meeting of Rountree's club; was passing backward and forward during the meeting; I heard Angus Brown say he was going to break up the club; he said if they didn't stop meeting they would break it up. I can not tell all that Brown said, but I heard him say if that club did not break up they would break it up. The main part of the club had gone home, and there were not more than six or seven men there when the white men came up. Luther Rountree and Bill Wilson, whites, were talking; they said to Sam Darby, "What do you mean by drilling?" and Darby replied they didn't mean anything; they were meeting for fun. They said, "It looks mighty hell-like fun;" and Darby said they were not meeting for any fuss, only just to pass away time. They said, "You had better break up this meeting, or it will cause hell." We all went away from there. Darby went into the store, and the whites didn't say anything more to him that I heard; I was pretty busy at the time and didn't pay much attention. They (the whites) were all armed and mounted; they had double-barreled shot-guns; I left the men talking, so didn't hear all they said. Miller's company went by yelling, hooping, and hollooming; some of the men in the companies came from Georgia, and were hollooming about Mink Holland. They said if they could not get his body, they wanted his head. They came in Angus Brown's and Wallace Miller's company. The hindmost company camped at Matlock's church that night. It was General Butler's company. A man came down from there and ordered Levi Chairs to close up his store. The company that staid at the church passed by the store a little before day the next morning, before sun-up. I was away off on the road. I didn't know whose company it was that staid at the church, but they said it was General Butler's company. He (Butler) came down to the store and told Chairs he must stop buying corn, cotton, peas, and potatoes, and, if he bought any at all, he must buy them in daylight, and must close his store every day at sundown. I cannot tell how many were in the company that passed by the next morning at about day-break. No other company passed by then, but Butler's company, in the morning. In Angus Brown's company, Luther Rountree, Stuart Simpkins, Arthur Simpkins, Bill Wilson, George Rowell, Dick and Edward Rowell, his two sons, Joe Treville, and Bill Treville were there. They were all armed and mounted on horseback.

I staid home all the time during the fuss. I don't know anything about the killing of Peter Williams. I was in Augusta at the time. I was in Augusta Tuesday, but didn't hear talk about what was going to happen. I didn't know any of the Augusta men. They came to Chair's store that night, (Saturday.) Of the Beach Island men in the company, I saw Charlie Simpkins, George Banckman, and John Dunbar.

XLI.

BEN. ROBINSON.

SAW BRYANT KILLED—MAKES A COFFIN FOR BRYANT—IS STOPPED BY BUTLER'S MEN—THEY WANT TO KILL HIM—GETS AWAY INTO THE WOODS.

BEN. ROBINSON, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live at Ellenton Station, on the Port Royal Railroad, near the bridge ; between that and Ellenton Station, on Robert Dunbar's place. On Saturday, after Peter Williams was killed, I was home until one hour of sun, when I went to the store. On Sunday I was at Union Bridge church ; on Sunday night I was at the bridge when Basil Bryant was killed, and was home that night. On Monday I was down at Ellenton Station ; I didn't see what was done at Ellenton, as I went to make a coffin for Basil Bryant, and on Monday night and Tuesday I was in the woods. The whites took me prisoner between 3 and 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon and kept me a prisoner about one hour, and then turned me loose ; and as I thought they might take me prisoner again, I jumped off and staid in the woods all night and on Tuesday. On Sunday we were at church, and we heard that there was fighting at Rouse's Bridge, about four or five miles away ; we dispersed from church and went over to Mr. Solomons's, to learn if there was fighting going on at Rouse's Bridge. Afterwards we went down to Union Bridge, and while we were standing there four or five white men came along and went across the bridge, and we asked them about this fuss, and they told us that all was settled. They passed on, and immediately another crowd of white men came along, and some of the colored men called our attention to their coming, and said they must be coming to shoot us ; and by this time a gun fired twice from the white men over at us there. I was about 200 yards behind where Council Bryant was standing, and do not know if any of the colored people fired back. I know some of the five white men we talked to first ; there was Elmore Ashley, William Benson, Luther McElhenny ; I didn't know the other two ; it was the next crowd that fired at us. I don't know what made them fire at us, for we never opened our mouths to them, and didn't see them until they were on us. They didn't kill any one else there but Basil Bryant. The white men, after they fired, turned round and went back, and I didn't know any of them, as I could not see them good. I was not as close to them as Council Bryant was. Next day, Monday, I went down to the station to my shop to make a coffin, and as I came along with the coffin I met Butler and his crowd between Mervan's and the Baptist church, and as soon as they saw us they ordered us to halt. There was a great crowd of white men armed and mounted. Butler asked me if I was in the fight last night. I said no. The first words he said were, "Where are all the niggers down here who want to fight so bad?" I said, "I don't know." Butler cursed me and said I was one of them, and wanted to kill me. This man was A. P. Butler. He asked me who was in command of the nigger company, and I said I didn't know. He asked who killed the nigger Bryant down there. I said I did

not know. He asked me when he was killed. I said last night. Butler went to find Jim Bush, and left me and those who were with me in charge of his men; and said after Jim Bush came, we will see who you are. Butler asked me who were our head men down there in politics, and I said I didn't know anything about them. He asked me if I was not one, and I said no. Some of his men, who were strangers to me, questioned me right smart as to who were the head men in politics. They asked if Mink Holland and Simon Coker were, and I told them I didn't know anything about it; I hadn't seen them. The men cursed me, and pointed their guns at me as if they were going to shoot me. Their horses became frightened, and they left me, and I got away into the woods, and staid there all night and all Tuesday and Tuesday and Wednesday nights, and came home on Thursday morning about eleven o'clock. I didn't see the men killed at the railroad. The white men were almost at the station when I left them, and they killed men that night—John Kelsey and others—and then on Tuesday morning they killed Simon Coker. Dave Bush, Warren Kelsey, and Sam. Brown were killed on Monday night. I didn't see them killed.

XLII.

ALLEN SAPP.

WHITES FIRED THE FIRST GUN WHEN BRYANT WAS KILLED—IS STRUCK ON THE WRIST BY A BALL—IS TURNED OFF OF THE PLANTATION BECAUSE HE IS A REPUBLICAN.

ALLEN SAPP, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Ellenton, on Robert Dunbar's place. I am a voter and a republican. I am 28 years old. I was home when the fuss took place at Ellenton. I was at the bridge when the whites killed Basil Bryant at Union Bridge. The whites fired the first gun there that day. William Bush was the first man who fired a gun. I saw him fire it, but I do not know the man who killed Basil. In that party I knew Sid. Hankerson, Dave Crossland, Jim Bush, Robert Dunbar, George Newman, Ben. McDaniels, Tom Bush, Bill Wood, and James Boatwright. I was about 20 or 30 yards from them. It was daylight. The whites fired first. We were not going to fire at all, as we were for peace. As soon as they rode up we saw them, and heard Robert Dunbar, jr., tell his men to charge, and the men closed up into ranks and fired on us. They killed Basil Bryant, and one of the balls struck me on the wrist. I was standing on the edge of the road. The next day they crowded on us so that the colored men took to the woods. On Tuesday morning, when I went up to the plantation to see my wife and get rations, a company of armed white men got after me and run me about three miles, until I got into the woods. They said I was the man they wanted to kill, as Robert Dunbar had said I must be killed. I don't know why he should want me killed, for I have been working for him for the last seven years; but he broke us up off of his plantation because he wanted us to become democrats. I heard him say that no republican nigger should hold meetings on his plantation.

XLIII.

LEVI CHAIRS.

IS ORDERED TO CLOSE HIS STORE AT SUNDOWN, AND NOT TO BUY CORN AND COTTON AT NIGHT—CLOSES HIS STORE DURING THE DISTURBANCES.

LEVI CHAIRS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Silverton, about nine miles from Rouse's Bridge. I keep a

store, known as Chairs's store; that is the place where Columbus Rountree has his club. The club has been meeting there ever since emancipation. They had a meeting on Saturday, September 16, when the fuss was. I cannot tell how many attended there that day; about twenty-five or thirty, more or less. I am a republican and a voter. I heard that threats had been made to break up the club. First one and then another colored man told me of the threats. I didn't hear any white people say anything. I heard the colored people say the white people were talking of breaking it up. I live about a quarter of a mile from Alonzo Harley's; lives, but not at home, where Peter Williams was killed. I was in Augusta at the time. I came home on Friday night of the day he was shot. I was home on Saturday night, September 16. Angus Brown's company came there a little before sundown. I was busy when they rode by and didn't notice them particularly. Directly after they rode by most every one went out of the store. I heard they were there, but didn't go out. I went round to the opposite side of the store and saw the white men talking there. They were before the store on horseback. I saw Capt. Angus Brown was talking to Sam. Darby; didn't hear what he said to him. I cannot tell what passed between them. The company had guns. I saw some of them with pistols buckled round their waists. There were about twenty or twenty-five men in Captain Brown's company. I just saw them as they passed by the door. I didn't go to the door, but I knew Brown was there. I didn't know any of the others. I didn't see them; I only recognized Brown. There was another company passed after Brown's company went by. They went by as hard as their horses could go. I didn't know a man in it. I think there were twenty or twenty-five, but there might have been more. It was not quite dark. These white men were riding backwards and forwards continually; every ten or fifteen minutes some one would pass. I heard A. P. Butler was there. It was dark, but I heard him talking. A man rode up to the store and asked for Levi Chairs. I came out and said that was my name. He said, "I tell you as a friend, I want you to close your store at sundown, and not open it any more until the following morning at sunrise. I must do this all the time." He said that he had heard a great deal of talk about me and knew all about me and my character. I said I didn't think there was anything wrong about me, and thought they would find everything correct. He said, "I don't know anything about that, but I want you to stop buying cotton and corn at night." I said it would make it very troublesome for they people round the neighborhood, as they could not come to the store at any other time; they wanted tobacco and little things, and it would be hard if I could not let them have it. He said, "Well, when you see a man come along who is a gentleman, I might let him in. One of the men said he was from Edgefield, and they knew all about me. He then rode off, he and the man with him, toward Matlock church. I have not seen Butler since that night, and should not know him if I saw him. I closed up my store, as I didn't feel safe, and went home, about a quarter of a mile from my store. This man who rode up said that if any one was killed in that neighborhood, he would hold me responsible. He said, "Chavis, I tell you as a friend, if any one is murdered or anything is stolen, I shall hold you responsible." I heard rumors that he had said he was going to burn my store and kill me. I staid home all day Wednesday, only in the morning I went over to John Foreman's, and saw him in his shop cleaning out an old musket. I saw white people riding about after dinner, about 12 o'clock; they were a good distance from me, a quarter of a mile away. I saw them

passing by the balance of the evening, some going back, some coming. I should say I saw two hundred; several clubs, with twenty or twenty-five men in them. On Monday I saw them still passing, going in the direction of Rouse's Bridge. I didn't go about the store on Monday, I staid home. I staid in my house Monday and Tuesday nights; I was afraid they were going to break in on me, as I heard threats they were making and had made, and it had made me very uneasy, and I staid in my house. On Tuesday morning I saw a great many more white men than I did on Monday, but was not close enough to recognize them. I kept my store closed and kept out of the way. They were going toward Rouse's Bridge.

XLIV.

ROBERT WALKER.

IS CHASED BY BUTLER'S CROWD.

ROBERT WALKER, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live near Union Bridge, on George W. Bush's place, about two miles from Union Bridge. Butler's crowd ran after me on Sunday, September 17, and that night I laid out in a fodder-loft. The white men made me feed their horses, and one of them asked me how I would like one of his cartridges in me. He said he had killed many a one by the branch with those cartridges. I told them I worked hard, and tried to behave myself; and they said they didn't care for that, for if the fuss ever started again, they would slay all of us. They never asked me if I was a republican. Paul Bowers went to the affray every day. He went on horseback, but I don't know if he had his gun with him. He always carries pistols. He belongs to a club. It is the Ellenton branch of the Silverton club, I think. I didn't know any of the other men. There were sixteen men at Bush's that night, Saturday, and I fed their horses. I think some of them came from Augusta; for Mrs. Bush, who has brothers in Augusta, asked them to tell her brothers in Augusta "howdy."

XLV.

SANDY GAINS.

WHITMORE STALLINGS RIDES OUT WITH HIS SHOT-GUN—HE BOASTS THAT HE HAS KILLED NIGGERS.

SANDY GAINS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Whitmore Stallings' place. Whitmore Stallings is at home now. He went off to Augusta a few days after the fuss, but he has since come back. Whitmore Stallings' place is about three miles from Rouse's Bridge. I heard Whitmore Stallings say before he went to the row that they intended to have the election or kill out all the damn niggers. The white men round there were going to do it. This was said about a month before the fuss commenced. I heard him say it a heap of times. I am a republican and a voter. I work for Whitmore Stallings, and he has talked to me often about this, and always said they were going to have the election or kill out the damn niggers. I didn't know what to think about it when he said this. I heard him say the same thing two or three days before the fuss. I never heard any of the other white men say this. Whitmore Stallings was in the disturbance. I saw him going to it. I didn't see him shoot any one. I saw him come back. He had his gun with him and was on horseback. The first time he went was on Friday night, the night of the day Peter Williams was killed. The first time he came home after that was Sunday, a little after dinner, and fed his horse. He had a double-bar-

reled gun loaded with buck-shot. He told me it was loaded with buck-shot all the time. He went away and didn't come back until the Tuesday evening following. He went toward Union Bridge when he went to where the white people were assembled. I staid at home during the fuss. When Whitmore Stallings came back he said to me he had killed so many niggers until he had got sorry for them. He said he had killed about fifty of them he reckoned. I didn't think he was sorry; he just said so. He said they just killed them anywhere, so that they could gain the election. I have always voted the republican ticket. Whitmore said all the witnesses who came to Aiken against democrats, they knew them, and they intended to kill every one of them. He said their names were on the list, and they knew them, and would kill them. He said this about the day I left home, and I left home last Saturday. He said it one day last week.

XLVI.

AUGUSTUS BUSH.

BASIL BRYANT KILLED—A FEW NEGROES RETURN THE FIRE—GOES TO ELLENTON—COKER'S ADVICE—GOES TO BURY BRYANT—IS FIRED UPON BY BUTLER'S MEN—HE LEAVES.

AUGUSTUS BUSH, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Ellenton Station, a little on the other side, between the railroad and the river, on Robert Dunbar's place. I am a republican, and am 37 years old. On Sunday night of the riot we went down the road just to see what was going on. We went to Union Bridge to learn what was going on at Rouse's Bridge. I stopped at Union Bridge, and a crowd of Butler's brigade came across the bridge on horseback, all armed with guns. The first man I knew was Jim Bush. I cannot tell how large a crowd was with him. I recognized Bush by his talk, as I was raised with him. He was talking to Washington Bush. Basil Bryant was intending to speak with them, but before he could get his tongue off, Robert Dunbar said "Charge!" and as soon as he said charge the white men advanced and fired. One ball struck Basil between the eyes, and he fell and didn't even groan. I cannot tell how many shots were fired, as they were shooting so fast. They were firing on us as fast as they could, and we ran into the woods, and then the white men left us. What few of the colored men who had guns fired back. Some had guns, but I hadn't any. There were about four guns in the crowd of colored men. One white man was slightly wounded with bird-shot. There were about thirty white men in the firing. There were not more than ten colored men there, but when the whites ran a good many colored people ran up. I am sure the colored people didn't fire first, as the first shot came across the bridge. I never saw or heard of any white men being killed. I heard there were some, but never saw any. I never heard there was a white man killed that night. I went down to Ellenton next morning, when the colored people met there. There were about one hundred down there, I think. They went to see what was going to be done for their protection. They got there about 8 o'clock, before the train time, and staid there about one hour. Simon Coker was there, and told them to break up and go home. I heard him say this, and they all took him at his word and went home. We went to bury Basil Bryant. We had had a coffin made, but we didn't bury him that day, because the white men would not let us. Butler's brigade said so. They came down about 12 o'clock. They pointed their guns at us, and I put out from the railroad and kept out of their sight. They fired one gun at us and then I left. They fired at me. I heard the bullets whistle, but they didn't come

close enough to hit me, and I thought if I staid around there they would shoot me, so I left. I was on one side of the bridge and the white men were on the other. Ben McElmurray was coming with us and the rest of the men to bury Basil Bryant, but none of us got hit. Butler's men went right on to the station. It was three hours of sun in the evening. The next morning I heard they had shot John Kelsey, but when they shot him I was not near enough to see, but I heard one gun. I was about three-fourths of a mile from the station when he was killed. On Wednesday nothing occurred, as the Yankees had come down there. I was not there when Simon Coker was shot. I was up on the hill, on Simon Dunbar's place. I heard the guns shoot, but was not there. I did not know the men in Butler's company, because I put out as soon as I saw them.

XLVII.

SAMUEL HUGHBANKS.

REPUBLICAN CLUB MUST BE BROKEN UP—SAW CAMPBELL SHOT—HAGOOD'S COMMAND MARCHES BY—FROM 300 TO 500 ARMED WHITES AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—NAMES OF WHITES PRESENT--DEPONENT AND TWO BROTHERS ON THE DEATH-LIST.

SAMUEL HUGHBANKS, sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge, at Joseph Stallings, who has control of the place. It belongs to the estate of John Stallings. I am a republican. I am a voter, forty-five years of age. I did not belong to Rountree's club, but I have been at the club at Chavis's store. I have heard of the intention to break up that club by the whites. They said they would break up this and all other clubs; that these damn niggers should not have these clubs. Jim Dix and Alonzo Dix, his son, said so. This was before the trouble began; about four weeks before. I heard these threats every once in a while. I have heard other men make these threats—Robert Dix and Lucius Dix, the sons of Phœbe Dix. These threats were all about the same time. These men belong to the democratic clubs. I never saw them drill. I never went there, so I never saw them. I have seen them going and coming. I live about one and one-half miles from Rouse's Bridge. It is beyond the bridge, toward Barnwell Court-House, right on the road to Barnwell Court-House. On Sunday morning, it was church-day, September 17, I went down to Zion Fair church, and when I got opposite the branch, I stood talking with a colored man named Ben Stallings. I was sick at the time. A little while after this I saw two white men coming down the road. I could see near a mile up the road. These white men had arms; one had a gun. Two more came right behind them, and two more after them, and then I called out, "Good God! Look yonder; the road is full of mounted men!" And the road was full of mounted men as far as I could see, which was about a mile. The first two men, as they turned back to join their company, shot a colored man. I saw the gun raised up, and saw the smoke before I heard the report. Some of the colored men holloed, "They have shot a man!"

It was Henry Campbell. I was not near enough to see distinctly, but only one of the six men had a gun that I saw. As they shot Henry Campbell, they darted back up the road—the whole party did. They went back from where they came; they went back about one-half a mile and lined themselves across an old field from the road. I suppose they were scared, as they didn't know how many darkies were there. One of the white men pulled off his hat and waved it around. They were not far from Henry Campbell when they shot him. I didn't

see Henry Campbell; I saw the gun when the white man presented it. I saw Henry Campbell after they shot him. He got away then, but did not get very far. It was late in the afternoon when I saw him; he was shot at nine or ten in the morning. He was apparently shot all over; it looked so to me. He looked as though he had been shot with large shot, and appeared to be shot to pieces. He was bloody all over; he had been lying down. I said to James Riley, who was one of the men went to compromise with the whites, "What are we to do now? These men are going to slaughter us." Riley said we must stand. I said, "Stand with what?" None of the colored people had arms. He said, "Get all the people with guns here, until we can keep them back." I told him we could not do it, there were too many white men, and I said I was going home. Riley said, "For what? They will kill us all home;" and I said, "We must try and get out of the way." Riley said, "No; stay where you are. The whites don't know how many are here, and they have run and are scared." I went on the hill so as I could see the men on the other side of Rouse's Bridge; I have heard that there must have been from 300 to 500 white men there. They were all in line and came walking backwards and forwards. The line was from the road right into the field. I watched them until evening, and between three and four o'clock went home. After that I came back to see if they had killed any one else, and went back again home.

This was on Sunday. Next morning nothing occurred, and I learned it was all quiet. I heard the white men had gone toward Ellenton, and I heard of many colored people being killed. On this morning (Monday) a great many men, whites, came from Barnwell Court-House, passed my house. I think Hagood was in command. Alonzo Ashley was one of them. I saw the men, but cannot tell who they were. I was near enough to see them and they not see me. I know some of the private men: Alonzo Dix, Jim Boyd, Lucius Dix, Bob Dix, Angus Dix, Calvin Key, Richard Beck, and George Bates. Some of these men live in Barnwell, some near the line of Aiken. If I had not been so scared I could have recognized a great many more. I was in the wood near my house. They were all armed and mounted on horses. They were all going toward Rouse's Bridge. They were whooping, and making a big to-do, calling "Fall in." I was not close enough to hear their conversation. Nothing more occurred that day. I heard of men being killed toward Ellenton. I heard they staid there late in the evening, and then came back toward dark to Silverton. On Tuesday morning I kept getting farther from them. I saw a great many of them going home Tuesday morning, some twenty-five or fifty, in droves, and some two or three droves, on the Barnwell course. I did not hear what they said. They took guns from colored men they met. They didn't hurt any one round where I was. I heard of them hunting people away off. I have been staying on the place since, and Jim Dix said, "It was well if I had been killed in the riot, as they were going to kill me any way." He said, "Our men are going to kill you." He said this on the Monday following the 19th of September, after they broke up. He said, "Our men are pledged to kill every one on their lists." I am on their list, and two of my brothers are. Whitmore Stallings told me that Jacob Henry and Nelson Holland were going to be killed, and were on the list to be killed. It was the next Tuesday after the Tuesday the soldiers got here that Whitmore told me this.

XLVIII.

HENRY RANSEY.

NAMES OF MOUNTED WHITES GOING TOWARD UNION BRIDGE—BRYANT KILLED—WAS AT ELLENTON—ALL OF THE NEGROES GO HOME.

HENRY RANSEY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live two miles beyond Ellenton, on Myers Solomon's place. On the 3d Sunday in September I heard that there was fighting at Rouse's Bridge. On Sunday evening I came up to see if it was so or not. I started to go to Solomon's store at or near Union Bridge, and as I came to the public road I saw a troop of white men coming, and I dodged. There were 25 of them, for I counted them as they passed by. I knew a good many of them. Bill McDaniels, Gus. McDaniels, Billy Bush, Robert Dunbar, jr., George Newman, and Bill Wood. It was near sundown. The men were all mounted and armed. I followed them down, and when I got back to Solomon's store the white people commenced firing at the bridge. I could not say whether the white or colored people began firing first. I was about 200 yards from them. The firing lasted about 15 minutes, and it appeared to me as if 30 or 40 guns were fired. After they fired the white people fell back past me, and I recognized the same men I mentioned before. The result of this firing was that the whites killed Basil Bush; the same man some call Basil Bryant. I started to go and see his body, but a colored man named Tony Dunbar advised me not to go, as I might get killed. I saw his body lying on the road the next morning, Monday. He was dead. A ball had passed right through his forehead. It was a very large ball that hit him. It appeared to me so. I went on to Ellenton Station on Monday. I was there between 9 and 10 o'clock, but didn't stay there all day. I only stayed there until 11 o'clock, and then went right home. There were no white men came while I was there. There were about 150 colored people there. They didn't do anything as I saw, and when they broke up they all went home at about 11 o'clock. I stayed home until Tuesday morning, and having heard that Butler and his crowd of about 600 men had come down, and would not let the colored people bury Basil Bryant, I went down to see what had become of them. I met Joe Treville, Bill Treville, and Mitchel Treville. I saw them coming, armed and mounted, so I got out of the way. They were coming into Cracker Neck just behind Union Bridge, towards Augusta. I didn't speak to them, nor they to me; but they saw me as I went up to a colored man's house. I kept hid after that, and didn't see anything more. I didn't see any one killed round the railroad, but knew that Dave Bush, Warren Kelsey, John Kelsey, and some others had been killed.

XLIX.

CHAPLAIN PATTERSON.

A SUNDAY AT ZION'S FAIR CHURCH—CAMPBELL SHOT—IS CUT OFF FROM THE SWAMP—THE "YANKEES" COME AND PUT AN END TO OUR TROUBLE—NAMES OF WHITES PRESENT.

CHAPLAIN PATTERSON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on Stephen Bush's place, at Rouse's Bridge, about two miles below the bridge, toward Ellenton, on the main road. The white men belonging to the rifle-club have been talking around me; Stephen Bush and his boys have. They said we would have to vote with them or leave the place. His sons are called John Bush and Bryant Bush. I didn't give them any satisfaction. I said, "It is time enough when election comes to talk about voting, as we might be all dead before that time comes." This was said about two weeks before the fracas at Chavis's

store and the killing of Peter Williams. It was about the 1st of September. I never had any more conversation with them. On Saturday, I think it was the 16th September, was the day I found out that these clubs were coming together. I had to travel about 8 miles to a deacons' meeting. I went to Wm. Watts's, a colored man's, house. He said to me, "I think it will be very difficult for us to hold a meeting to-day, and we had better postpone it and go home." This was in the morning. The meeting was at Harry Boyd's, a colored man living on Thomas Weathersby's place. After we postponed the meeting I went on toward home. As I came by Thomas Weathersby's store I heard that the whites had killed Peter Williams, and that the whites were racing around and killing people, and that the colored people were in the swamp. Ellic Williams and George Scott told me. I said, "We shall have to be very careful, and we ought to go and see if the report is correct or not. We shall have to take care of ourselves." I left and went home and didn't come back any more until Sunday morning. On that morning I was going to Zion Fair church. As I got to the top of the hill, between 9 and 10 o'clock, I kept hearing talking up the road. After I got near the church I could see there were no persons there, but I saw them running toward George Washington's house. I went up the road a little way and saw a great number of white men crossing the branch going toward George Washington's house at full speed on horseback, and they had guns. They stopped at the house and had words with the colored men. I stopped and would not venture up farther. The white men soon after turned back and recrossed the branch, and directly they crossed I went down to the branch to see which way they were going. As I got to the branch I saw two white men jump over into a field, and I saw Henry Campbell, a colored man, in the field. After they got on a piece I heard some colored women hallooing, and some men who had stopped at George Washington's house, on their way to church, went across the branch and the white men broke and run; and I saw the white men raise their guns and shoot Henry Campbell. I do not know who shot him. There were about four shots fired. I was about one hundred yards from him when he was shot. I was in the bushes. The white men did not see me; they could not see where I was. I know some of the men in the company, but do not know who shot. I went up the road a little way and saw the white men in Mrs. Amanda Bush's field, on the road toward Augusta. They had torn down the fence and strung a line, and some of them had dismounted; some of them were in a gully. They strung across the field facing toward the swamp in line of battle. A colored man, named James Riley, told me to cross the creek and stop the colored women from coming to church, as it looked as if there was going to be a row, and we would not have any church. I went and stopped them. I came back to the top of the hill and remained there and watched the white men until sundown. They did not do anything more, but I heard when I was away—having gone to turn the women back—the whites had shot a couple of colored men. Abram Overstreet and Nelson Bush were the men shot. The biggest portion of the white men fell back from their position in the field, and had gone farther down the road toward Augusta, and I didn't see them any more that evening till next morning. They did not come back there, and on Tuesday morning the Yankees came. I don't know where the white people were on Monday. I went home on that day and they didn't pass by. They were down in the direction of the Savannah river. I heard of them being down by William Ashley's place. I never saw them

any more until the morning the Yankees came. Two young men told me that they (the whites) had shot down four colored men between my house and Ellenton on Monday evening. They were John Kelsey, Warren Kelsey, Dave Bush, and Sam Kelsey. One of the two colored men who told me was Love Jode, who saw them shot. We were all of us uneasy, as we were told the whites were making their way to where we lived, so we left and run for the swamp; but I could not get there, as the white people headed me off. They surrounded the swamp on the lower side where I lived. There were a lot of colored people in the swamp, and I tried to get to them, but I could not. The line of white men was as long as from here to the court-house. This line was formed on Tuesday morning about 7 o'clock, and it was about this time that I tried to get into the swamp. I turned back into the woods, and tried to get up to cross the creek to get to the colored people; but before I got there I heard the colored people yelling "Yonder come the Yankees." "The Yankees have come." This put an end to our trouble. Of the white men who were there I recognized Hampton Weathersby, Paul Bowers, Jim Bush, Emanuel Crossland, Jack Dix, Whitmore Stallings, and John Green. They were armed and acting with the companies. They were armed with pistols. Whitmore Stallings had a double-barreled gun and the rest had pistols. They were riding round, and said they were going to kill the last one of us. They said the colored people had been up long enough, and that the whites had been trodden on by the radicals and niggers long enough, and they were going to put a stop to it. They said they were going to kill Dr. Palmer, Gloucester Holland, and Sparnick, and several other leading men. This was a common threat amongst them, and you could hear it most any time. They all had something to say about these men, and about the damn radical niggers; that if we didn't stop following these men and vote with the democrats they would put us in the big road, for they would get the election or make us quit the country or kill us out. There were two or three Aiken men there. Capt. George Croft and Dave Wise were there. I recognized them.

L.

JAMES C. GARDNER.

ASSASSINATION OF COKER—NAMES OF ARMED WHITES WITNESS SAW AT ELLENTON—MOST OF THE CROWD THOUGHT THE MURDER A GOOD THING.

JAMES C. GARDNER, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-eight years old and live in Augusta; my house, however, is on Beech Island. I am express messenger on the Port Royal Railroad. I have been running on the road for two years. I remember about the time of the trouble at Ellenton and Rouse's Bridge; it was about the middle of September. I was running on the road on Tuesday, September 19; was not there on Monday. I came down from Augusta; Monday was my trip down, and I hired some one in my place, as I had business. I left Augusta 7.30 or 8.30 on Tuesday morning, and arrived at Ellenton on schedule time, 9 or 10 o'clock. I did not see the bodies of any dead colored men before I got to Ellenton. The train stopped at Ellenton some time, in the neighborhood of two or three hours. I saw the construction train there—Mr. Bowers's train; it was there when I arrived; it stood still on the side-track all the time, I think. It moved out ahead of us, a pilot train. I did not go down to Robbins's while I was there. I don't think it returned from Robbins's. I am very positive of that. There were two passenger trains there. One got there at day-

light, and it was then that Bowers must have gone down to Robbins's, for he did not go there while I was there. Julius Mayer went down with me on the same train. I recollect hearing of the killing of Coker. I saw a man whom they said was Simon Coker, and he was at the head of the depot, right on the track; that was the first I saw of him. Coker was not on Bowers's train, and I did not see him alight from the train; some one pointed him out to me, and said that is Coker. I did not see any one have him in charge, but saw a great many men round him; he was not in charge of any particular person. I don't know that I know any of the white men standing right close to him. I saw some from Augusta, but am not personally acquainted with any of them; knew them by sight; all the men were armed. I saw some from Augusta and was told their names. I saw two Bowerses; don't know their first names; Brooks Horley I saw, who clerks, I believe, in Augusta with Brooks, who keeps a clothing-store.

I would not swear to his name. I was told it. I saw Butler, a one-armed man. I believe his initials are O. N. He is from Augusta. He is called Captain Butler. I would not swear to his name. Don't know that he is known by that name. I saw Jones there. I believe he is from Augusta. Don't know his first name. I know a man by that name who killed a man, De Yemassee. I believe this is the same man. These are all I know from Augusta. I saw some others there I know, but don't know their names. I know some from South Carolina. I saw Lewis, telegraph-operator, James Dunbar, and Dianitius Wright, a man on crutches, from Beech Island. I saw William Nelson, from Beech Island. Don't recollect the others. I saw a man named Jack Gooden. I believe he lives on the Port Royal Railroad, but is farming at Beech Island. I saw John Gardner, a relation of mine, there. I think he lives in Augusta. I saw John Boner there, who has a store. Don't now recollect of any one else. I think I have mentioned all I knew there at the time, to the best of my knowledge and belief. Don't know any more. The Bowers boys were walking round there, and both of them had guns, some kind of army guns. Don't know what sort. Didn't notice them with Coker at all. One of them may have been fifty feet from him. It was the taller one of the two. Don't know his name. I should know these Bowerses if I were to see them again. Brooks Horley had a gun just like the rest of them. Don't know what he was doing. I suppose the same cause called him there that called the others. Captain Butler was walking about there. I did not understand that he was the general commanding at the place. I understand he was in command of the men who came from Augusta. I saw Coker after he was shot. I didn't see him on the piazza. I saw him walking out; saw him move away from the railroad, but didn't pay any particular attention to him, as I never thought of anything of the kind happening. Didn't see him any more alive. While Coker was alive I didn't hear any white men say what they were going to do with him. I don't know who was in charge of him or whether any one was or not. He didn't appear to me to be under arrest. Didn't talk with any of the men who had him in charge, and therefore couldn't say whether he was under arrest or not. When I saw him marched away toward Robbins, he went in the direction of the store. I saw the crowd move off, and pretty much the entire crowd moved off; before that I had seen some go off toward Robbins, and saw these go in the same direction. It seemed a general movement of the crowd in the direction where Coker was going. I should think there were from fifty to one hundred; but there may have been more or less than that. My

impression at the time was that they were going in the direction of Robbins. It was not exactly in the direction of Robbins, but was toward the big wood. I didn't hear the guns fire at the day he was killed. I was at the express-car, but didn't know whether inside or out, because I did not know the exact time he was shot. I was going toward the express-car when I saw them moving off. I didn't go with the crowd. I think I was in the car at the time he was killed, from what I heard afterward. Didn't hear the discharge of fire-arms soon after he was moved off. There was a great deal of hallooing and shouting about that time. The whites were talking that the niggers were in force at Robbins, and it was dangerous to pass. And I heard them talk as to how the niggers were armed at Ellenton on Monday, and that Coker was there exciting them, and that the operator was in great danger of his life, and had to hide near some whisky barrels. I heard them talking about a nigger they killed at the wreck on Monday. I heard of no intention of killing any unless they found them in arms. Didn't hear of any general expression as to the killing of niggers—leaders and politicians. Didn't hear any of this kind of talk. I saw a man dead, who was said to be Coker. I saw him lying out on the ground, out in the big road about one-quarter to one-half mile to the station. There were several balls in his body. One was through his head. I believe he was the same man I saw standing on the track when I arrived there. I didn't hear any one talking as to their object in killing him. I did not hear he had been down to Ellenton on Monday exciting the niggers, and that he had papers on his person—a list of men to be killed, some of them engineers on the Port Royal Railroad. I never heard that he went to Ellenton and restrained the negroes and dispersed the crowd. Everything was against him, and by most the crowd of men considered to be a good thing. I heard no one object to it. I heard he was a man of bad character, and one of the worst men they had round there. Did not hear Brooks Horley, Bowers, or Butler oppose the killing or express regret after it was over. M. M. Hutson was conductor of my train.

LI.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.

COKER AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—HE IS FOR PEACE—HE ADVISES THE COLORED MEN TO GO HOME—NEVER HEARD COLORED MEN SAY THEY WOULD FIGHT THE WHITES—WITNESS'S BROTHER AND JOHN KELLSY ASSASSINATED—WITNESS IS FIRED UPON—ESCAPES INTO THE SWAMP—COLORED MEN TO BE KILLED IF THEY DID NOT JOIN THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Ellenton, right at the station, at Robert Dunbar's; I am cooking for him. On Monday I was at Ellenton, and started to go to Union Bridge. I was going there, and met Butler's men. I was at Ellenton that morning when Simon Coker was there. I went down to the bridge soon on Monday morning, but didn't meet Butler there, and came back to the station, and saw Coker's crowd there. I think there were about 200 colored men there, in my judgment. Coker was there. They came there because of the report that the white men were killing colored men at Rouse's Bridge, and they came to see if they could not take steps for peace. The whites didn't come to see them, and they went home. Coker told them not to interfere with any white men; and all they wanted was peace between white and black. He said this in reference to the troubles. I heard him tell his men to go home. He said,

"I want peace," and wanted them all to go home; and said if the thing didn't stop he would go to Columbia and see if Chamberlain would send men to protect the country. He told them to go home and attend to their business. The colored men didn't say they were going to fight the whites. Some of them had shot-guns. I never heard any of them say they were going to fight the whites. They said they were not able to fight them, as they had no ammunition or guns to fight them with. The colored men disbanded about 9 o'clock, and I went down to make my brother's coffin. They all left by Coker's advice.

When I was going to Rouse's Bridge with the coffin for my brother, Basil Bryant, who had got killed on Sunday night, I met Butler and his men. They called on me to halt, and asked me where I was going. I told them. They asked me where I was on Sunday night when Bailey's mill was fired. I said I was home. They asked me who I could prove it by. I said Mr. Hartzen. Captain Butler said he was going to have me killed. I know Captain Butler, but don't know if he has only one arm. He had his coat on. He told us to get out of his way. He said he would have me killed if I could not prove where I was. Jim Bush rode up and told me to get down to the station, but I went on to the bridge and put my brother in the coffin. I heard the whites asking for me, and I put out through the woods to the station. The whites were shooting at Walton Darall, John Kellsy, and Joe Bush, and they killed John Kellsy. These were all colored men and republicans. They almost killed him that day, and came back next morning and finished him. I didn't see them do it next morning. I didn't go to Kellsy after he was hit, because the white men were all around there. It was at the station where the whites fired at me and John Kellsy. Kellsy was going up toward the section-house, and when he saw them he broke and ran, and they shot him right at the cattle-guards, and he fell just below the section-house. Only one man fired at him.

The first time he shot at him he didn't fall, but the next time he fell. I don't know who the white man was, but I know the man who shot Joe Bush; it was Charlie Simpkins. Kelsey had been down to the swamp, and had to cross the railroad to get to his house. The first shot struck him in the neck, and the other in the back of the head. They shot him next morning. He remained all night where he fell, and they shot him as he lay there. Darall was not struck. Bush was shot in the back, but he was running so fast that the shots only blistered him. I don't know who went and finished Kelsey next morning, as I was off in the woods. A woman by the name of Ann Hankerson and Reuben Mack saw the white men who finished him, but never heard them say that they knew the men. I work on the railroad as section-hand. One section is eight miles. I never saw them shoot at any other colored men around there. We were near the swamp when they shot after me; I, Joe Bush, and Wallace Drayton were together. We were close to the house, and the white men were on the hill. Charlie Evans was with the white men when they shot. We got away into the swamp. They said they were going to kill us so they could get the election. William Baker is the section-boss with whom I work. He said the democrats were going to have the election. Baker didn't go into the fuss. If he left home on Sunday night I didn't know it. He was where the train was ditched on Monday. They wanted the colored men to join the democratic club and vote the democratic ticket, or they were going to kill us. Robert Dunbar, William Baker, Charlie Evans, and William Cassel were some of the men who said this before the fuss came off. I was not at Ellenton when Coker was killed. I saw the train that morning as it went down to Robbins.

LII.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

THREATS MADE—KELLY ASSASSINATED—"PLEASE DON'T KILL ME"—
COKER ASSASSINATED BECAUSE HE WOULD NOT JOIN A DEMO-
CRATIC CLUB.

JOHN WILLIAMS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on Angus Dix's place, about five miles from Rouse's Bridge. I have Angus Dix make threats. I heard him say on Saturday before the fuss, that, God damn it, they were going to kill all the damn niggers they could find. He went to the fuss. Dix left home on Sunday and went down to Silverton, where the fuss commenced. He come home on Monday night and came back on Tuesday; he, Luther Tyler, Arthur Stallings, Joe Stallings. They all took their guns and went on horseback. Joe Stallings said afterwards that he saw them kill one of the Kelseys under the gourd-vines. He told me this on Wednesday. He said he was right there, and they shot him fifteen times, and Kelsey said, "Please don't kill me;" and every time he got up they shot him down. Joshua Tyler was there. I heard him say so on Monday. I heard Angus Dix say he was standing five steps from Coker, at Ellentown. He said they marched him round three times, and every time they asked him if he would join the democrats. The last time they marched him into an old field and told him to fold his arms and shot him down. Angus Brown told me this the Tuesday after.

LIII.

SAM HAMMOND.

WITNESS TAKEN BY WHITES AT ELLENTON—IS TOLD TO RUN—IS
FIRED UPON—BUT ESCAPES—KNOWS SOME OF THE WHITES—
COKER ADVISES THE COLORED MEN TO KEEP PEACE.

SAM HAMMOND, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 22 years old, a republican, and have voted the republican ticket once. I live at Stephen Bush's place, the Clayton place, near Robbins's station, 2 miles below Ellenton, one mile off the Port Royal Railroad. On Tuesday morning I was at the station; the train came there from Ellenton between 9 and 10 o'clock. A large crowd of white men jumped off this train all armed with rifles, about 25 of them; they jumped out of a box-car and holloed to me to halt. I was about 35 feet from them and was scared and stopped, and they took me and carried me to the depot, and while I was there Jim Bush stepped up and said, "Kill him." They asked me if I was in the fuss and I said no. Jim Bush said, "He is old enough to vote; kill him." Jim Bush, Paul Bowers, Milton Turner, and Charlie Bush stepped up to me and said, "The best way to do with him is to kill him. We came here to kill every damn nigger, to kill out every one we come across." Some of the men told me to jump over the fence, and I umped and they shot at me as I ran; they shot at me four times. One of the shots knocked my hat off my head, but I did not stop to pick it up; one of the shots struck me on my knee and cut a piece right out of my pants. I got away from them and staid away. Coker was taken prisoner that morning after I got away, and not while I was there. I was halted just as soon as the white men got off of the car. They did not shoot at any colored people that morning about that time; the colored people were all off in the woods, and I had been to the store to see if I could see anything and was trying to get back when I was cap-

tured and shot at. I know the white men who I have mentioned well. I was working with them; I knew Paul Bowers ever since I was born; I have known Milton Turner about five years; I cannot be mistaken in these men; I know the rest perfectly well and am sure they were there. I did not see them after I ran away from them. Simon Coker came to Ellenton on Monday morning and told the colored people who had assembled to disband, and they all went home. We assembled there because it was reported that the white people had said they were going to kill the damn nigger race out; this is what we heard, and we assembled there to talk the matter over among ourselves. Simon Coker told us that he thought it was all over, and there was going to be nothing done, and we had better go home as there was not going to be any trouble. He never said anything about fighting the white people by the colored men there. There was no desire or intention to fight the white people. We all went home when Coker told us to go; Coker told us this about 11 o'clock in the morning. I never saw any white men that day but Charlie Evans and Benny Burns, and they saw us disband and go home. I do not know if they knew that Simon Coker had told us to go home. About twenty-five men went home my way and dropped out in the line when they came to their homes, and some went beyond me to their homes. They never collected again as I know of; Simon Coker was not with them any more. I did not go to Robbins's the night previous, and do not know if any colored men went there; never got any orders from Simon Coker to assemble.

LIV.

BRINNS HANKERSON.

THREATS MADE BY ROBERT DUNBAR—HELPED BURY KIT FINNESSEY—
NAMES OF WHITES ENGAGED AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE.

BRINNS HANKERSON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a republican and a voter, and live within two miles of Union Bridge, on C. D. Prentiss's place. I heard Robert Dunbar say if they didn't pick cotton for him he would have every one of them killed. He wanted to hire us. I have not heard any particular white man make threats. I know they killed some of the colored men. I didn't see them kill any one, but helped bury Kit Finnessey. I think it was on Thursday I saw white men riding round there. I know some of them. I saw Jim May, John Watts, Tom Bush, Mish Bush, Bill Bush, Gus McDaniels, Mish McDaniels, Ben Dixon. Didn't know any one else.

LV.

SAM SMITH.

WITNESS SAW FIVE ARMED COMPANIES AT ELLENTON—BUTLER WAS
IN COMMAND—"THEY WANTED NIGGERS, AND NIGGERS THEY WERE
GOING TO HAVE"—KIT FINNESSEY ASSASSINATED—NAMES OF WHITE
MEN SEEN IN BUTLER'S COMMAND.

SAM SMITH, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on George W. Bush's place, near Ellenton Station. I am twenty-four years of age, a republican, and a voter. I know that the white people shot about there right smart in September last, and killed several of the boys I am well acquainted with. I was down at Ellenton at the time Coker was there. I saw the white men coming from about the old post-office at Silverton. They were going to Rouse's Bridge on Sunday. I was at James Hankerson's that day. I saw about five hundred armed white men mounted. Butler's, Angus Brown's, and Wallace

Miller's companies. Butler appeared to be in command. He rode ahead, and the biggest crowd of men were behind him. As he passed Hankerson's place he called to them to close up, as they were riding so scattered. The men were talking about the God-damned niggers, and that Hampton would be elected. They were going down, and wanted ten niggers to every double-barreled gun and nine to every cartridge-box. They were crying out they "wanted niggers, and niggers they were going to have." I was on the side of the road when they were going down. On Monday, I was about half a mile from James Hankerson's, at the house of Mose Williams, where I could see the white men riding about, and I saw them going toward Union and Rouse's Bridge. On Monday morning about nine o'clock, or a little after, I saw them going past my house toward Ellenton. It is about one and a half miles from Ellenton. On Paul Hammond's place that day they killed Kit Finnessey on the railroad. I saw him after he was dead. I saw his wounds, but didn't see them shoot any one from first to last. I knew Jacob Abrahams, of Augusta; Henry Gedsen, Isaac Stallings, Everett Stallings, Mr. Quilling—don't know his first name; he came from Augusta, Ga., this year, and stays on Col. Jack Foreman's place. Milledge Brown, Ben Smith, William Reese, Isaac Foreman, Jesse Foreman, Alonzo Ashley, Scott Tyler, George Turner, Charlie Myer, Tom Myer, Theodore Hankerson, Job Rountree, Luther Rountree, Charlie Simpkins, Samper Simpkins, Golfin Simpkins, Spain Hammond, Claudius Hammond, Kit Low, and Judson Low. These men I saw in line with the rest of the armed and mounted white men on Sunday and Monday.

LVI.

BRYANT COUNCIL.

NUMBER OF ARMED WHITES WHO WERE AT ELLENTON—ORIGIN OF
A QUARREL AT UNION BRIDGE.

BRYANT COUNCIL, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-seven years old. I live about a mile from Ellenton, on Robert Dunbar's place. I know about the killing there. I was home when the fuss commenced, about the middle of last month. I have heard no threats against republicans. The trouble I saw on Saturday afternoon—about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. At that time about twenty-five white men came to Ellenton from toward Silverton, which is about eight miles from Ellenton. They were all armed and mounted. I did not know whose company it was, but think it was the Ellenton branch, attached to the Silverton Rifle-Club. I knew some of the men there. I saw Allen Bush, Darling Beard, Pull Bush, Pig Bush, and William Beard. They said they were hunting a man that had committed an assault on Mrs. Harley, by the name of Frederick Pope. They staid there about an hour and then went toward Silverton. I never saw any more of them that day. On Sunday, next day, we were at church at Union Bridge church, which is about a mile from Ellenton. Some colored people brought word that the whites had shot a man named Henry Campbell, and that the whites were going to come down to the bridge and kill every man they could find, and in consequence the church broke up. I went back to my house from church; I was afraid to stay there, however, and I wanted to hear what was going on, so I come back to Union Bridge, to this side the bridge, to a store there, and staid there.

There were a lot of colored men there; about seven. We staid there until near night to see if we could see any other white men coming from Rouse's Bridge. The crowd of colored men increased, and we left the

store for fear the white men would come and catch us. We left that place and went on the other side of the bridge. We stopped there about five minutes, and discovered three white men coming, and all of us except Basil Bryant hid in the bushes. They (the whites) had taken Basil's gun from him, and he wanted to inquire of these men how he could get it. He inquired how things were at Rouse's Bridge, and was answered that everything was quiet. These men were Charlie Evans, William E. Hankerson, and Mr. Lewis, the telegraph operator at Ellenton. They passed on. Mr. Lewis was behind, and said: "Butler will be on to-night, and with his command will raise hell." By this time we got more afraid, but we staid there, as we did not know which way to go. In about five minutes more seven or eight white men came along, armed and mounted. I knew one in this squad; it was Elmore Ashley. I asked him how was everything at Rouse's Bridge. He appeared to be afraid, and started to run. I told him he need not be afraid, and he then said everything was quiet. By this time some of his men had started a fuss with some of the colored men. They started to quarrel, but I did not understand their words, as my attention had been taken up talking to Mr. Ashley. They got to drawing guns.

A COLORED MAN TAKES A GUN FROM A WHITE MAN.

I didn't see them, but I heard the fuss; and, as I looked around, one of the colored men had got a gun from a white man. I turned to him and took the gun and gave it back to the white man. The colored man said the white man had tried to shoot him. I did not hear the white man's name. Whilst I was doing this another one of the colored men had got Mr. Ashley's gun. He said he was merely looking at it, and that Mr. Ashley had given it to him. I took it from him and gave it back to Mr. Ashley, and told Ashley to get on. They went on. By this time the colored men commenced disputing among themselves as to how the white people were killing up the colored people, and that we had showed them so much mercy as to let them pass unhurt. I told them we had laws, and advised them to abide by them. I heard guns fired twice, but I never heard that they hurt any one. The white people said it was the colored people who fired. By this time there was a crowd of from forty to fifty white men coming to this side of the bridge. A colored man, by the name of Washington Bush, came along with them, and said the white men had sent him over to us to say to us that everything was quiet, and they were not going to have any fuss. I then heard a white man say, "Speak quick, or I'll shoot you." I whirled my hat, and they fired and knocked it out of my hand. I then put it on my head, and they shot it off again.

WHITES FIRE AND KILL BASIL BRYANT—FIRE RETURNED BY THE COLORED MEN WITH GUN LOADED WITH BIRD-SHOT—WHITES RUN—HAMILTON ASSASSINATED—ONLY SEVEN COLORED MEN PRESENT WHEN THE FIGHT OCCURRED.

Basil Bryant was standing right near me and they shot him dead, and he never spoke again. Basil Bryant never spoke a word to them. I am positive Basil Bryant never spoke a word to them, as I and Washington Bush were the only two who did speak to them. Basil Bryant fell dead instantly and never kicked. The whites were on one side of the bridge and we were on the other, about fifteen yards apart. After they shot Basil some colored people fired on the white people. Some of them had double-barreled guns. There were three guns and two pistols in the party. From the size of the shot-mark in a post where

they struck, I think it was No. 6 shot—bird shot. They did not kill any one. All three of the guns were fired, and the white people ran. They, the whites, wounded a man by the name of Wilkins Hamilton. He was struck in the fleshy part of the thigh. He was killed by the whites the next evening when they found him. I knew some of the men in the crowd at the bridge. They were William J. Wood, Benjamin McDaniels, James Bush, Dave Crossland. There were about thirty colored people gathered before we left. When the firing took place there were only about seven of us. I had no gun myself. On Sunday night I staid there until about two hours in the night, and then I went home. The next morning I got up pretty soon and started to look for Basil Bryant's body. I met quite smart of colored people before I got there, and turned back home. I afterward went back to the bridge and saw Basil Bryant dead. The other man, Wilkins Hamilton, got away from there the night before. I staid there about half an hour, and then went to Ellenton Station. I got to Ellenton about two hours of sun in the morning. I staid there until about 10 o'clock. There were right smart colored people there, but nothing was done. The colored people had come there because it had been announced among them that the white people were going to kill the colored people on account of the election, and that there was no protection for them, and as they did not want to be killed they went there for the purpose of protecting themselves.

COLORED MEN GATHER AT ELLENTON—INQUEST ON THE BODY OF
BASIL BRYANT.

There were about 150 colored men there. They came from all around the country. Some of them had guns—double-barreled shot-guns, and a few had pistols. We left there about 10.30 a. m., all the colored people did, and scattered and went home. Nothing was done by them; they were all scared and frightened, and didn't know what to do, as they were expecting Butler by the train. It was reported that Butler was to come down by the train with a lot of men that morning, but by the train running off the track they did not get there. I don't know anything about the train getting off the track, as it was six miles from there at Jackson's Station toward Augusta. I staid around Ellenton to try and get some of the white men and colored men to hold an inquest on the body of Basil Bryant, as everybody was afraid to go about, and we could not get to Aiken to tell the coroner. Of the whites I got Charley Evans, William Hankerson, W. H. Hartley, John Cashier, Mayers Solomon, and H. G. Miller, and colored men Anthony Dunbar, Peter Duvall, Robert Beal, and some others. I cannot think of their names. We had no trial-justice with us. We went out to hold an inquest, so as to move him out of the road. We viewed the body and decided that he was killed by a rifle-ball fired from a rifle in the hands of parties unknown. They never took any testimony. I told them how he was killed, but I could not give them the name of the man who killed him, but gave them the names of the men who were there. Henry J. Miller wrote the verdict. We just moved his body outside the road and sent his brother and Ben Robinson to make a coffin. I went back to Ellenton to get some clothes to put on him. Anthony Dunbar, a colored man, come up to me and said that there were about five hundred white over the creek, and that we had better go and get the white men to disband the other white men, as all the other colored men had gone home. I went to the station and got some white men to go with me to see if we could not stop them. I started up the

railroad, but the white men wanted me to go along the road, as they were afraid they might meet some colored people who might cause them danger. I said I would see to the colored people, and I wanted them to go with me to protect me from the white men.

WITNESS IS MADE A PRISONER BY BUTLER'S COMMAND—KELSEY ASSASSINATED.

After we got a quarter of a mile from Ellenton, we met the road full of white men with sixteen-shooters and many pistols. The white men with me were Charlie Evans and Robert Dunbar. Madison Sap, a colored man, was also with me. The crowd of white men asked Dunbar and Evans what we were. They answered, "they are good fellows," and not to interfere with us. After the head of the column had passed, some two hundred of them, another crowd, asked if they had us as prisoners. The two white men answered, "They are going to bury the dead." The others said, "No time to bury the dead now. What, are they republicans?" The white men with me said they didn't know; but we were good fellows. Col. A. P. Butler asked me what were my politics. I said I had not determined what they were, yet. He then asked one of the white men with us, who said he did not know; "let them pass." Col. A. P. Butler told me to fall into line with them, and I didn't fall in smart enough, and one of the white men hauled off his gun and struck me on the head. It staggered me, but I kept up. He told me to double-quick, and ran me most to Ellenton. I heard the head of the column say, "Yonder goes a damn nigger," and they tore after him. It was John Kelsey. He ran about two or three hundred yards. One of the white men jumped off his horse, and several of them fired, and John Kelsey fell. I was told he was not killed, but that they went down and killed him next morning. I did not know who gave the order to kill him. I could not tell whether it was Butler who gave the order, but he was far from me at the head of the column at the time where the shooting was. They also shot at Joe Bush. They shot him in the back, but it didn't stop him, and he got away. Colonel Butler was toward the head of the column, near the men who shot him. I know from the distance he left me that he was at the head of the column. I know Colonel Butler, as he talked with me. He (Butler) rode at the head of the column when they started to march. I think he was right near the men who shot Kelsey; I am satisfied he was not more than fifty yards from the men. I didn't hear any of the men in the line say anything against the killing of Kelsey. Heard no objections to it from any of them. Never heard a voice at that time. I heard Colonel Butler give the orders to march. He did not say "forward, march!" I think he said "march!" It was his voice. I heard him halt and start them again. I heard him give both commands. He was the man who halted them when they took me into their ranks. He gave the orders for the column to march along after. At the time they shot Kelsey we were stopped and standing right still; but I don't know positively that it was Butler who halted them, but I think he did, as he gave them all their orders.

WITNESS IS MADE TO RUN FOR HALF A MILE—HENRY CLAY AND WITNESS RELEASED THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF GEORGE BUSH—HIDES IN A FODDER-LOFT UNTIL HE CAN GET TO THE SWAMP—NAMES OF WHITE MEN ENGAGED IN THE MURDERS.

They carried me about one hundred yards from where John Kelsey fell. They threatened to kill me, saying they would make hash of me

directly. They would not let me talk, and they made me run. They carried me about one-half a mile. George W. Bush, a white man, had heard that they had taken me prisoner; he came on to catch up with the company and found me. When I saw him I said, "Mars. George, will you be responsible for me?" He said, "Yes, Bryant, I am hunting for you now." One white man said, "You had better be responsible for yourself, or I'll blow your brains out." Bush said, "Hold on; I'll see Colonel Butler and get you off." He went after Butler, and when he came back he got me and Henry Clay out of the ranks. Myself, Henry Clay, John Scott, Jerry Weatherly, and Walker Clay were prisoners in their ranks, all colored men. It was about three hours of sun in the evening when they killed Kelesy at their house. I didn't see them, but I heard them shooting toward old lady Kelsey's, where they killed three. I didn't see them killed; I did not see Butler, but he was up toward Henry Kelsey's, where the shooting was. William Bush had to go in that direction to the head of the column to see Butler to get me out of the ranks, and the shooting was up at the head of the column. When Mr. Bush met me again he told the men who had me in charge to turn me loose, as Colonel Butler told him to tell them to turn me and Henry Clay loose. After they turned Henry Clay loose, they let Walker Clay go. They kept Jerry and John prisoners all night. Jerry told me that they threatened to kill him and John that night, and one of the men slipped them out in the night. I am satisfied that Butler and his column went to Kelsey's on Monday evening. When I was turned loose I was pretty near to Robert Dunbar's house, and he told me to go to his house and hide away in his fodder-loft; and then I tried to get to my family, to let them know that I was not killed, as they knew I had been taken prisoner. But I could not get to them, and staid out all night in the woods around Dunbar's, and the next morning I went into the swamp. The body of Basil Bryant staid on the side of the road, as the white men would not let us bury him. He was lying above the station. I heard from Anthony Williamson that John Kelsey was shot again the next day. I did not see him, but understand that he was killed. I am satisfied that he died, because I saw his dead body. They did not bury him until after the troops went down there. Wilkins Hamilton was killed on Monday evening. I was not there, but Samuel Scott and Joanna Bailey know all about it. Bailey was there and saw the men shoot him. I kept out of the way after that and did not see Coker or any of the other colored men shot. I saw the dead bodies of Dave Bush, Warren Kelsey, and Samuel Brown. I did not see Coker's dead body. The men I saw and knew in Butler's company were: Frank Dunbar alias Red-Head, A. P. Butler, William J. Woods, Millege Brown, Jeff Weathersley, George W. Curfts, James Bush, Dave Crossland, Paul F. Bowas, Allen Williams, Ben McDaniels, George Bush alias Pull, Pig Bush, Augustus McDaniels, Augustus Bush, Ignatius McDaniels alias Mish, Dr. Walter Bailey, N. A. Patterson, (trial-justice at Robbin's Station,) Sidney Hankerson, George S. Newman, Thomas Weatherby, Warren Beard, William McDaniels, John Bush, Joseph Bowers, John Bowers, Edmund Williams, William D. Bush, Hampton Weathersley, Pickers Weathersley, John Hankerson; colored men, S. B. Williamson, Everett Stallings alias Buck. These are all I recognized.

LVII.

HINDA KELSEY.

ASSASSINATION OF WARREN KELSEY, JOHN KELSEY, SAM BROWN, AND
DAVE BUSH—NAMES OF WHITE MEN ENGAGED IN THEM.

HINDA KELSEY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am daughter of John Kelsey, who was killed on Monday evening, after Peter Williams was killed. He was killed on the Friday before. On Monday evening about four o'clock they killed my brothers, Warren and John Kelsey. I had not long walked out of the house when the white men came. My brothers were in the house; and when I saw them coming I started back to tell them the armed white men were coming, but before I could get there they had begun to kill them. I was near enough to see them running them down. The first man I saw shot was Sam. Brown, and then Dave Bush, close to my mother's house. My brother Warren had jumped out of the house and got under some gourd-vines and tried to hide; but they found him, and shot him several times before they killed him. I was standing close enough to them for me to see them. I saw Warren Kelsey, Sam. Brown, and Dave Bush killed close to my mother's house. There was a large crowd in the party of white men. I knew Dr. William Cannon there; also James Bush, Dave Crossland, Augustus McDaniels, Bill Bush, and Tonor Bush. These are all I knew. I was right in the house when they all rode back. All of them had guns except Dr. Cannon. I don't know whether he had a pistol; I didn't see it if he had. Dr. Cannon come and looked at my brother Warren when they were killing him, and said, "Beg for me, Massa William, I'm a good boy." He said this several times, but Dr. Cannon wheeled from him and didn't beg for him. My mother, Henry Kelsey, my sister-in-law Ella Kelsey, and my sister Emily Brown, heard him; I was not near enough. They shot him again after he begged. Emily Brown called out when they shot Sam. Brown, "Please don't kill my deaf child," and the white men said, "Never mind, we will fix him." These white men had some prisoners in their crowd—Jerry Weathersly, John Dunbar, and Waltser.

LVIII.

PRUNIE FRAZIER.

ASSASSINATION OF COKER.

PRUNIE FRAZIER, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Beaufort. I am about 30 years of age. I was on the train at the time that Coker was killed at Ellenton. I was on the cars selling papers. I went out on the platform to hand my papers round, and saw a crowd of men standing, and Coker was the only one I knew. He was standing in Bonner's piazza, and there was a crowd of armed white men standing around him, some 12 or 13 of them. I didn't know any of the white men in the crowd. I didn't know one-armed Butler; didn't see him. I was not there when they got after Morrison, and when I returned to the cars they had left Morrison. I didn't go into the crowd, and didn't know any that I sold papers to. Not one of them spoke to me about their politics. I saw them take Coker round the corner of Bonner's house. I got into the car and looked through the window, but they took him out of my sight; but I heard the report of the guns. I cannot tell how many guns, but they sounded a perfect roar. I think eight or ten fired at the same time. I have traveled up and down the road for the last three years, but on that day there were not any round the depot

that I knew. There must have been one or two hundred armed men scattered round the depot. I do not know if Coker came there on any train, as I came from Augusta Tuesday morning after the train was in. None of the white armed men came from Augusta on the train that morning. There was only Mr. Conant and family and two other first-class passengers that morning.

LIX.

W. C. MORRISON.

ASSASSINATION OF COKER—BUTLER ORDERS IT—TALK WITH BUTLER—
HOW THE ASSASSINS WERE ARMED.

W. C. MORRISON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Beaufort. I was at Ellenton Station on Tuesday, September 19, and was there during the killing of Simon Coker. I came down on the train that morning from Jackson Station. I came from Beaufort on Monday, and slept in the car at Jackson Station on Monday night. Tuesday morning I was on my way back to Beaufort on my business as officer in the sanitary force of the town. When we came down the gravel-train was ahead of us, and when we got down as far as Jackson Station both trains went back to Ellenton; the gravel-train went back to Robbins with some armed men. I did not see them get on, but I saw them get out of the car on their return. They brought back with them Simon Coker, and I saw them march him to a piazza. I saw about fifteen men marching him toward the piazza, and all of them were armed. It was the piazza of John Bonner's store. They staid there five or ten minutes talking to him. They were strangers to me. Coker was talking with his face toward the railroad. I was not personally acquainted with Coker, but his name was given to me by a gentleman there. After talking with him, they carried him round the corner of the store, so that I could not see what they did with him. I was in the car looking diagonally out of the window. O. M. Butler went over from the cars with his crowd, and when he got there he and those who were guarding Coker all went round the corner. Both parties went. There must have been twenty or thirty men in the crowd that went round the corner with him. They were all armed. I didn't see one of them who was not armed. Some of the crowd didn't go up close. I should think there were from three to four hundred armed men scattered about, and there was a great deal of excitement. In about three minutes I heard the report of guns. They could not have marched many yards around the corner when the report came. It seemed that one gun was fired first, and then the other guns followed it. I didn't know any of the crowd except Jones, a man who was tried for killing a man at Yemassee. I had seen him before and recognized him. I know O. M. Butler, a one-armed man. He spoke to me, and I heard the men call him Butler. I don't know where he is from, but he was in command of the men who searched me, they said, by orders from Butler. Coker was under guard at the piazza, and Butler, after leaving me, went right over there, and then the squad took Coker off. They didn't move until he arrived, and evidently gave orders. They waited for him, and he marched a body of men, five or six of them, over to where they were, and the squads consolidated, and went round the corner and killed Coker. I didn't go out and see Coker after he was killed. I was in the car before Coker was killed, when Butler and a squad of men, with him at their head, came up to the car. I was on the left-hand side of the car, near the window. He said to me, "Lend us a

cup, to get some water," and I got up, and he said, "Damn it, bring the water out." I silently did so, to keep peace. As soon as I took the cup out and handed it to one of the men they advanced on me, and as they advanced he (Butler) asked me what I was doing up there. I said, "I am on the sanitary force from Beaufort, and as the car was detained I could not get back to Beaufort the day before; I had come on, so that when the car went back I could return to Beaufort, instead of staying at Yemassee." He said, "God damn it, have they no white men in Beaufort to put on the sanitary force, that they have to send a God damn nigger?" I said, "The white people and the colored people get along peaceably there." He said, "Listen to this damn nigger say the white people get along well with the niggers." He said, "Are you armed?" I said, "No." He ordered me searched, and one of the men stepped out and searched me.

LX.

ANSELL D. DAYS.

ASSASSINATION OF COKER—O. M. BUTLER IN COMMAND.

ANSELL D. DAYS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Beaufort. I was present at Ellenton Station on Tuesday, September 19, when Simon Coker was killed. I was selling cakes and bread on the train for Mrs. Odell, of Beaufort. I left Beaufort for Augusta on Monday, and when they got to Ellenton they said the track was torn up and they could not get to Augusta. The train went as far as Jackson Station, and laid over night on Monday there. Tuesday morning the train returned as far as Ellenton. A white man came into the car and said, "Well, they have brought poor Coker up, and they are going to kill him." I looked through the window and saw a gravel-train coming back from Robbins, and I saw them carry a man to the piazza of John Bonner's store. Afterward I saw six men carry him round the house, but could not see where they killed him. I didn't go out, because I was afraid. I heard the guns when Coker was killed. I saw the men when they carried him round, and he was shot a few minutes after. I saw Coker in charge of these men. These men were armed white men. I believe the crowd of white men at the station was 700, and they were all armed. I didn't know any of them. I have seen some of the men traveling on the train, but didn't know their names. I know a man named Jones. He used to be at Yemassee, and I know him well. Jones was standing a little way off from Coker when they had him in the piazza. Capt. O. M. Butler was head of this crowd at the time. Butler went over there, and I heard one of the parties say they were only waiting for orders from Captain Butler. The man I heard say this was one of the white armed men. I saw Butler when he went toward the piazza, but didn't see him go round the house. I corroborate the testimony of W. C. Morrison as to what transpired when they attempted to take Morrison from the cars and threatened his life. When Butler threatened Morrison's life, he said he didn't care a damn who he was; he was a nigger, and said that the first chance he had he was going to kill him. He asked Morrison if he was a republican or democrat, and when Morrison said he was a republican he drew his pistol out and said he would shoot him, and I believe he would have done so had not Colcock interfered.

Butler had his hand on his pistol. I am under the impression that he lost his right arm; I am certain he has only one arm. He asked me if I was a radical. I said, "I am Morrison." He said, "Are you a republican?" I said, "I always affiliate with republicans." He said,

"God damn you, I'll spare you because you are a truthful fellow. While this conversation was going on, Colcock, the conductor, came up; and when he was ten or fifteen feet from me he said, "Gentlemen, let him alone. I don't want you to have anything to do with him or interfere with him at all. He is under my special care, and has had nothing to do with any disturbance, and I don't want him disturbed by any gentleman. Morrison, come into the car." When I went to go into the car, Butler said, "I'll mark you, and have you yet." After he said this, I got into the car, and he went to where Coker was in custody, and they took Coker out immediately. Butler was armed with a revolver, but the others were armed with shot-guns and breech-loading rifles. Some of them had short rifles and some had double-barreled shot-guns. I didn't see any common muskets. I didn't know of any being killed about this time. There was another man killed, but not at this time. I saw his dead body. It was about the middle of the day when they shot Coker. I heard a man say they were waiting for orders from Butler before they shot. This was said to me personally.

LXI.

NELSON HOLLAND.

VOTE FOR HAMPTON OR LEAVE THEIR LANDS—LEADING COLORED REPUBLICANS ON THE DEAD-LIST—ASSASSINATION OF ED. W. BUSH.

NELSON HOLLAND, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Barnwell County, on Martha Turner's place. I am a voter, and a republican. I live about 3½ miles from Rouse's Bridge. They have been making threats so much that I can hardly tell what they have not said. I heard Alonzo Ashley say they were going to have this election, or there would be lots of blood spilled. He said the democrats were going to have it, and that we might as well vote for them, as we had got to do it, and if we didn't vote for them we should have to leave their lands. I heard Joe Martin use similar language. Joe Bates said they were going to have the election or there would be lots of blood spilled, and that Hampton was going to have it anyway. This was three or four weeks before the fuss. I had to run and get out of the way, as I was a sort of a leading man, and they were particularly after me. I am a leader at Canaan Fair precinct, and I had to run and hide myself. I live there; and on Tuesday, while coming from Aiken, white armed men were after me. They came after me also on Wednesday morning. They went to my house before day, and tried to get me. They said that Nelson Holland, Jacob and Henry Eubanks, Ellic Dix, William Golfin, and Sam Eubanks were on the dead-list, and that they were going to kill them. They said we were the leading men about the settlement. A colored man named _____ heard him, and came to me and told me, and I got out of the way. About half an hour of sun I heard men shoot, and I learned they killed Ed. W. Bush, about a mile from my house, and I went off and left. They went down; the white men passed my house that day and inquired for me. They went down to Daniel Nixon's house and inquired for him, and said they would hang him because he furnished powder and shot, and he didn't go back home for a week. I think this was Wednesday; it might have been Thursday. I was in the woods and didn't know any of them. Warren Keenan was one of the club that passed Bush's house. Stephen Dix said he counted fifteen in the force that came to my house. He didn't know whether it was Ashley or Keenan's company.

LXII.

WASHINGTON BUSH.

THE WHITES TO CARRY ELECTION AT THE MUZZLE OF THE GUN—
SHOTS FIRED BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS—WHAT COKER HAD
ADVISED THE COLORED PEOPLE TO DO.

WASHINGTON BUSH, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-eight years of age. I am a republican, and live at Ellenton district, five miles beyond Gus Bush's place. Didn't hear any threats in particular before the trouble. The whites said they were going to carry the election, if they had to do it at the muzzle of the gun. I heard Gus Bush say this. He said the democrats would do it. On Sunday night a woman told me that the white men were going down the road to kill the colored people, and I went down the road and met up with them. I saw James Boatwright, and he pointed his pistol at me and said, "Let's kill him." Jim Bush said if I would go down to where the colored company was, and see that they didn't hurt them as they were going home, they would not hurt me. I said, "I will go." Just as I got there I heard a gun fire over the bridge, and heard Capt. Robert Dunbar say, "Close up; they are killing Elmore Ashley." Capt. Bob Dunbar said, "Close up and charge." They commenced to fire, and they fired two or three times, and the black people fired back. Basil Bryant fell close to me, but his gun never fired. He had a gun in his hand. The firing commenced from where the white men were. I saw Jim Bush, Capt. Robert Dunbar, Wallace Bailey, Bill Bush, Bill Bush, son of Gus Bush, George Newman, Gus McDaniels, Capt. Bill Wood, Elmore Ashley, Lewis, telegraph-operator at Ellenton, Dave Crossland, James Bose Cochran, and James Boatwright. James Boatwright I saw before I saw the others. When he pointed his pistol at me he saw six more colored men in the road, and said, "Let's go back and kill them." After he said this, the guns fired at the bridge and they went down there. I don't know who fired this shot at the bridge. The white men were 200 yards from the bridge, out of sight of the man who fired. The gun looked as if it went right up in the air. I didn't see Alonzo Ashley pass that way; he must have gone before Dunbar's crowd came. Next day, I went down to Ellenton and a few colored men came there. Some of them had guns. I sent word to George W. Bush, to ask why they were killing the colored people; that we were not able to fight, and didn't want any, and that it was no use to kill us up for the purpose of election. I sent to ask if there could not be peace, and he sent word, "Yes." I went to him, and he said "All I want you to do is to keep your men down, and don't let us have any fuss." I said all had gone home to work; they had only come to hear and see what they could. He asked if I had seen Simon Coker. I said, yes, he had been at Ellenton, and was gone home. He asked me if I was certain my men had separated. I said, "Yes, I am sure they have." He said, "All right; if a company of whites come over the river, I will turn them back, and you must keep your men quiet." He asked me to come to him if our crowd gathered, and if his crowd came he would do the same by me. About 500 of his crowd came down soon after this. I told the colored men to go and help bury Basil Bryant, and I heard that Butler's men were at the store 800 strong, threatening the niggers. I went into the woods when I heard they were there, and hid myself in the swamp. I didn't know anything about Coker, but I heard Augustus Bush say he was one of the twelve men who took Coker from the plat-

form at Robbins and brought him to Ellenton. Bush lives at Ellenton, on this side of Union Bridge. I saw Coker on Monday at Ellenton, and he advised them to break up and go home. He had a little crowd of men with him, and he said they must all break up and go home, for United States soldiers would come there and say that the colored men were the ones who were making the fuss, and they must therefore break up and every man go home. They all scattered toward their homes. On Friday I saw several of the men who were there who shot Peter Williams.

LXIII.

SIMEON SAPP.

BASIL BRYANT'S CORPSE—COKER'S ADVICE—"WENT INTO THE SWAMP.

SIMEON SAPP, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-four years old; a republican, and a voter. I live at Ellenton, on Robert Dunbar's place. On Sunday morning I was at Ellenton, and in the evening was at Union Bridge until about sundown. I heard the report of the guns that killed Basil Bryant, but had left; we attempted to bury him, but the white men would not let us. I was at Ellenton on Monday morning; I staid there and watched them drill until they all broke up; there were about one hundred and fifty or two hundred there. I was looking on, and I heard that Coker advised them to go home; this was between 11 and 12 o'clock; all scattered and went home. I went home then, but didn't go to work; I went into the swamp fishing. Just before I went I heard the report of guns, and heard the white men coming round, and I didn't come out of the swamp until the United States soldiers came. Didn't see Butler's crowd when they came to Ellenton, nor see them kill any one.

LXIV.

ELLIC WRIGHT.

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN KELSEY—BUTLER'S MEN.

ELLIC WRIGHT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Ellenton Station, and cook for Mrs. Burns. I am a republican. On Saturday of the fuss I was at Ellenton working. I saw some white armed men around there on Saturday. We didn't hear anything of the fuss until one o'clock. These white men were armed and mounted. I saw ten or twelve of them on Saturday. I saw Allen Williams and young McEllenney, Lewis, telegraph-operator, Charlie Evans, and William Hankerson. These were all I noticed until Monday. I saw them leave the station on their horses, but didn't know that anything was up at this time. They went toward Union Bridge. Nothing special occurred on Saturday. On Sunday we heard what was the matter. Heard rumors of the killing of Basil Bryant. Didn't see any white men only those who live there on Sunday. Bonner Hartsey and Burns were all I saw, and they live there. Sunday evening the boys come to me. We have a club down there. Bryant Council said the white people are killing the colored men at the runs, and we must go there. I told him we had no guns. I went down to the bridge in the evening and there were about 40 of us there at Union Bridge. I went with them but had no arms. Ashley came along with his crowd, and I stopped him, and talked with him. Some of the colored people had guns; there might have been 25 guns, but they had only small bird-shot. Alonzo Ashley had 12 men. I asked him was everything quiet, and he said everything

is quiet. I examined his gun and gave it to him and said, you had better get your men out of the way. His men were armed with double-barreled guns, and Ashley had a sixteen-shooter. In a little time a large crowd of white men came up. Our men made no threats to Ashley's crowd; but one of our boys fired his gun after they were out of the way. He was drunk. He tried to fire toward them, but was so drunk that he fired to the left of them, but could not have hurt them if he had hit them. Capt. Robert Dunbar's company came on. They just came to the other side of the bridge, and shot and killed Basil. There were about fifteen or twenty men, from the horses we saw. Nothing was said by the colored people. Basil Bryant was trying to fire, with a single-barreled shot-gun, and he had not got his gun up before he was shot in the forehead, and his brains came out before the blood came. Basil didn't halt them. The two parties white and colored were about 50 yards from each other. Basil had his gun taken from him that day, and he went and got another one. There were no more shots fired. The colored people had no ammunition and ran, and the white people ran about the same time we did in the other direction. I knew three white men who were there, Capt. Robert Dunbar, Jim Bush, Dave Crossland. I went home, but next morning returned and got with the Rouse's Bridge party. We then went to Ellenton, and Coker come over with his men from Robbins' Station, about 30 or 40. We had about 200 colored men, not half of them armed. A stick would have been better than most of their guns. Butler had sent word that he was coming with his crowd, and Coker advised them to stand quiet until he came, but about 12 o'clock he advised us to go home. Butler came afterward. It is Col. A. P. Butler. It looked to me as if there were 800 men, and they were armed with good guns, and rode around Ellenton two or three times, and then they commenced to shoot people. After the party called for me two or three times the white people put me in a big room in their store, and about dark I jumped out of the window and laid down in the cotton-field, and the parties broke open the store and wanted Captain Wright. They left, and then I went over into the woods. They shot John Kelsey, and he fell right into the cattle-guards. They stopped the passenger-train and got on it and came back to Ellenton. I saw them shoot him. This is the only one I saw killed, but have seen several buried whom they did kill. On Tuesday I saw the train go down to Robbins, and saw them return with Simon Coker. I saw them when they went down and saw them when they returned with Coker, and I left then. I saw Coker. I was hid in the woods right alongside the railroad. They had Coker in a freight-car. I was not there when they killed him. I recognized in the parties of white men I saw, Charlie Evans, Bryant Bush, Paul Bowers, Allen Williams, Charlie Williams, Jim Bush, Bill Bush, Dave Crossland, Dr. Bell Camion, Frank Dunbar, Charlie Tatt, John C. Hankerson. It was about 10 o'clock when I saw the train coming from Robbins with Coker.

LXV.

WALTER BARNES.

WITNESS HIDES IN THE WOODS DURING THE KILLING—YOUNG MILTON TURNER HAS WITNESS'S NAME TAKEN OFF THE DEAD-LIST—NARROW ESCAPE OF WITNESS FROM ASSASSINATION—NEGROES WHO HAVE GUNS TO BE KILLED—HE GOES WITH TURNER FOR BUSH'S BODY—TURNER THREATENS TO SHOOT DICK THOMPSON.

WALTER BARNES, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 25 years old, and live in Barnwell County, in Farm Mill Township, on Dr. J. M. Turner's place. I am a republican and a voter, and have not join-

ed a democratic club. Before the riot Dr. Turner told me they expected to carry this election, or else they were going to kill every nigger who voted the republican ticket. While the riot was going on I was dodging about in the woods, and I came home Wednesday, and my wife told me that the young Dr. Milton Turner had asked her where I was, and she had told him I had gone off into the woods, and he told her if I was afraid to work there on his place I could go to his father's place. He came back on Wednesday and let me know that my name was taken from the dead-list at Robbins Station, and that I could come back to his father's place and go to work. He said he had my name taken off the dead-list at Robbins Station. I came home Thursday and went on to his father's place to pick cotton. While I was there four men came along with guns—white men; cannot just recollect whether they all had guns. This was about 7 o'clock in the morning. One of them was named Dick Rountree, and John M. Banchman and Job Banchman. The other I didn't know. One of them said, "Yonder is Walter Barnes now." By this time I saw Dr. Turner's grandson going up the road, and they asked him if his grandfather wanted me in the field, and he said, "Yes; my grandfather does not want you to trouble him." About 8 o'clock I heard the report of about 6 guns on Alonzo Ashley's Caromley place, where Ed. W. Bush was killed that morning. In about a quarter of an hour after Alonzo Ashley's company came down to where I was picking cotton, and when they got there, about fifteen turned to go to Robbins Station, and about fifteen kept right on behind Ashley, on the Barnwell and Augusta road. When they got to me they rode up to the fence, and Jim Tyler called to me to come to the fence, and I started to him. At the same time Ashley hallooed to me to come to him from the other side the fence. Jim Tyler called me again, and I replied. Ashley called me. He said, "Damn it, come to me." Ashley sat still, but when he saw me going to Tyler he called me again. When I got between fifteen and twenty yards of the fence, Dick Rountree said, "Shoot him!" And Bill Woodward jumped over the fence into the field and snatched out his pistol, and Dick Rountree got off his mule with his double-barreled gun and got over the fence. I stopped right still. None of the other men of the company got down. My wife screamed, and when she hallooed the white people at the house heard her. S. A. Ashley was almost to Dr. Turner's house when my wife hallooed, and they heard her. Ashley wheeled on his horse and come right back, just as hard as he could, and while he was coming Jim Tyler said to Bill Woodward, "Don't shoot him; wait until he gets here to the fence." Tyler said, "Come on;" and I went to the fence. After I got to the fence he told me to get over into the road, and I got over. When I got over he asked me what I was doing. I said I was at work and had not been in any fuss. He says, "Ashley is captain, and whatever he says we will do." By that time I walked about five steps, and Ashley come up and told his men, "Don't do that; don't shoot him." He said, "All the men you find at work don't trouble them, but all who have guns shoot them."

They said, "All right, captain," and these two men got on their horses and rode off and the men followed them, and I went back into the field. They didn't talk about my politics at this time. Jim Tyler and Dr. John M. Turner came into the field, and had their guns, where I was picking cotton, and asked me where was the pistol I had. I said I had loaned it out about three weeks ago. They asked me if I had a gun; I said no. He said if I wanted to save my life, I had better stay there. Dr. Turner said he had some men on his place, and he had told them to go to work and they would not, and he wanted Tyler to go and run

them off. By this time the doctor's wife came and told me to go to the house, as there would be some more men coming along the road, and they might kill me before they could get to me next time. I went to the house and went to work in the garden. In the evening, young Dr. Turner came up while I was in the back yard, and I heard him asking where I was; and he came to me and asked me if I was a republican or democrat. I told him I was not disposed to have any words with him on the subject. He said if they caught me in the road with that talk they would kill me. I said, after he had asked me how I was going to vote, that I did not know whether I should vote at all. He asked me if I knew where John Bush was. I said in the lot. He said, "I hear they shot and killed his brother, E. W. Bush, and you can go and hitch the mule to the cart, and we will go up and get him;" and I went up with him to get the body. While going along, he told me and John that he believed Ashley had Ed. W. killed because Ed. W. was working for his father, and would not have Dick Thompson killed because he was working on his place, and he said he would be damned if he would not kill Dick to spite him, S. A. Ashley. I said to the doctor I would not hurt that man. He said, "Yes, by God, I will." We got to the bottom and he called on Dick Thompson to help put Ed. W. in the cart. He came, and after we put him in I started off a piece, and heard him say to Dick, "Say your prayers, for, by God, I must kill you now." Dick commenced to beg, and I begged for him. Dick continued to beg a long while, and then Dr. Turner said, "I'll not kill you now; but don't stay in your house to-night or you'll get killed." He asked if he must go to Ashley's. He said, "I cannot tell you where to go, but don't stay in your house." We then left, and took the cart with the body and backed it under a shed.

ADVISED NOT TO REPORT ANY ONE—IF HAMPTON IS ELECTED THERE WILL BE NO TRIALS—ALL WHO VOTED THE REPUBLICAN TICKET TO BE KILLED—COKER'S BODY ROBBED—DEMOCRATS GET DRUNK ON THE MONEY—A WHITE MAN RIDES HIS HORSE ON COKER'S BODY—WITNESS GOES TO A REPUBLICAN MEETING—HIS NAME PUT ON THE DEAD-LIST AGAIN.

The next morning I and his brother buried him near the store-house. When Dick Thompson testified here he returned Sunday and told me I must come up, and I went on Tuesday and told young doctor where I worked that I had to come. He said, "I'll give you friendly advice: Don't you report any one, for you will have every man to face again, and when this thing is over we will kill every man who reports us. If Hampton gets elected, there will be no trial, and if he is not, it will all pass off like the Hamburg riot did. I tell you another thing: I don't want you all to be fooled by the Yankees; for, as soon as the Yankees are gone, those who report us will be ku-kluxed, and you know you had a hard time of it then. You almost got killed, and we have sworn to kill all the leaders, and I got your name taken off the dead-list. I won't persuade you not to go; but, mind, don't report any one, for when this thing is over, you'll have to suffer for it." I put out then and came. He said every one who voted the republican ticket they were going to kill. He said a heap had been fooling them by saying they were going to vote the democratic ticket, and they were going to have a committee at the polls, and every one who votes would have to swear their tickets, and those who voted the republican ticket would be killed out, white and black. He told me he was at Ellenton when Coker was killed. He told me and John Bush this. He said they got thirty dollars in money out of Coker's pockets, and the men took it and got drunk off it. He

said they got some papers out of his pockets, and the damn rascal had a list in his pocket with his name on it and Ashley's, and one or two more he mentioned, for the niggers to kill. I said to him, "I don't see how that can be. I never knew you had anything against Coker, as you always said you appreciated Coker." He didn't say anything about Coker's watch. He might have done, but I don't remember; but, I think, now that you mention it, there was something said about it. His father said that old John Ready got there after Coker was killed, and was so vexed and wanted to shoot him that he took his horse and made it walk over him, and he spat on him. The young doctor said to his father that N. A. Patterson took a brush and fanned the flies off Coker, and they wanted to kill him, and if they could have got a chance that night they would have done it, the damn son of a bitch. The sheriff was shot that night, and when they heard it they thought it was this Patterson, and said they were glad about it. I asked him what they wanted to kill me so bad, and he said it was because I was secretary of a club, and was a leader in the club; and to break them up, they were going to kill every leader, and then they could manage the balance. We had a club about a mile from where I was staying. On Tuesday week they had a republican speech at Robbins Station, and I went, and when I came back the young doctor said he was sorry for me, that I had made him tell a lie. He said, "They had your name on the dead-list, and I had it taken off, as I told you, and told them you were all right, and now you will have had your name taken down at the republican meeting, you and your brother Dave and Jessup Ashley, and one or two others, and your names will be put down on the dead-list again." I said, "Now, doctor, if you were going into danger, and I saw it before, I would tell you, and you ought to have told me; for if I knew that I could not have gone to the meeting without my life being in danger, I would not have gone." He said, "I will give you some friendly advice: Don't you go any more, or have anything to do with it, but don't go off and say I told you you would be killed; but you will be spotted, and that is plain enough for you to understand." I said, "Yes; it is plain enough to understand; any one, with common sense, could understand that."

LXVI.

DANIEL HICKSON.

NAMES OF MEN WHO WERE ENGAGED IN THE ASSASSINATIONS—JOHN READY RIDES OVER AND OUTRAGES COKER'S BODY—"THE UNITED STATES COULD NOT DO ANYTHING WITH THEM."

DANIEL HICKSON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Richland Township, Barnwell County, on the Aiken road, on Clarisa Bush's place, about ten miles from Rouse's Bridge and thirteen miles from Ellenton. During the affray in September last I saw the following white men, armed and mounted, in it: John Ready, jr., Ben Weathersby, Clifford Simmons, Foreman Hickson, Thomas Beck, and Judson Green. On Thursday after the affray at Rouse's Bridge Foreman Hickson and others came to my house and inquired for me. I was not home, and my wife told them I had stepped out. Glover Moore told me after that that they went there intending to kill me. Thomas Beck and Foreman Hickson were the only two in the crowd I knew, and the other men, so they said, come from Edgefield. Glover Moore told me he was in the fuss one day. He was not in the crowd that come to my house. I asked him if he was, and he said no; but I saw the men who come the day before, and they told me this was their intention. Mathew Moore, white, told me, in the presence of Jack

Matthews, that John Ready was in the fuss at Ellenton when Simon Coker was killed, and that he rode over his body and whipped his feet and spat on him. Moore didn't say that he was there. Ben Weathersby said they were not done with it, and that the United States could not do anything with them, and that it was a damn big thing, and nothing could be done to them. He said he would go into it again yet. He told me he went to Silverton, and from there to Ellenton, but didn't say whether he was present when Coker was killed. He belongs to the rifle-club at Joyce's Branch. He said that they had rifles there; that they had just organized it, and were going to get their rifles soon. I heard Mathew Moore say they were going to kill out those niggers who voted the republican ticket in this election; and Ben Weathersby has said the same thing. They said this two weeks after the affray.

LXVII.

JOHN BUSH.

PROMISED TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET IF THEY WOULD SPARE HIS LIFE—DEMOCRATS GOING TO GAIN THE ELECTION OR DIE—ED. W. BUSH ASSASSINATED BECAUSE HE WAS A REPUBLICAN—NAMES OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THE MURDER—THEY SAY, "THESE ARRESTS ARE NOTHING"—"WHEN THE YANKEES COOL A LITTLE THEY WILL BEGIN AGAIN."

JOHN BUSH, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on John M. Turner's place in Four-Mile Township, Barnwell County, about eight miles from Robbins Station, and to the left of the railroad. I am 41 years old, a republican, and a voter. Have not joined the democratic club, but have promised to vote for them if they would spare my life. Milton Turner drew his gun on me, and I told him I was a democrat, because they had overpowered me. He had his gun drawn off me when I promised. I don't think the promise binding on me; I had to say it to save my life at the time I spoke it, as I thought. I live about three miles from Alonzo Ashley's, and know him well. I heard Milton Turner, Ed. Turner, Dave Turner, John M. Turner, say in the presence of my wife and Mrs. Lucretia Turner, wife of John M. Turner, that they were going to gain the election or die; that they would gain it or kill every republican nigger that they could get up with. They said this before the fuss. I heard, afterward, John M. Turner say that my brother, Edward M. Bush, was killed by buck-shots, and that my end would be worse than his. I asked him what would be my end—bomb-shells, or what? He gave me no answer. Alonzo Ashley went to Dick Thompson's house, on his Cranley place, and took Edward W. Bush out of the house. This was about half a mile from Dr. John M. Turner's place, where we stay. They took Edward W. Bush and Dick Thompson out of the house, and sent Dick Thompson into the cotton-field, and then told Edward W. Bush to follow them. They took him down a little lane into a bottom. Dick Rountree, Richard Anderson, and Bill Woodward shot him. I saw them. He fell down and died there. I was in the bottom down below them when they shot him. They shot him six times. I was not more than two or three hundred yards away when they shot him. Ed. W. Bush was not doing anything. They asked him what he was, and he said a republican, and they shot him. I certainly heard Ed. W. say so, and heard them ask him. I saw the crowd of white armed men, and after this I had the names of those I knew put down for me, so that I should remember them. I knew the following in Alonzo Ashley's company: John M. Turner, Edmund Turner, Milton Turner, David Turner,

S. A. Ashley, William M. Partee, James Green, Elmore Ashley, Joseph Ashley, Calvin Rountree, Joseph Stallings, William Randolph, Ryles Monds, Wilson Monds, George Monds, Cuff Proctor, William Wood, Richard Anderson, Richard Rountree, George Bates, Timothy B. Canton, John M. Turner, Ed. Turner, and Milton Turner. They say these arrests are nothing but a humbug, and that when the Yankees begin to cool a little and get away, they are going to begin again and send all the republicans to hell. I didn't see Keenan's company. If I did, I didn't know them. I saw Hagood's company, and had Hagood pointed out to me. They killed Ed. W. Bush on Thursday morning following the fuss at Rouse's Bridge, about eight o'clock in the morning. The sun was about an hour high. Ashley's company went on to Darlington's place after they killed Ed. W., and said they were going round there to see if they could get up with Ben Motts, who was captain of our political meetings and a company of men we had. They didn't find him, and I saw them go off. Didn't see any more of them, and don't know where they went after that.

LXVIII.

PENN GANTT.

WHITES THREATEN TO KILL ALL WHO VOTE THE REPUBLICAN TICKET—GUNS TAKEN FROM NEGROES—"LOTS OF GEORGIANS" AT ELLENTON.

PENN GANTT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-six years of age, and live at Penn Corner, in Silverton district, on George Brayfoy's place. I am a republican and a voter. I live about 4 miles from Rouse's Bridge, between Rouse's and Union Bridge, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the road to the right of the railroad. The whites down there have been threatening colored people. They said they would kill all who didn't vote the democratic ticket; Jacob Foreman said this. This was said during the time of the riot, and Basil Bryant, who was killed that night, was with me when Foreman said it. Barney Foreman and Sam Jones were with Jacob Foreman when he said it. Samper Simpkins, Golfin Simpkins, John Bowers, and Stuart Simpkins came up after that with several others that I didn't know. They came from Silverton and were going down to Rouse's Bridge. This was about twelve o'clock when he said this. Basil Bryant, John Buck, and myself started to go to Rouse's Ford, where the boys were. We heard that there was a fuss; that the democrats were going to kill Mink Holland, and that the colored men had gone to the ford, so we started to go. We saw some white men at Colonel Foreman's, and they surrounded us and took us prisoners, and took away Basil Bryant's gun and took John Buck's gun; John's was a musket. They said they wanted to catch all who had guns and take them from them, but if they won't give them up we'll kill them. They said they didn't care a damn, but if the niggers don't go as we want them to go, we will kill every damn one of them. They wanted us to vote their ticket, and said so. I said nothing, but Basil said he would not vote it. They turned us loose after that. Col. Jacob Foreman was there all the time, so was Barney Foreman and Sam Jones. There were a lot of Georgians there. After this I went home, but the others went off to Union Bridge. About sundown I heard shooting at Union Bridge. On Monday and Tuesday I was in the swamp, also on Wednesday. I was not down to Ellenton Station Monday or Tuesday.

LXIX.

LARGER WILLIAMS.

DEPONENT GOES TO ELLENTON WITH SIMON COKER—HE ADVISES THE NEGROES TO GO HOME AND DO NO DAMAGE—THEY DISPERSE—DEPONENT WARNED THAT THE WHITES ARE LOOKING FOR HIM—HE HIDES IN THE WOODS.

LARGER WILLIAMS, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live in Barnwell County, on the river, not far from Ellenton Station, about one mile. I am 25 years old, a republican and a voter. On Sunday morning I was at meeting at Union Bridge church, when the information was received that the whites were killing the colored men at Rouse's Bridge. We broke up, and went to carry the news lower down to Steel Creek, and I saw Simon Coker, and told him they wanted him. He said we would wait until Sunday morning. I got there in the night and came back to Union Bridge that night. The affair was all over there, no one was there, only the dead man Basil Bryant, who was killed while I had been gone. Next morning I went to Ellenton Station. Simon Coker came to my house and we joined him. I think there was 25 or 30 men with him, and when we got to the depot, we stood around there a little while, and Simon Coker told us not to do any damage, not to go outside the law. He said he didn't think that there would be anything, that we had better break up, and we broke up and went home. I talked with him about what we had heard, and he said every man should obey the law. He told the crowd to do no damage, but break up, and be on the side the law; and then if anything is done, it won't be us, as we shall be within the law. On Tuesday morning, the whites went down to Robbins and got him. I went home that Monday night, but staid in the swamps round Robbins. On Monday evening a woman told us that they had killed John Kelsey, and told us we had better get away, as Ellenton was full of white armed men, who were killing every colored man they saw. We hid out in the woods and didn't see Coker Monday night, and were in the woods Tuesday to keep out of the way. I saw a crowd of white men on Monday, armed and mounted; and I saw Tom Dunbar, Milledge Rountree, alias Ardis Frank Dunbar, alias Blockhead, Seabrook Dunbar, Jilman Harley, Sam Dunbar, Charlie Block, and Judson Rountree. They were all armed and mounted. They didn't see me, as I was hid away. Cannot tell what they were talking about. I knew all the men well, because I was raised round with them. I staid in the woods, because they were hunting to kill me. As I heard they had my name on the dead-list. I heard it in Ellenton. The prisoners told me that Tom Dunbar was cursing me for going down to tell the people about the trouble. He called me, they said, a "damn son of a bitch," and said I had occasioned the death of Bot Williams, by telling the people. He talked to other men in Bower's store as if he had me spotted to kill. No one knows who killed Bot Williams down there. Dr. Martin Bellinger was with the crowd of white men I have previously mentioned.

LXX.

HAMPTON WADKINS.

NAMES OF WHITES RIDING TOWARD MATLOCK'S CHURCH—DEPONENT KNOWS THEM WELL.

HAMPTON WADKINS, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live in Silverton, on Barney Foreman's place. I am nineteen years old. I saw a heap of white men going down to the fuss on Saturday and Sunday. They were going toward Rouse's Bridge. I knew, in the crowd, Barney Foreman, Richard Furse, William Key, Henry Shackle-

ford, William Green, Sam Jones of Augusta, Bill Slates, Fate Lord, Charles Simpkins, Stuart Simpkins, Golfin Simpkins, Arthur Simpkins, Jesse Foreman, Ike Foreman, Clanton Turner, McDuff Turner. They were armed and mounted, and going in the direction of Rouse's Bridge. These men live about Silvertown, and I know them well. I came from Augusta on Saturday with Sam Jones and Henry Shackelford. On Saturday I heard them say they were going to the club at Matlock's church. They didn't say what they were going to do. They came along the road with me. I didn't pass by the church. They came on toward Barney Foreman's, and I saw them go back toward the church. Most of them had double-barreled guns. Didn't know what they were loaded with.

LXXI.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

WAS AT ELLENTON WHEN BUTLER'S COMMAND CAME—HE COOKS FOR THEM—THINKS THAT SAVED HIS LIFE—HE TOLD THEM HE WAS A DEMOCRAT TO SAVE HIS LIFE—HEARD THE GUNS WHEN COKER WAS SHOT.

CHARLES ROBINSON duly deposes and says :

I live at Ellenton, one mile from the station, on William Hankerson's place. I am thirty-six years old, a republican, and a voter. On Sunday I was home; heard no threats before the trouble. On Monday about 12 o'clock I went to Ellenton and staid there until night. I was there in the evening when Butler and his men were there. They came there about two hours and a half of sun, and shot after Darall, but did not hit him. They shot at my brother, Jack Robinson; I saw them. They threatened to shoot me; and if William Hanson had not locked me in Bill Barns's cotton-house I think they would have killed me. I cooked for them that night and next day, and that was how I saved my life. The white people tried to get me out, and swore they would kill me. I have never seen many of them before. They said they were going to have this election or they would kill out the whole nigger race, and that they had come down to set the niggers to rights. They asked me if I was a republican, and I had to tell them I was a democrat to save my life; but I didn't mean it; and some of them said they would be damned if they believed it. They said, "You niggers say you are democrats, and then at the election vote the republican ticket." I knew there Bill Gooding, of Beach Island, Gus McDaniels, — Treville, who was the one who shot John Kelsey, and he fell into the cattle-guard. I saw Treville take up his gun and fire. There were a good many shooting at him, but I knew William Treville. I saw O. N. Butler there. He has only one arm; didn't see the other Butler there, as I don't know him; didn't see Coker shot. I was there when they brought him up to the station, and saw him. This was on Tuesday. He was brought up in a box-car on the train. I didn't know any of the men who brought him up; didn't see when they carried him round from Bonner's; didn't know any of the men. I heard the guns when Coker was shot. It sounded like a great many. I was about one hundred yards away, locked up in the store, when he was shot. I and my brother were both locked up in the store.

LXXII.

PETER FARALL.

DEPONENT ESCAPES FROM BUTLER'S COMMAND WHEN THEY COMMENCED DRINKING—SAW THEM SHOOT KELSEY THE FIRST TIME.

PETER FARALL, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live at Ellenton Station with Mr. William Cannon. I am about twen-

ty-two years of age, am a republican, and am going to vote that ticket this time. I work on the farm. Have heard Cannon talk about niggers, but have not heard him make any threats. On Sunday I was out in the country to a marriage. I went Saturday night and I came home Sunday night. On Monday I went down to the depot and staid there until 4 o'clock in the evening. About one hour by sun four hundred armed white men came there, and they told me to halt, and three guns were drawn on me. They took me to the depot to James Dunbar and asked him if I was in the fuss. He said no. They told me to get to the platform. They then sent me about two miles for a wagon, and then they commenced drinking, and I slipped off. I saw them shoot John Kelsey, but they didn't kill him until next morning. I didn't know any of the parties; didn't know the men who went to guard me for the wagon. I heard that they shot Kelsey again next morning, but didn't see them. If I had not got away they would have killed me that night. They didn't ask about my politics, but asked me how old I was. I said I was not exactly of age.

LXXIII.

THOMAS FINNESSEY.

THE ASSASSINATION OF KITE FINNESSEY.

THOMAS FINNESSEY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Silverton, at Dr. Isaac Foreman's. I was down there when they killed my brother at Jackson Station. I didn't see him killed; I was out picking cotton, and word came to me about sundown, and I went right down to him. I found him right there, but he had rolled off a little from where he fell. He was about one hundred yards from the railroad. He was shot in his right eye and in his arm and breast; his right ear was cut off and his feet were full of shot; his skull was broken, as if he had been hit with a gun. I was at Ellenton, at my father's house, on Monday, and I staid at home on Tuesday. Didn't know any of the white men riding round there. My father saw Kite when he was dead

LXXIV.

JOHN GREEN.

ASHLEY COULD HAVE SAVED ED. W. BUSH'S LIFE—NAMES OF MEN GOING TO THE "FUSS" ON MONDAY.

JOHN GREEN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-three years old and live in Barnwell County, on Lawrence Green's place, who said nigger republicans would be obliged to go with them and vote with them—the white people—vote the democratic ticket. I told him that before I'd do that, I would not vote at all. He said, well, if I would not vote with the white people, I was against them. I have heard about the killing of Ed. W. Bush. John Ready, jr., white, has told me that he was present when Ed. W. Bush was shot, and said that if he had been captain, as Ashley was, he would have saved the man's life; that Ashley could have saved Bush's life, just as well as not. He said he knew who the men were who shot him, and if it ever came into the courts he would swear who the men were. He didn't tell me who the men were, but said they didn't live about here. He didn't tell me he tried to prevent the killing. I asked him if he was there, and he said, "I was there." I didn't see him going there, although I saw a great many men going to the fuss on Monday—all armed, mounted white men—Lawrence Green, Jim Rountree, John Green, Jud. Green, Hans Green, Dick Anderson, and a great many others whom I did not know. They say this Anderson belongs to Ashley's company, Jowce's Branch club, and is the captain of the club.

LXXV.

WRIGHT SAPP.

WAS AT ELLENTON—COKER ADVISED THE NEGROES TO GO HOME—DEPONENT'S HOUSE SEARCHED TO FIND HIM—SAW BRYANT AND KELSEY SHOT—HANKERSON HAS SINCE SAID IT WAS THE LEADING MEN THEY WERE AFTER.

WRIGHT SAPP, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 24 years old. I live one mile from Ellenton Station, on Will Hankerson's place. On Sunday when we heard of the fuss we went to church at Union Bridge; and we started for the bridge, and heard the guns firing; but when I got there they had ceased firing. We did not stay in our houses that night. Next morning we went to the bridge to see Basil Bryant, and went to Solomon's store and staid there awhile, and then all marched down to Ellenton Station, and Simon Coker was there. Simon said, "Stop, for there is going to be no fuss, for I am for peace all the time and don't want a fuss." After staying there a little while he said, "Boys, we had better scatter, as I don't think anything will happen," and we all went away. About one hour of sun, the white people went down there shooting every man they could see. I was sitting on a fence near the station and when I saw them I ran home. The whites were after I and Joe Bush, and they broke the door of my house down, expecting to find me there, but I was in the swamp. I saw them break the door as I chanced to look back. William Hankerson was at Ellenton, and Samper Simpkins was one man who was with the crowd who followed me and broke in the door of my house. I saw Charlie Evans among the crowd at the station. Joe Bush was struck in the back and Dardel had his hat shot off. I saw Basil Bryant killed. I saw John Kelsey shot down at the railroad; we were not more than 50 yards apart. William Hankerson has spoken to me since and said it was the leading men they were after.

LXXVI.

SIMEON SIMPSON.

ARMED MEN RIDE AROUND AND THREATEN TO SHOOT DEPONENT—NAMES OF MEN WHO WANTED TO KILL HIM—HEARD THE GUNS WHEN THEY KILLED KIT FINNESSEY—WHITES TAKE DEPONENT'S GUN.

SIMEON SIMPSON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 57 years old. I live about two and a half miles below Jackson Station. Kit Finnessey was a little above me when he was killed, and I didn't see him. I live on George W. Bush's place; there always has been threatening down there by the white people, what they would do to the colored republicans. On a Monday morning before the riot, one month before, Tom Meyers came to me in the field and said there would be hell to pay among the radical party, the way they were going on. This was the time James Cobb was arrested. He didn't say particularly what they were going to do. On Monday morning they come to me in the field and rode up to me and asked where I was Sunday. I said home. They said I was a damn liar; that I was in the fuss and was not home at all. I said I was not in it. They rode round me, and some said it was no use to pass me, and it was best to blow my brains out. Some men said no. John Bowers said that good men had been killed attending to their business, and that it was no use to let me pass. He wanted to kill me. There were three of them wanted to kill me. John Bowers, George Turner, and the other, I cannot call his name, but he goes by the name of Joe, and teaches school at Mr. George Ramsey's. Frank Green—he was the captain—told them to let me alone; so they

did. They didn't tell me to vote the democratic ticket. They just rode round me and got me scared, and I suppose they thought I was so scared I would vote it. Dr. Bill Eve, Ben. McDaniels, Gus McDaniels, Bill Bush, Tom Hans Bush, Isaac Foreman, Frank Green, John Bowers, Paul Bowers, and George Turner were there, and Joe, the school-teacher, at Gus Ramsey's. This was about 8 o'clock in the morning. I heard the report of the guns that killed Kit Finnessey. This same party went in that direction to where the train was run off. I heard shooting after they had time to get farther than where the train was run off. I was home when the guns went off, and this party had left me about half an hour. When they left me they went to my house and took my gun out, and I have not seen it since. I heard these parties say that they were there. I don't know that they fired the shots.

LXXVII.

PETER BENNETT.

GIVES NAMES OF MEN ENGAGED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF COKER AND OTHERS—THREATS OF THE DEMOCRATS—WITNESS TOLD THAT HIS NAME IS ON THE DEAD-LIST.

PETER BENNETT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Barnwell County, Greenland Township, on Jim Dix's place, and rent land from him. It is close to the Barnwell road and about three miles from Rouse's Bridge, and seven miles from Ellenton Smith's (or Smit's.) Holly was one of the white men who went to the fight in September last; I saw him going to Rouse's Bridge; I saw him go and call his men. He told me he was with Butler's command—didn't say which Butler—and that he didn't kill any one, but saved some of the colored men's lives. I saw Capt. L. A. Ashley, who is captain of a rifle company, go. Ellic Bush went and took his gun. I saw Angus Dix go, and he spoke about it to me before, and said they were going to Robbins to kill out every God damn nigger they came across. He said this in the presence of George Bates, and this was after the troops got to Rouse's Bridge, the same day, and Bates went and got the Kennedy boys, and he was going again to get more, and that the niggers had shot Patterson, an honorable citizen, and these things were not to be. George Bates told me he was right there when they shot Coker; that he was present, and with six men shot him. I have heard threats time and again. I heard L. A. Ashley and William G. Dix say that if the colored men didn't vote with them they would run them off their land, and if they didn't vote they were going to wade into blood; that the land did not belong to the carpet-baggers, and if the niggers did not vote with them—the democratic ticket—we should not stay on the land. They were saying this all the time. They said I had to vote that ticket or I should not stay. During the trouble I had to stay in the woods. Mrs. George Dix sent word to me not to stay home or I would be killed; and L. A. Ashley told me my name was called at Ellenton as on the dead-list.

LXXVIII.

FRANK HANKERSON.

THREATS TO KILL BY VARIOUS DEMOCRATS.

FRANK HANKERSON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 27 years old, and live in Silvertown, in Sleepy Hollow, about nine miles from Rouse's Bridge, and eighteen miles from Ellenton. I live on Sallie Whitney's place and Paul Lowe's place. I have never heard the white people make any threats about killing out the colored republicans.

I did hear Paul Lowe's son, Everett, say he was going down to kill out the damned nigger race, and that his father had furnished him with stock and gun. He said this on Monday morning of the fuss down there, and he went. As he was going by me and met Drayton, he said he wanted to hire Drayton to go and kill Henry Holland. I saw Spotted Bill Low going down. He had his gun, and was on horseback. Kinny Widner said he was going down to kill some of the damned niggers. Judson Lowe said he went down there to try to kill some of the damned niggers, but did not find any. I heard him say they were going to kill that God damned son of a bitch, Columbus Rountree.

LXXIX.

ALEX. DIX.

"BEFORE ELECTION-DAY MANY OF US WOULD BE CARRIED FEET FOREMOST"—BILL WOODWARD ASSASSINATES ED. W. BUSH—NAMES ARMED MEN WHO PASSED.

ALEX. DIX, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live in Barnwell County, on Alonzo Ashley's place. I heard Alonzo Ashley say, before the trouble came on, that before election-day there would be many of us carried feet foremost. Lawrence Green and Hampton Green said it was no use for us to join the democrats, for they were sworn to kill us, and we might just as well die republicans as democrats. They had us on the rolls, and were going to kill us. They told this to John Green, who works for them. Several of the members of the Canaan Fair precinct club heard it, and told us of it in the meeting. This was since the fuss. Don't know of any others making threats. I knew some of the armed white men who were at Rouse's Bridge. I remember when they killed Ed. W. Bush, as they killed him within 200 yards of my house. That evening late I saw Alonzo Ashley, and he said they had shot Ed. W. Bush that day. I said, "You never killed him, did you?" He said, "Yes; he is dead certain." I said, "Who shot him?" He said, "Bill Woodward shot him, and I saw him shoot him." This was Thursday morning after the riot. I saw some white men pass my house that morning, and Bill Woodward was one of them. They went by to the forks of the road, and all met together. In about an hour Warren Keenan came with his company, fifty or sixty of them. I didn't see Ashley's company go past as they met at the forks of the road, and then went and killed Ed. W. Bush. I didn't see if all these men went up to the house. They marched past the house down into the bottom, under a beach tree, and killed him. Didn't see them, but heard the report of the guns. I think I heard six guns fire. They were all fired pretty much at once. Could not tell exactly that there were six. I saw the following men pass my house armed and mounted: T. W. Keenan, William Woodward, James Green, Lawrence Green, Dixon Owens, John Martin, S. A. Ashley, William Randle, James Bush, George Boyd, David Dix, Robert Dix, Lucius Bush, Wm. Bush, J. B. Kennedy, George Bates, William Dix, and John Ready.

LXXX.

CAPTAIN FLOYD.

ARMED MEN SEIZE COKER AND DEPONENT—THEY ARE TAKEN TO ELLENTON—COKER ASSASSINATED—GOOD CHARACTER OF COKER.

CAPTAIN FLOYD, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live at Robbins Station. I am fifty years old. I live on a little place of my own. They took me prisoner. In going back home from my fields I have to cross at Robbins depot, and when I got there I saw

Simon Coker standing on the platform, ready to go down on the train. I bid him good morning. I have known him all my life. While there I got off my creature, as he was afraid of the train that had come down, and while I was standing there I saw white armed men jump out of a train that had come down. They were armed with guns and pistols, and they came to me first and asked me where I was going, and I told them home, as I had fever. A one armed man, with his left arm gone, asked me, "You know who I am? This is General Butler, a nigger buckler, and if you move a step I'll shoot your brains out." He had his pistol in his hand, and he cocked it at me. He then walked up to Coker and said, "You get up," and Coker got up. He then said to both of us, "March aboard of that train," and we both did so, and they carried us to Ellenton. Coker and I were together in the same car, and they carried us both side by side. The train just came as far as Robbins and then went back to Ellenton. Nothing was said to us. They did not speak nor did they allow us to speak. When we got to Ellenton this one-armed man came to Coker and said, "Get up." I was lying down, and they marched him out to Bower's store, onto the piazza, and kept him there half an hour to my knowledge. I did not go to him, as there were some five or six hundred armed men all around. I was scared, and got into one corner. I was in there all the time. I saw them march Coker up the big road—six men marched him—and they shot him about one hundred and fifty yards away from the railroad. I saw them shoot. I was looking right at them. These six men had rifles, and I think Coker must have kneeled down to say his prayers. He kneeled down and then got up. In about ten or fifteen minutes after he got up this one-armed man stepped fifteen or twenty paces, and I thought they were going to shoot him, and went back into the car. They made him stand up, and they all fired together, and he fell, when the one-armed man fired last. I think he shot him in the face, as he held his pistol down. Coker was a man every way, and was a man of peace. I have known him from the cradle.

LXXXI.

PRINCE FINNESSEY.

THE ASSASSINATION OF HIS SON—"HE WAS A GOOD BOY."

PRINCE FINNESSEY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 60 years old, a voter, and a republican. I live just below Jackson Station, in the big swamp, one mile below the station. I am the father of Kite Finnessey, my oldest boy. He was just of age last year. He was a republican, and voted the republican ticket last year. He was killed on Monday, about 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning, about the middle of September. He was killed about 200 yards from the railroad. I left him home sick on Monday morning when I came out of my house between daylight and sunrise. I gave him some medicine and told him not to go out; he had chills and fever. I went off into the woods, and news came to me that my son was killed. I inquired how that was, and they said the white men killed him. He must have been killed about 10 o'clock in the morning. When I got there to him, it was about two hours of sun. He was shot in the throat, in his wrist, and through the back, one of the balls coming out through his breast, and one staying in his back. He was quite dead. Some of the balls passed through him. He had rolled a little from where he was killed in a corn-field. He had a hole in his temple above his eye, which was gone, and his skull was broken, as if struck with the butt of a gun. He was a good boy, and never interfered with white or black, and had been sick, and was always home with me. I found his body about half a mile from the sta-

tion. I don't know myself who killed him. The first I knew he was dead. I heard the whites make threats against colored republicans. On Saturday I was working at Jacob Foreman's barn, where the white men came from, Steel Creek, in Barnwell County. This was about 12 o'clock, and the white men kept coming through until 4 o'clock in the evening. I asked some where they were going and they said to Alonzo Harley's. I didn't hear but one man called in the company. There were 60 men in the company, armed and mounted; they had guns and pistols. Steel Creek is about 15 miles from Foreman's. They came up four abreast. I saw three companies pass me that day, and all came from the same direction. There were about 100 men in the second company, which came along about two hours after the others. I saw James Boss Cochran, and knew him well. He was in the middle of the company. In the third company there were about 50 men, and they came 10 minutes behind the second company, all armed. I heard that Captain Wood was one of the captains of the first company. They all went in the direction of Alonzo Harley's. They had already passed Union Bridge. My son was killed near Jackson Station. The old man Jacob Foreman didn't go down.

LXXXII.

THOMAS KELLY.

MORE DEMOCRATIC THREATS—COOK SAID HE HAD KILLED TWO D—D NIGGERS—ASSASSINATION OF FINNESSEY—HE WAS SICK AND COULD NOT GET AWAY—JONES CUTS OFF FINNESSEY'S RIGHT EAR—FINNESSEY WAS A REPUBLICAN.

THOMAS KELLY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 25 years old. I live below Silverton, three miles below, on my mother's place, Lany Kelly. The railroad-station of Jackson is three miles above me. I am a republican, and a voter. I have heard no threats, only they were going to kill all who didn't vote the democratic ticket. James Hankerson said this. He said he and his crowd of men were going to kill them. He said this in the presence of Robert Powell and I. He meant Butler's crowd. He said this after the riot, at Robert Powell's house. I heard John Cook, who was then clerking at Mr. Walker's store, at Jackson Station, say he had killed two damn niggers, and that was not all he was going to kill before he stopped. I was in the crowd when they killed Kit Finnissey, and Cook said the reason they killed him was because he was standing about 100 yards from where the track was torn up. They took me prisoner. I knew there John Jenkins, Ben. Riggsden, Jim. May, Ike Boyd, William Boyd, Ansel Miller, Tom. P. Jones, David Foreman, Ben. Foreman, George Harley. William Moody, who drives Mr. Walker's wagon, A. P. Butler, and Phil. Eve came to examine the body after he was shot. The men who shot him were walking. They came and asked the men who were walking at the wreck of the cars if there were any niggers around there. They said there were two right close, and they went after them. They shot Kit in the right eye and broke his skull. They put the gun right close to his head. Kit was sick and could not get away. Ansel Miller was acting captain of the company who killed this man, in the absence of Butler. They took me up to shoot me, but Cook kept them from shooting me. Ansel said he had a good mind to shoot me, "and the only thing that keeps me from shooting you is that you have a shoulder of meat and a chicken in your hand. Captain Miller took me prisoner and sent me on to Walker's, and kept me from Monday morning until evening. Thomas P. Jones came up with Butler to examine Kit and cut off his right ear. I was about 200 yards off. When he fell, Jones got

down over him. Walker had been making out that he was sick and almost dead, but when word was brought that Tumessey was killed, he said he felt better, and wished he was well enough to go, and jumped up. When he came back he said that I might go, that Butler had gone down to Rouse's Bridge. No one was killed around there except Kit. I saw his body after. They had shot him in his right eye, and in his back, and his feet were full of buck-shot. It was buck-shot that was in his eye, and you could run your three fingers into the hole. This shot was fired after they shot him down. Kit was a republican, and a voter. He was 25 years old. I staid home all that night and all day Tuesday. On Wednesday I went back to search for my brother, but I heard the whites were still killing colored people, so I staid in Jones's shop. Ansel Jones and Isaac Jones were calling the names of the white men who passed to me. They called one Paul Bowers, John Bowers, and Bill Bush; and I saw about twenty-five armed white men pass that day, going in the direction of Union Bridge. The soldiers had stopped them on Tuesday morning, but a great deal of killing was done after that. I met six soldiers, and they asked me if I had seen any "rebs." I told them, and they went after them and turned them back. A great many of the armed white men, after they disbanded, went down to Union Bridge and Ellenton. I have heard that both the Butlers were at Ellenton. I saw Captain Brown's company on Monday, and counted 35 men. They went in the direction of Union Bridge.

LXXXIII.

JULIUS MAYER.

HOW THE WHITES CARRIED ARMS TO A REPUBLICAN MEETING—ARMED MEN AT BEACH ISLAND—THE WHITES ARE TRYING TO GET HOLD OF WILL COOPER—SAM FINNESSEY'S BODY AT ELLENTON—THE ASSASSINATION OF COKER—O. N. BUTLER SHOTS HIM AFTER HE IS DOWN—THE CONSTRUCTION TRAIN CARRIES THE MEN DOWN TO GET COKER.

JULIUS MAYER, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am about thirty years of age. I am mail-route agent on the Port Royal Railroad. My residence is in Barnwell, near Allendale. I am a voter, and a republican. I have a family—a wife and child. Prior to the riot at Ellenton and Rouse's Bridge, perhaps about a month, I saw about fifteen white men from Augusta down at Robbins, at the time of a republican meeting held by Coker. I saw in this party John H. Cook, Joseph A. Twiggs, and a man named Chaffee Robert, I think. They had a case of guns, fifteen guns, one gun to each man. They came from Augusta, and it might have been five or six weeks prior to the fuss. The balance of the men I didn't know. It was a republican meeting. The guns came down in the baggage-car with me. The men had the guns put on the train at the depot. The express-messenger saw no label on the box, and said, "Don't put them in there," and Joe Twiggs winked at him, as if to say put them on, and they put them on the car. The box was too short for the guns, and they had a piece of canvas around the butts of the guns to conceal them. I went and felt them, and counted them. Then we went on up to Ellenton, and met Robert J. Dunbar, express-agent, at the depot, and he asked Cook what was the matter. He said, "Nothing is the matter; but we will come down fishing again pretty soon, and we will find a better hole to fish in." He attended the meeting, and went back to Augusta. They went down in the morning and came back in the evening. Cook talked to me on the train. He said, "The niggers say down here they won't let the white people talk down to these meetings, and we came down here to see that the white people do talk." He told me who spoke. Coker, Wesley Dixon,

and some white men whom I didn't know. We went back to Augusta. In taking the guns off the train the express-messenger tried to keep me from seeing what they did with the guns. I had a lot of registered packages, and he came to look over them, and I had to keep my eyes on them. I tried, by leaning up against the door, to see where they took them; but two white men came and stood before it. They were taken by one of the train-hands, Primus Fraizier, and carried over into the Charlotte depot, and carried into the office, where Twiggs lived, and they are there now, I suppose. About a week after that, going up again, I met one hundred men, or perhaps one hundred and fifty, at Beach Island, all armed. One of them came to the car-door and whispered to William Gardner, the express-messenger, and I asked him what they intended to do?—what was the trouble? He said, "I am not warranted in telling you." I said, "No; if there is anything to hide you can keep it to yourself." They were at the station, and this was on Tuesday night of the republican club meeting at Beach Island, about a week after they had been to Robbins's. I didn't know who they were. I knew red-bearded Frank Dunbar and the two Page boys. Don't know their first names. John Cook's brother was there. They all belong to Beach Island. I didn't know what they were for. It was about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Their horses were hitched to the fence. I went to Augusta and told a young man there what I had seen; and he said, "It was the night for the regular meeting of the club, and that there was a colored man named Will Cooper that they were trying to get hold of." Gardner advised me not to make myself conspicuous in politics, as the whites were bound to carry the State, if they had to kill every nigger in the country. I never heard white men make threats about the coming storm. On Monday morning, the 18th September, we started out, and when we got down to the depot there was a commotion; about fifteen or twenty armed men got on the train at Augusta. We went down the road, and after we crossed the bridge to Beach Island one of the train-hands told me to go back and identify a man, so that I should know him again. He said the men had organized on the train, and had elected Captain Butler captain. He has lost his right arm. I went back and looked at him. I think I should know him again. John Gilbert is the train-hand who showed him to me. I knew there J. P. Jones, O. N. Butler, and one Phillpott, who is now at Port Royal, working in the machine-shop down there. I knew another who went back to Augusta that morning, after loaning his gun to another young man. They were armed with muskets, bayonets, pistols, &c. They went down to Jackson station, about fifteen miles from Augusta, and we found the way-freight train ditched, and the engine thrown from the track about a quarter of a mile below the station. These men got off there, and Butler took command and ordered them to get off. We went back to Augusta on the train, and the young man who gave his gun to one of the engineers went back with us. Joe Ashley was on the train, too; he had no gun, but had two colored women with him, and all of them went back to Augusta. Tuesday morning we started again. Joe Ashley, and the two colored women with him, started out that morning, the 19th. I was in the mail-car. I went down as far as Ellenton, but before getting there, near the wreck in an old field, one of the train-hands of the way-freight train showed me alongside the ditch the dead body of a colored man. I asked him if he saw the man killed. He said yes. I asked what he was doing. He said nothing but walking by the train; and Jenkins, a white man, engineer, told me he told the man to go away, and he went into the bushes; but the white men saw him go and hunted him

out, and, when he started to run, they killed him. Osman told me one of our firemen, a man named Ellic Jones, had a gun, and probably helped to kill him. I asked Jenkins if the man had a gun. He said, "No; he had nothing." Jenkins told me this Monday evening. I went down to Ellenton and met three or four hundred white men, all armed. We had left one train-hand and Mr. Morrison over all night; most of the white men had their horses hitched to the fences. We got to Ellenton between 9 and 10 o'clock. I was under the impression that all the trouble was over until I saw this crowd of men. I looked out of the car-door and saw Simon Coker in the crowd just as we rolled by the depot and stopped. He was coming up to the depot under a guard, surrounded by eight or ten men with muskets. I called the express-messenger's attention to it, and said "They are going to kill him." He said, "I guess not; he has been trying to keep the peace and disperse the people." I said, "Look at that fellow Jones; he is over where Coker is, in damned bad hands." He said, "Yes; I would not like to be in his place just now." They carried him into John Bowers's store piazza and staid there with him about five minutes. I called the attention of the two colored women, before mentioned, to it, and she got up and went to where they had been in the piazza. Malinda was the one; she cooks for Joe Ashley. They were not over there long until some men came from where Coker was and spoke to Butler, and he turned round from the depot and went over to the piazza; and immediately I saw them all get up, and about twenty-five of them marched off with Coker to a back lot, and I saw them string round Coker in a circle for about five or six minutes, and then I saw the smoke rise, but didn't hear the guns go off about six guns at a time. I saw two men shoot him after he was down, and one of these men was O. N. Butler. I knew him from his clothes, and from his being a larger man than the others. I am sure he shot. He shot him with a pistol after he was on the ground. I recognized F. P. Jones as being in the crowd at the depot, and the man Philpott, who works at Port Royal. This man Philpott I saw standing before the whites with his musket on his shoulder as he was leaning against the platform. I saw William Jones, who is a clerk for Wallace, at Robbins's, and lives at Robbins's Station now. I saw Matt. Patterson, trial-justice; he came into my car and spoke to me; asked if I had any mail for him? I told him I had not. He had a double-barreled gun in his hand. The other men were strangers to me. Gardner jumped out of the car, took his pistol out and said, "Why, these people are all trembling in their boots;" all scared and got into the crowd. Patterson went round where they shot Coker. Of the party who went round there with Coker whom I knew were O. N. Butler, Tom P. Jones, William Jones, N. A. Patterson, John Cosher or Cashier, and the man Philpott. William Wood was there, but did not go round to where they killed Coker. James R. Dunbar and James Lewis, telegraph operators, were there. J. C. Gardner went alongside of the car, but did not go round where they killed Coker. I asked him two or three days ago if he would tell who the people were that were there. He said he would tell all he knew. I saw Coker fall, and saw two men shoot him after he fell, and recognized one of these men to be O. N. Butler. Gardner went round to see him, and I asked him how he was shot, and he said he was shot all over. I didn't hear the guns as I had my door shut, but could see the smoke through my window. After I got on the train for Augusta, I saw Capt. J. H. Jenkins, who took the train back. I asked him, "Do you think they killed Coker?" He said "Yes." I said, "Did you see them kill him?" He said "Yes." We came back to where I mentioned seeing the dead body

of the colored man, and I asked him if he saw that man killed. He said, "Yes; I told him to get out of the way. There were two of them, but one got off and the other they shot. He came walking round the train with his hands in his pockets. Ellic Jones, the fireman, was there, who belonged to the engine that was ditched, and he helped to kill the colored man, and got a horse and went off with the crowd. I heard that he had five negroes' ears in his pockets; but he and Ned Turnero said they were only bragging about killing negroes. Now, they see the trouble coming, and now you could not even get Ellic Jones to say he was there." A construction train took the white men down to Robbins's to get Coker. William Bowers is the conductor, with Perkins as engineer, and they went down for the express purpose of getting Coker and bringing him back. I could not swear to it, but they didn't do anything else but bring Coker back. This was done before I got there. They got back from there about the same time we came from Augusta. I understood that Butler went to Robbins's. Conductor Bowers knows the men who went down there.

LXXXIV.

JOHN SCOTT.

DEPONENT TAKEN FROM HIS WAGON BY BUTLER—BUTLER'S MEN SAY THEY ARE GOING TO CARRY THE ELECTION OR KILL EVERY NIGGER IN THE STATE—THEY "WOULD MAKE HASH OF HIM" IF HE DIDN'T VOTE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—HIS LIFE THREATENED—FRANK DUNBAR HIDES DEPONENT—KNOWS SOME OF THE WHITE MEN—SAW THEM ASSASSINATE WARREN KELSEY.

JOHN SCOTT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Ellenton, about a mile from there, on William Newman's place. On Monday of the riot I was at Ellenton when Coker was there, in the morning. The white people had gathered and said they were going to kill out the colored people, and the colored people had assembled there to talk over the matter. Coker told them to disband and go home and go to work, as he didn't think there was any further danger. They all dispersed and went home. They had killed Basil Bryant on Sunday night at Union Bridge, and Solomon got me to help make a coffin to bury him in. When we were going to the "Runs" to get the body, Butler and his men took me off the wagon. This was on Monday evening, between 2 and 3 o'clock. They were going to the station at Ellenton, and had come from the direction of Union Bridge. They told me it was Butler who had taken me off the wagon. Some of his men stopped when he called them to halt. He asked, "Which is John Scott?" I said, "Here he is." He said "Get down and march." They took me on to Ellenton and then carried me right on round towards Rouse's Bridge to meet the other crowd of his men, and then marched back to Ellenton, and they camped there in the woods. Frank Green, Joe Bowers, Paul Bowers, John Bowers, Warren Beard, Darling Beard, and William Beard commenced asking me who were the leading men around there. I said I did not know the leading men at Rouse's Bridge. They asked me if I didn't know some of them. I said I had heard talk of some who they called leading men. They then called out to me the names of Osmus Kelly, Gloucester Holland, Daniel Rouse, Hammond Rouse, Simon Coker, Luther Chavis, and John Hankerson. I said I had heard the whites say they were leaders. They said they wanted to kill all the leaders and legislature men. They said they wanted to take breakfast off them next morning. They kept me there all night. They said they were going to kill the niggers to gain the election. They were going to carry the election or kill every nigger in the State. They asked me if I was going to vote the democratic ticket. I said I didn't

know what a democratic ticket was, as I had never voted one. They asked me if I was raised in this country. I said yes. They said "Was not I a damn fool not to know a republican ticket from a democratic ticket." They asked me if I knew Chamberlain or knew anything about him; what kind of a man he was; if I had heard the niggers talking about him? I said I had heard them talking about him. "Heard anything good about him?" I said I had not heard them say anything good or anything bad. They said they had me up with a heap of niggers, who said they were democrats, but they were going to put them through before they left, as they didn't believe them. "You're a democrat now, ain't you?" "Yes," he said, "You'll all be democrats now." I said I didn't know. Bev. McDaniels was the man who put them after me. They said if I didn't vote the democratic ticket they were going to make hash of me. He asked me if I would rather be in the place of John Hankerson or where I was. He asked me if I would have a house and 40 acres of land, or vote the republican ticket. I said I didn't know about republican or democratic ticket. They said by the time they had got through with me in the morning I would know. I begged them not to kill me. They said, "A heap of you beg off and then you vote the republican ticket." I said I never voted and didn't expect to. In the morning, about dawn of day, Frank Dunbar took me away from some of the men who wanted to kill me, and put me in Mr. Bonner's store and I went under the bed. They waited round until sundown to get us out of the store, and we didn't get out until night, after these men had gone. This was Tuesday night. I went home, but staid in the woods and swamp Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday—from Tuesday night until Saturday morning. Took provisions with me. There were others, some of the white people, took them prisoners and struck them with their guns and then turned them loose. I was in Bonner's store when Coker was shot. I was under the bed. There was a window right at the head of the bed, and the white men peeped in and we could look out. There were about 50 of them waiting and watching for us, as they knew we were in there. I knew some of the white men round there. I saw Colonel Butler, Pig Bush, Pull Bush, Hinckley Gooding, Charley Simpkins, Samper Simpkins, Frank Hankerson, Coon Hankerson, Col. Jack or Jacob Foreman, Dr. Isaac Foreman, Milledge Brown, Jim Hankerson, Billy Bush. The following colored men were killed: Basil Bryant, Sam. Brown, Warren Kelsey, John Kelsey, Dave Bush, Simon Coker, George Turner, William Gooden. They were republicans and voters. I saw them when they killed Warren Kelsey. As far as I knew, the men who shot him had come from Ellenton and were shooting across the fields at some other man, when Warren Kelsey jumped from the window of his house and got under some gourd-vines, and the men saw him and kept shooting at him until he was dead. Warren was in his mother's house. Her name is Henry Kelsey. I could not tell any of the men's names. I heard him beg for his life. He said, "Don't shoot me, don't shoot me, please." I was in some bushes, just a little way from the garden, when they shot him. I helped to bury him. He was shot in the back of his head, in his body, and in his legs. I should think he had fourteen or fifteen wounds. We didn't bury him until the last of the week, as there were so many white men riding through the woods that we were scared to go to him, and his body remained where he was shot until the last of the week. I didn't see any others shot.

LXXXV.

JERRY WEATHERSBY.

IS MADE A PRISONER BY BUTLER'S MEN—SAW THEM ASSASSINATE JOHN KELSEY—SAW JOHN HANKERSON SHOOT KELSEY—WAS IN BONNER'S HOUSE, UNDER THE BED, WHEN THEY KILLED COKER—COKER WAS A PEACEABLE MAN—IDENTIFIES WHITE MEN PRESENT.

JERRY WEATHERSBY, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am twenty-four years old, and have voted once, and am a republican. I live on Robert Dunbar's place, about one and one-half miles from Ellenton Station. On Monday morning I went down to Union Bridge with Charley Evans, William Hankerson, and several others to hold an inquest on Basil Bryant. They left me and Gus Bush to mind the body, to keep the hogs away. About 1 or 2 o'clock I went up home to get my dinner, and as I was going back to the bridge I met Butler's crowd, and they took me prisoner and asked me where I was going. I told them I was going down to the bridge to help bury the dead man. They asked me if I had any gun or pistol; I said, "No." He said, "Fall over into the rear," and they carried me down into Ellenton. They asked me if I was in the riot? I said, "No." They asked me if I could prove it? I said, "Yes." When we got near the section-house I saw them shoot John Kelsey. I saw him fall. They were shooting a great deal. Walter Darall was running in the field and they shot his hat off. They carried me off with them most up to Henry Kelsey's, and I saw them shoot Dave Bush. I don't know how many shot him. They took me on to the house, and I saw them kill Warren Kelsey under some gourd-vines. I heard him beg for his life; he said, "Don't shoot me." I saw them shoot five times; I heard Henry say, "Oh God, they have killed my baby." I was standing in front of the house, off the road, and they carried me off with them. I didn't know any of the men who shot the boys. There was one man, just, but I didn't see him fire his gun; his name was John Hankerson. They kept me prisoner all that night. I said I had not been in the riot; they asked me if they would turn me loose if I would vote the democratic ticket? I said I didn't know, as I didn't know which was the right one. They asked me if I ever voted? I said, "No." I was afraid if I told them I had, they would kill me. They said, "You come along and help us kill some of the colored people." I said, "If you make me go I will have to go, but I don't want to." They asked me if I knew where there were any niggers? I said I didn't know; some had gone to Rouse's Bridge and some had gone to the other bridges. I told them that Simon Coker had told the colored men it was best for them to break up. They turned me loose on Tuesday morning about dawn of day. I didn't agree to vote the democratic ticket. I was in Bonner's house, under the bed, when they killed Simon Coker. Frank Dunbar and another man took me in there and asked Bonner to take me in there until the crowd went away. I went under one bed and John Scott went under the other, and we stayed there until 3 o'clock on Tuesday. I didn't hear the guns when Coker was killed. I saw his dead body after I came out; it was right by the side of a fence, by a big mulberry tree. One ball went through his temple and two went through his stomach. He had his clothes on. I knew Coker, and he was a man of good reputation; a very peaceable man; I have known him for five years. I knew the following white men in the fuss: Paul Bowers, John Bowers, Allen Williams, Warren Beard, William Beard, Capt. Frank Green, George Bates, Hamp. Weathersby, A. P. Butler, and I saw with them John Hankerson, colored.

LXXXVI.

RICHARD GREEN.

IDENTIFIES ARMED WHITES—IS TOLD THAT HIS NAME IS ON THE DEAD-LIST.

RICHARD GREEN, colored, sworn November 10, says:

I am 22 years old, live in Barnwell County, on Steve Bush's place, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ellenton. Was at Ellenton station Monday morning, with others; disbanded about 10 o'clock, when Coker told us. On Monday night as I was at church on Four-mile Branch, in bushes, I saw James Bush, Wylie Bailey, Wallace Bailey, and Robert Dunbar passing on horses, armed with Spencer rifles. They were going toward Pem Branch and Ellenton. I went home and staid. Charley Evans, white, told me, after Yankee soldiers came, &c., that my name was on the dead list of Butler's crowd, and they would kill me certain if they caught me. He told me was in the fight, &c.

LXXXVII.

JOHN H. JENKINS.

DID NOT SEE ANY NEGROES NEAR THE TRAIN WHEN IT WENT OFF THE TRACK—BUTLER'S COMMAND COMES—NAMES OF SOME OF HIS MEN—SAW FINNESSY'S BODY—DID NOT SEE ANY ONE SHOT—DID NOT WARN ANY NEGRO TO LEAVE—ONE OF FINNESSY'S EARS WAS CUT OFF—HAS NOT SEEN THE EAR SINCE—DID NOT SEE COKER SHOT.

JOHN H. JENKINS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 26 years old. I reside at Port Royal, but I call Grahamville my home. I run on the Port Royal Railroad, and am conductor of a way-freight train running between Augusta and Port Royal. On Monday morning, September 16, I left Augusta 6.45 or 7 o'clock and went down as far as Jackson Station, about 2 miles below. The train ran off the track about 8 o'clock. The occasion of the train running off was that one of the rails had been disjointed. The spikes had evidently been taken out and the clamps taken off and the rail moved. Those who did it must have used some instrument, but it could have been done with a hatchet. I cannot say whether the rails were moved out or in. I believe the entire rail was displaced, but I was in the cab and cannot say positively whether the entire rail was moved or only the ends. I cannot judge of it after it transpired. Ed. Surmant is our engineer. I suppose he must have seen it for 70 or 75 yards; he saw the rail was misplaced and jumped off before he got there. I didn't see any one about there; no colored people about there. The train hands say they saw some, but I didn't, and don't know whether they saw them. Charley Williams, the brakesman, said he saw them. He has quit the road and is not now brakesman. He was so scared I don't think he knew how many there were, but said they were thick, but I don't put much confidence in what he said; he was so scared that he could tell a man from a tree. Four cars and an engine were thrown off, and one partially. They were empty cars; there were no passenger-cars with me. The engine was disabled; no damage done to the freight, but the cars were badly damaged, one very badly, and the others required repairs. I remained with my engine some five or ten minutes and then went to the section-master, Peacock—I don't know his other name—who said he could not do anything, as it required more force. I went up to Jackson Station, and then came back. I staid there two or three hours; I was waiting for the force to come down, and then I returned to the train and remained there a little time. I recollect a body of white men coming there, about one hundred, might be one hundred and fifty; they were all mounted and armed. They had shot-

guns and pistols, I believe; I didn't see any rifles. I believe Mr. Butler was in command; I don't know whether he was or not, but I understand so. He is not a one-armed man, neither do I know his features; they call him colonel. Of that party I don't know any one; not acquainted with any of them, but talked with them. I knew some of the parties immediately around me, but didn't know if they were connected with the party. I saw Angus Brown and John Cooke, of Beech Island. I spoke to Brown but not to Cooke; Cooke only bid me good morning. Brown had a shot-gun, or something like that, but I don't recollect; he was on horseback, or on a mule; am not certain now which he had, a gun or a pistol. I didn't hear him give any command to any one. I have been running on the road for two years. I went into my cab and Angus Brown took lunch with me. These two are all I could say I knew positively. I spoke to one or two, but didn't know them by name. I saw section-hand and two others, colored; they left after the crowd left the wreck, and went back to the station; didn't know the section-hands nor the colored men. I think they left the crowd right there at the wreck. I don't know if they came with the crowd, as I got there after the crowd got there. I don't know that I saw they were prisoners; didn't know it if they were. I didn't see any one shot there. There was one colored man shot there, but don't know his name; did not hear what his name was. I saw his body in an old field, but didn't see the man before he was shot. I had not seen him before and told him he had better get away from there or the white men would kill him. It was about seventy-five or one hundred yards from the railroad where I saw him lying. He was on the right-hand side going down. I didn't know he was shot before I got there. I was coming from Jackson station when he was shot, and was two or three hundred yards from him when he was shot; it may have been farther, that is, when a firing was going on. I didn't see the colored men running. I had not seen him about there before he was shot that I know of. There were some negroes round there before, but they were train-hands. I cannot say who shot the man, but it was this party of armed white men. I didn't see any one fire, but I heard the reports. I didn't see any one else there with guns but these white men. I should think there were about twelve or fifteen shots fired; it was a kind of scattering fire. I did not see the smoke of the guns. I looked in the direction of the report, but didn't see the smoke of the guns as I recollect. I saw ten or fifteen white men, and was sort of dodging myself, as I didn't know what it was exactly. It was in a corn-field. The firing came from the direction in which the white people were that I saw. This party of white men remained there from one-half to three-quarters of an hour, after they did this shooting. They told me the niggers had shot into some men at some bridge, and they heard they were congregating there. I thought it was a peculiar feature for them to shoot the nigger and not to know what it was for. I didn't hear any in the white party object to the killing. They didn't say anything to me about it, and I was not astonished after I heard of the row that had been there. I heard they had been shooting at Rouse's Bridge the evening before. Didn't see these colored men shoot at the white men. I went to see the colored man after he was shot. He was shot in the head, and might have been shot in the body; but I could not recognize him, and came away. I saw some wounds about his head. He was dead when I saw him. Didn't hear him called Kit Finnessy. Didn't hear his name at all. I saw that one of his ears was cut off. I didn't think his ear was bleeding. I didn't see any one cut the ear off, and

didn't hear any one say he had done it. I am not positive which ear it was, but I think it was his left. I didn't see that colored man before. The engineer saw a nigger named "One-eyed Bill," and the engineer told him he had better get away or he would be shot. I recognized among the white men T. C. Jones. Have not seen any one show his ear round since. Have not see it in Augusta. Didn't see any other colored men who was running at the time. I was not near enough to see who they were shooting at. Didn't hear any one give the order to fire. I was not near enough to hear, for before I got 200 yards it was all over. I heard no one give the order to stop. I didn't see Butler until after I got into the train. When I saw him he was near the railroad. This was about five, ten, or fifteen minutes after the firing. I had not seen him before that morning. He was sitting on his horse. Did not hear him say anything. The firing was above the wreck, toward Augusta. I know a great many men named Philpott. I know of no one by that name who is employed at the railroad-shops at Port Royal; don't recollect his first name. I am sure I have not seen him with that ear since that time or heard him bragging about it. I have no reason to believe the man they shot had anything to do with the running off of my train, and didn't see him with any gun. The engineer of my train is Edward Termans, and he staid with me at the train. I didn't see him get a gun. He and I were together the whole time. He was not with me when the nigger was shot. He was at his engine then taking off parts of the machinery he could save. The following day I arrived at Ellenton on the passenger train in the morning; I think it was about 9.20 in the morning. After I got to Ellenton I saw Bowers's construction train, but didn't see it go down to Robbins's, and do not know if it went down. I heard it had started to Robbins's, but had returned, as they were afraid to go there. I didn't see it go down, or know anything about it. I staid in Augusta about one hour that morning. I got to Augusta about one o'clock. I didn't see Simon Coker shot, and have never told any one I saw him shot. I saw him at Ellenton Station before I left. He was walking then at the station between two white men. I saw him once or twice while I was there. I am positive I didn't say I had seen Coker shot. I saw Coker there when I left, and he was not dead. I heard the train's hands say they saw him start off before I left there, walking between some men. I went back to Augusta on the passenger-train that was there, and I saw Coker a few moments before I started. I have asked Myer, and he has told me he didn't see him killed. I didn't know he was killed until I heard them talking about it. I didn't know they were going to kill him. I don't think he was killed when I left. I didn't hear the report of the guns. I think I should have heard them if he had been killed while I was there. I didn't know any of the men at Ellenton who were armed. I saw the body of white armed men there, but could not say how many. I saw from 100 upward to 200; I should put it from 100 to 200. I know O. N. Butler, of Augusta, and I know him. I saw him at Ellenton that day. He was standing at the depot when I saw him. I saw him standing a little way off from Coker. Didn't see him talking to him. I saw him talking to the conductor as to whether it was safe to go through or not. He said it was. I didn't see Coker when he was on the piazza of Bowers's store; didn't hear any remarks made about Coker, as to whether they should kill him. I saw him walking around the depot in charge of two or three white men. I know Coker. I knew some of the Augusta men. I saw T. P. Jones and Angus Brown there.

LXXXVIII.

KIT STALLINGS.

IDENTIFIES MEN OF ASHLEY'S COMPANY—THEY TELL THAT THEY KILLED ED. W. BUSH.

KIT STALLINGS, (colored,) sworn November 17, says :

I am about forty ; reside in Aiken County, on Joe Stallings's place. I worked in Barnwell County for Billy Parker, (white,) in Big Wood. Went there three days before trouble at Rouse's Bridge. He told me on Thursday after riot, the guns I heard killed Ed. W. Bush ; said he was there. I saw him riding with Alonzo Ashley's company that morning before Ed. W. Bush was killed, and saw him after it. I asked who was with him, and he said Alonzo Ashley, Billy Dix, James Green, John Martin. I also saw these men. He said, "We determined to have this election, and killed Ed. W. for that purpose." I saw Ashley's company on Thursday, when Ed. W. Bush was killed, and going in direction of his place.

LXXXIX.

JAMES C. GARDENER.

IDENTIFIES ARMED MEN WHO WERE AT ELLENTON WHEN COKER WAS ASSASSINATED.

JAMES C. GARDENER, (white,) sworn November 17, says :

I am twenty-eight ; reside in Augusta, Ga., though raised in Aiken County, South Carolina ; am express-messenger on the Port Royal Railroad, and have been two years and over ; remember Silverton and Ellenton troubles, in September ; saw two Bowers of Augusta, Brooks Harley of Augusta, Brooks Clotbey ; saw Captain Butler, one-armed man—think called captain ; saw also one Jones, same man who is said to killed a colored man at Yemassee. I saw Lewis, operator in telegraph-office, and James Dunbar ; saw two men from Beech Island, Dianitian Wright and William Wilson ; saw a man by name of Hinch Goodwin ; don't know where he stays. I saw a young man by name of John Gardner ; think stays in Augusta—is first cousin. I saw John Bonner there, store-keeper. I don't know any more. The Bowers were walking about there and had guns ; one near to Coker, the taller one. Brooks Harley had a gun like others. Captain Butler was walking about there ; understood he was in command of Augusta men. I saw Coker moved from railroad, but not again while alive. Heard nothing said as to what was to be done. The crowd all tended toward big road ; think crowd men there forty or one hundred, more or less than that. When Coker killed, think near car. Heard no discharge of arms. J. J. Trip was another express-messenger there.

XC.

JOHN GILBERT.

BUTLER AND ARMED MEN ON THE TRAIN—SAW COKER AT ELLENTON—SAW MEN TAKE HIM OUT TO KILL HIM—BUTLER AND OTHERS MAKE THREATS.

JOHN GILBERT, (colored,) sworn, says :

I am about thirty-two years old. My house is in Augusta, Ga., but am doing business, working for Port Royal Railroad Company, on dock at Port Royal, S. C. I was, about middle of September last, brakeman

on Port Royal Railroad. On Monday of trouble in Ellenton, in September, I went down on passenger-train from Augusta, Ga., toward Port Royal, S. C.; think train started about 9.30 a. m. On this train were several white men armed with muskets, breach-loading rifles, shot-guns, and pistols, who went to Jackson Station, where they got off; think there were eighteen or twenty of them. I know none of them personally, but heard one called Captain Butler, and he answered to that name. He was a one-armed man, and had a pistol; saw it once in his hand; was a revolver. After this crowd of white men got out at the station, some one of the party made a motion that Captain Butler be made commander. The motion was voted for, and *all* apparently said *aye*; heard nobody say no. The conversation by the party all the way down was "that they were going to kill the niggers," &c. They said stopped at Jackson's because force not big enough to go right to attack. The train did not go through, but went back to Augusta, after going as far as Jackson, on account of a wrecked train. On Tuesday morning following train went on regular time, and when at Ellenton Station stopped, it being reported road was torn up below. This same Captain Butler, with four or five white men, came on the train. He asked me what my politics were, and I told him was a democrat. He said if I had not been a democrat he would have made my time short. I sold him some apples; did not know others, except Thomas P. Jones, who killed a man at Yamasee some time ago, and Beech, section-master on Milet section. Jones and Beech both had guns; Jones and Beech now in Augusta, Ga. I saw Simon Coker come up in charge of a party of white men, ten or fifteen, on train known as Mr. Bowers's train; he is conductor. They took Coker out on Bonner's portico and kept him there about ten minutes, and then, with a man on each side of him with a gun and about forty men following, they marched him out in an old field, to right of Bonner's house, and, as I heard, shot him. I did not see the shooting. I did not recognize any of the party who marched out; was very much excited. Phelpot is working for Port Royal Railroad Company, at Port Royal, now. He was there; he has since told me. I saw him on train about that time—either Monday or Tuesday; had no gun when I saw him. On reflection, I think that Phelpot went down to Jackson on Monday, and stopped off with Captain Butler. The marshal at Allendale since the affair said, "We want to kill some more niggers. We thinned them out at Ellenton."

XCI.

FREDERICK JONES.

JAMES BOYD SAW KELSEY ASSASSINATED—ASSASSINATION OF GEORGE TURNER AND WILLIAM TUTT—DEPONENT DRIVEN FROM HIS HOME FOR VOTING THE REPUBLICAN TICKET—DAVE CROSSLAND CONFESSED THAT HE KILLED WARREN KELSEY.

FREDERICK JONES, (colored,) sworn, says:

I am sixty-nine years old, and live on Steve Bush's place. Have been working with James Boyd. About two weeks ago, when pulling corn there, he told me he was present when John Kelsey was shot down and fell in the cattle-guard on the Port Royal Railroad; that he knew him, and lifted him up after shot. Said jaw-bone broken, and could not talk. Said John Cashier (white) there, too. John Bush (white) said he saw him, John Kelsey, (colored,) fall. Worked with Bryant Bush. He returned on Wednesday night of riot, and told me and my wife, Elizabeth, that they had killed George Turner (colored,) and William Tutt, (colored.)

Said he was there. Said that Turner had sore eyes; but put him to sleep forever. Said they made George Turner get on a stump and they shot him off; that they made Tutt get on his knees, and shot him; that they prayed and begged mighty hard. Said their wives followed them, &c. Since the election Bush has driven me off the place, because I voted republican ticket, and won't let me pick my cotton-crop. He has put on other men to pick my crop. I planted eight acres cotton on his place; to have one-third of it. Elizabeth Jones says about same. Dave Crossland told me and wife he shot Warren Kelsey.

XCII.

JOHN CONANT.

THE ASSASSINATION OF COKER AT ELLENTON.

JOHN CONANT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Beaufort; I was present at the railroad-station at Ellenton on Tuesday, September 18, but saw no killing. I have been north two months, and was on my way home, and came from Augusta on Tuesday morning. We were detained there at Ellenton because they feared that the track was broken up and that the people were in ambush. There were a great many mounted white men at the station. I saw from 150 to 200 mounted and armed; half had guns and rifles and the other half had small-arms, in some instances horse-pistols, and others I could not see any. Several had pistols in their saddles. There were some men I noticed particularly that had no visible arms, but all seemed to belong to the same party, riding in the same squads, coming down mostly from the other side of the road from the depot, on the left-hand side. They came in in squads every few minutes, and disappeared towards Robbins, the station below, toward Beaufort. I saw none going the other way. I didn't see any one who appeared to be in command, giving orders. Some of the men came into the cars to get water. I staid in the cars most of the time when there were men about the track, and when I saw the men coming back there I returned to the car. I staid in the car where men came over for water. I didn't hear them swear, only one man, who was drunk, and he was in a frame of mind bordering on idiocy; he never appeared to be civil, so far as boisterous talk was concerned or threats made. The rendezvous was about fifteen rods from the train and about twelve rods from the depot; they were in plain sight. Coker is said to have been killed while I was there. I was sitting in the car, and some one called my attention to it that the whites had just been out and shot a colored man who had been arrested at Robbins. I asked where; and they pointed to a squad of men; he said they brought the colored man out and shot him. I saw half a dozen mounted men there looking at some object on the ground. I did not hear the fire-arms. I could not see the object from where I was; it was behind the fence in a field, about 20 rods in the field. I saw several squads of men looking at the same place. I didn't recognize the mounted men.

XCIII.

DAVID CARTER.

IDENTIFIES MEN WHO TOOK COKER AT ROBBINS STATION.

DAVID CARTER, (colored,) sworn November 23, says:

I am 29, and reside at Robbins Station, on Port Royal Railroad, in Barnwell County, on widow Hattie Ashley's land. I was at station

when Mr. Bowers' (construction) train came in September last, and men with it who arrested and carried away Simon Coker, colored. As soon as train came to station, some 15 or 20 white men, armed with guns, got out. Coker was on the platform; they, some of the party, stepped to Coker and asked him if his name was Coker; he said "Yes." They said, "Well, march in this train; we will give you Coker to-day." They took him on board train. Of the party, I knew Tom Dunbar, Artis Rountree alias Milledge Rountree, William Hankerson, Sidney Hankerson, William Jones, and James Bootwright. I know these people well. I was behind corner of Mr. Walton's store, and not seen by the party, when I saw them; train staid but a few minutes, but having got Coker and Captain Floyd, ran back toward Ellenton.

XCIV.

JOHN SMITH.

NAMES MEN WHO WERE PRESENT AT THE ASSASSINATION OF FINNESSY.

JOHN SMITH, (colored,) sworn, says:

Am 22; live on George W. Bush's place, 3 miles from his home-place. On Monday, about eleven o'clock a. m., about middle of September, a party of armed white men, think about 200 or 300, passed along by my house, and watered their horses at well, going toward Rouse's Bridge; came from direction of Jackson Station. One of them said to me, "You ought to have been over yonder, to pray for that fellow." I said, "Where?" He nodded his head toward where Kit Finnessey had been killed. I went and saw his dead body same day, soon after. Of the party, I knew Dr. Philemon Eve, Dr. Isaac Foreman, Isaac Foreman, son of Jack Foreman, Alonzo Harley, Scott Tyler, Captain George Croft, Paul Bowers, John Bowers, Joseph Bowers, Benjamin McDaniels, Augustus McDaniels, James Boyd, Kit Lowe, Milledge Brown, George Dias, Jesse Dias, Everett Stallings, Angus Brown, Paul Hammond, Colonel A. P. Butler. As last of party rode up, Dr. Eve was asked by one, "Did you see him?" The doctor answered, "Yes, he is gone; all right."

XCV.

STEPHEN DIX.

STAIID IN THE SWAMP AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—SAW CAMPBELL SHOT—IDENTIFIES MEN PRESENT.

STEPHEN DIX, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge, on George Bates's place, three miles from the bridge, toward Williston. I am not a voter, but shall be twenty-one years old before election. I am a republican. I heard Jack Boyd say on Sunday, when he started down to Rouse's Bridge, that they were going to clean us all up that night; he didn't say who were, but just said "we;" no one else was present when he told me. I watched out, and went down into the swamp and staid there all night Sunday; no one came after me as I know of. I didn't stay in the swamp all the time, but went to my brother's. The colored people were in the swamp near George Washington's. I staid there two hours, and then went to my brother Ike Dix's, on George Hick's place. I went to Rouse's Bridge on Sunday and saw a great many white men there, and heard they were going to kill the colored people. This was at George Washington's house. William Page and another white man came on their horses and asked who commanded the company of colored men there. George Washington said there was no captain, and I heard the conversation there. I saw Henry

Campbell shot that morning, saw the white men shoot him; the man who shot him looked like Whitmore Stallings. I know some of the other white men: McDuffie Kennedy and Burgeous Kennedy, Jeff. Weathersby, Hampton Weathersby, Alfred Betterson, and John Owens. I saw these on Sunday; I saw Jack Boyd on Monday; they were in the crowd. I was about fifty yards from them when I saw them. I was in the bushes. I got on my knees and looked at them; they were going down the road. Alfred Betterson had a gun, a cartridge-shooter; the others had pistols.

XCVI.

JOHN H. JENKINS.

ASSASSINATION OF FINNESSEY—NAMES OF MEN PRESENT.

JOHN H. JENKINS, (white,) sworn November 18, says:

I am twenty-six, past; reside nowhere in particular; am conductor on freight-train on P. R. R. R.; home, Grahamville, on S. C. R. R. Left Augusta about 6.45 o'clock on Monday, 18th September, and proceeded to about two miles below Jackson Station, arriving there about 8 o'clock, when the train ran off the track. White party came about 12 or 1 o'clock. Think one hundred, mounted and armed; armed with shot-guns and pistols. I understood Col. A. P. Butler (don't know initials) was in command. I saw about Angus Brown, Thomas P. Jones. Angus Brown was on horseback. I saw colored men of section and two others with white crowd. One colored boy was shot there. Don't know his name, and didn't hear it. He was about 75 or 100 yards from railroad, to right as you go down. I was coming from Jackson Station when I heard firing, and was two or three hundred yards away from; not seen him before shot. I saw no one else with guns there but this armed body. Fire was sort scattering fire; couldn't tell who did it; twelve or fifteen shots. Saw twelve or fifteen of these white men in corn-field. Firing was right where they were. Party remained half or one hour. Some party talked, but don't remember what said. Some called dead body; wound in head. Didn't hear name of Kit Finnessey (colored) called. When I saw him, one ear cut off. I saw Col. A. P. Butler, about fifteen minutes after firing, sitting on horse near railroad, about one hundred and fifty yards from firing.

XCVII.

ANTHONY WILLIAMS.

ASSASSINATION OF COKER—ASSASSINATION OF KELSEY—DEPONENT'S LIFE SAVED BY DR. CANNON—HELPED TO BURY FOUR BODIES—"THIS IS THE GEORGIAN TIGER."—"HE HAD COME TO KILL NIGGERS."

ANTHONY WILLIAMS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live about four miles from Ellenton Station, on Kittie Bush's place. I am a republican and a voter. I have always voted the republican ticket. I was there when they brought Simon Coker off the train on Tuesday morning, September 18. I cannot tell what train it was. It was an engine that came down from Augusta, and then went to Robbins Station, which is the next station below Ellenton, and returned from there with Coker. Simon Coker was a leader in the republican party. The colored people looked up to him for advice. There were a great many armed white men, who brought him in charge from the train, about twenty-five or thirty. They took Coker behind a store at Ellenton into an old field. I saw them cross the road, and when they got across they stood by the fence for a few minutes, and then they shot Coker down. I could not see Coker, as he was surrounded by men,

but I saw them fire. Coker was killed right there. I could not tell how many reports I heard, but I heard a single gun fire first, and then a number of others went off. I cannot say how many men there were, but I should think there were thirty men right round Coker, and every man I saw was armed. I think there were 400 men about around the station, all armed white men, with guns and pistols. Some had double-barrel guns, some rifles, and some pistols. I don't know that they all had pistols, but as far as I could see they had. They took me prisoner on Monday evening. I was helping a drunken white man into his house, and while I was doing this a large crowd of white men came down from every direction, it seemed to me. They were all armed, and the woods and fields were full of them. I do not know who was in command, only that Captain Butler told me that he was in command. When they saw me they said, "Yonder is one of the fellows who was in the Sunday-night fracas," and they came up to me and pointed their guns at me. I didn't run, because I was in charge of that old man. I said no; they said "Don't say a word, you look just like one of those men;" and they took me into an old field and examined me. I told them I was not in the fight Sunday night, and could prove it by Dr. Cannon, and soon after the doctor came along and told them I was innocent, as I was down at his house; and took me out of the lines. He told me not to go back into the cotton-field, as they were hunting for the men who were in the fracas, and I had better stay there; which I did. There was one man with me named John Kelsey, and when he saw these white men he broke and run, and they called after him to halt three times, and he did not stop, and they just turned loose, and they killed John Kelsey right on the railroad. He was running, and they shot him until he fell. There were others with John, but none of them were hit, and the only one killed, that I know of, that night at Ellenton Station was John Kelsey. They took me, Henry Clay, and Walker Clay prisoners. This was on Monday evening. It was Tuesday I saw Coker killed. They fired at two or three that day that I saw, Joe Bush and Walton Darall, but didn't hit them. I helped bury four of the men shot on Monday—John Kelsey, Warren Kelsey, Dave Bush, and Sam Brown. Some of the white men tried to save lives; Dr. W. S. Cannon saved my life, I am satisfied; Augustus Bush saved a Henry Clark and Walker Clay. I saw in the party two men I knew, George Harley and John Gardner, from Augusta. Thomas Bush was there, but didn't see his arms. Captain W. J. Wood and some of the men talked to me. They asked me what was I and what ticket had I been voting--a radical ticket? They asked what I was going to vote this time. I said I didn't know. He said it would be best for me, if I wanted to live, to vote the democratic ticket always. Butler introduced himself to me and said he would make himself acquainted with me before I left. He took a seat by me on the platform, and said, "You talk pretty damned well, but I don't like the looks of your eye, and think you are a bad nigger." He said, "Do you know who is talking to you? Come up close and take a good look at me, so that you'll know me again. I am Captain Butler, by God! This is the Georgian tiger. I want to give you a good introduction, so you will know me." He didn't ask me how I voted. He said he didn't come for political speeches; he had come to kill niggers. He has got only one arm, but don't know which he has lost. Captain Butler walked outside of the crowd when they took Coker, but I was not near enough to hear who gave the order to fire.

XCVIII.

HENRY HAY COLCOCK.

WHAT A CONDUCTOR SAW AND HEARD.

HENRY HAY COLCOCK, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Beaufort County. I am a conductor on the Port Royal Railroad and run between Augusta and Port Royal. On Monday, the 18th of September, I went down as far as Jackson Station, on the passenger-train, and I arrived at Jackson Station a little after nine o'clock. The wreck was about a mile below Jackson Station toward Port Royal. I didn't go down to the wreck that day until evening. The rail was torn up. I didn't see it, and don't know just how it was done. The rail appeared to have been torn up and put down again, so that the engineer could not see it. The rail lay there perfectly loose. The engine was completely turned over. It was a freight train and the wreck occurred about 8 o'clock. John H. Jenkins was conductor and Edward Tennans was the engineer. They can be found in Augusta, unless running on the road. I staid there no longer than I could discharge my passengers, and went back to Augusta. I met the freight-conductor, and he told me I could not pass, and I thought I had best go back. I brought down some white men from Augusta. I didn't know how they were armed. They had guns and pistols. I know one or two of them. Capt. O. N. Butler, one-armed man, came down, and a man named Osten, who lives in Augusta. I don't know his first name. I don't know any of the names of the other men. I only know them by their faces. I had seen them in Augusta. I heard nothing that they said. I heard them, but have forgotten what they said. Several of them were talking about Ellenton, but don't recollect what they said. Butler came down that morning and was speaking of the trouble at Rouse's Bridge on Sunday night. I didn't hear him say where he was going. He got off the train at Jackson. All the men got off there except Osten, who went back with me to Augusta. I went down again that evening on a crank-car. I went to take a note to Superintendent R. G. Fleming. This was my first visit to the wreck. I staid there about half to three-quarters of an hour. I saw no armed white men there. The only men who were there were those who were working on the wreck. I heard the men talking that two negroes had done it. I don't recollect his name, but he has only one eye, and was a section-hand on that section. He was suspected that evening of having a hand in the wreck. I only know what I have heard. I never heard anything about Kit Finnessy having anything to do with it. I got to the wreck about dark, a little after sundown, about 7 o'clock. No one was killed or hurt by the wreck. I saw a great many armed men at Ellenton the day after. I did not see any that day only the men I brought down on my train in the morning. I returned to Augusta that night. Monday, the wreck had been cleared, so that the passenger-train could go on to Augusta. I came down to Jackson about 12 o'clock, to take the passenger-train down to Port Royal to make the schedule the next day, as there was no train down below. I got to Jackson and spent the night there, and left Jackson at 5 o'clock in the morning and got to Ellenton, and stopped there. I didn't take any white armed men; I took nothing but the engineer to Jackson, as the train was there; no passengers, only the freight-train conductor, and the regular employes of the road. I went to bed that night at Jackson, but don't think I slept much; but I didn't see any armed men that night. I left about 5 o'clock. W. C. Morrison, from Beaufort, was on the train. At Ellenton we took

wood and water. There was a construction-train ahead for fear of an accident, as they might have torn up the track again. We were told at Ellenton that it was dangerous ahead; that there were colored men in arms three or four miles below, and it was said the track was torn up. At Ellenton there was a large party of white armed men, from two to three hundred. I saw several that I knew as passengers: Sam Patterson, who lives at Robbins's, and there were some there by the name of Bailey, who live near Ellenton, about a mile from there. I saw O. N. Butler there, and John Hutson, from Aiken—he was on horseback armed with a gun. I didn't know any others from Aiken. I saw Mr. Bissel, a preacher who stays at Brown's Hill. Don't know what sort of a preacher. He was on horseback and had a gun. I saw Mr. Myers. I knew more, but cannot recollect their names. I saw many there whom I should know again if I was to see them; they were riding about. I spoke to several of them and asked them what was going on, and they told me of a fight at Rouse's Bridge. They said they met the colored men there and they fired into the whites, who fired back; that it was a general fight. I talked with several men who repeated this conversation. The white men were trying to quiet the riot; trying to put a stop to the darkies burning the mill about there. They had burnt a mill on Bailey, and they told me the colored men had threatened the white men's lives. I know a white man who was hiding, whose life had been threatened. Lewis and Dunbar were the men. The blacks had been there, and Coker at the head of them, with guns, had threatened the lives of men. This is what I heard. I didn't see anything myself. That is about the substance of what I heard and saw. I was there from sunrise on Tuesday until 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening. I didn't see as much of the killing of Coker as Mr. Conant did. I saw the construction-train go down with twenty-five armed men. They went in a cab-car and went down to Robbins's. They were gone about an hour. It is 5 miles. I saw it when it came back. I saw the armed men going toward the train. I didn't know any who went down. I saw them going toward the train but didn't know they went aboard. I saw Captain Butler, of Augusta, going toward the train. I didn't know the names of the others, but I should know them if I saw them. I saw the train when it entered the other end of the switch, but didn't see the passengers unload from it. I was inside the depot when the men returned. I didn't hear the report of the guns. I knew about the time they killed Coker, but cannot fix the hour; it was in the afternoon. I think it was past meridian. Heard no discharge of arms at all. He was killed about 150 or 200 yards from the car. I know the place as I was informed of it at the time, and heard them say they had killed him. I saw his body afterward. I went to it. He was dead when I saw it. It was an hour after he was shot. He was lying on the ground in the field. Had a wound in the head, I think. I didn't know what kind of a shot. The hole was over his left eye. The ball appears to have entered there. He was shot about the groin. His clothes were not torn off. I did not see the wounds in the lower part of his abdomen, but I judged he was wounded by the blood I saw. I don't know whether they were gun-shot wounds. I didn't hear any of the armed men say they had taken part in the shooting. I didn't hear any remarks, nothing more than telling me where he was shot. I heard that he was the man who had been there the day before, and that he deserved his death for threatening to kill Lewis; that he had helped to cause the riot, and was known to be such a man, and deserved his death. Everybody thought a good thing had been done; that the country had got rid of a bad man, and one who liked to excite his people.

Coker was a member of the legislature, and a republican. I did not hear him spoken of as a damn republican. He was spoken of as a bad man who had caused the trouble, and had stirred up strife. He spoke of Coker as a leader among republicans. I don't know Kit Tumessey. I saw a man near the wrecked train, lying there shot. He appeared to be wounded. I saw him when he was alive and afterward when he was dead. I saw him just as I left Ellenton on Tuesday morning, and when I passed him the second time I saw him lying dead. I didn't see any reason for killing him, and heard he was shot during the fight on Monday night. I didn't see any other colored men who had been shot. I knew Coker; had seen him on my train. I never saw anything disrespectful in him on the train. I didn't see any dead bodies near the wreck. I never heard O. N. Butler give any commands. If I saw A. P. Butler I didn't know him. I heard he was there. I didn't hear of the killing of other negroes around there. I heard that several had been killed, and that one or two white men had been killed near Robbins's Station. One of the white men was called Williams. I heard that several colored men had been killed at Ellenton, Robbins's, and Rouse's Bridge. I know nothing more than I have heard in general conversation about the riots.

XCIX.

MADISON SAPP.

HIS LIFE IS THREATENED—GEORGE W. BUSH SAVES HIS LIFE—NAMES OF MEN PRESENT.

MADISON SAPP, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at the Run's Bridge, on George W. Bush's place, between Rouse's Bridge and Union Bridge. I know when the trouble commenced there in September. I was at Ellenton on Monday evening, September 18, which was the first time I learned of it. As I was going home that evening, about half a mile from Ellenton, I met Butler's company, and they threatened to kill me. They had two other colored men in the crowd whom they had captured. The white men asked me if I had been in the fuss, and I said no. Robert Dunbar spoke for me and said I was a good man, and was not in the fuss, and they let me go. As I went on I met another company of white armed men, and they stopped and asked me if I was a republican or democrat. I didn't answer them at all. George W. Bush said he didn't think they ought to ask me. I saw two of the men wink at each other, and tell Bush to go on, and I thought they were after killing me, and I told George W. Bush that I was afraid, and asked him not to leave me with them. Bush staid by me until his company passed, and he told me to go and stay in his yard, as he was afraid some of the white men would kill me; and I staid in the yard, and on Tuesday. It was A. P. Butler's company that came along first. I saw him when he spoke and made himself acquainted with Mr. Dunbar. That was how I got hold of his name. I saw him in Aiken on Friday, and heard him called Butler, and it was the same man that had me under arrest. The second party were from Edgefield. I heard them say so to George W. Bush. He asked them where they were from, and they told George W. Bush that they were from Edgefield. I didn't know any one in the Edgefield crowd. This was the crowd that asked me my politics and wanted to kill me. Butler's men wanted to kill me too. They were threatening me when Butler passed, but he went right on and didn't mind whether they killed me or not. I know in these parties Col. A. P. Butler, Gus McDaniels, John Bush; these were in the white party. Two white

men were with me—Robert Dunbar and George W. Bush. Dunbar and I came from the depot together. George W. Bush overtook me before we met the Edgefield crowd, and after I had met the first crowd. There must have been from two hundred to three hundred men in the first crowd. They strung along the road about half a mile. I heard them commence shooting the men at Ellenton, and I had only just got to the end of the men when the shooting commenced. Butler was about midway in the line when he passed me. This was the time John Kelsey was shot and killed. I didn't see him shot, but he was shot by Butler's company. Butler shook hands with Dunbar, and told him his name when he passed us. After they passed I got on out of the way just as quick as I could. I do not know if I saw John Kelsey when I was at the station, but he might have been there. It was about three o'clock in the evening, as near as I can come at it, when they commenced shooting near the station. Butler, Daniels, and Bush were the only ones I knew in the company. I didn't hear Butler give any orders to his men. He just passed by me in a hurry. He asked Dunbar where the niggers were, and Dunbar said they had gone away from there ever since morning, and he wished Butler had been there in the morning. I never saw the negroes do anything, or hear that they had done anything at Ellenton that morning. He asked which way they had gone and Dunbar told him they had gone home. I didn't know if any negroes wanted to fight down there, for they were trying to get out of the way. The Edgefield crowd said they aimed to kill every damned radical they could find.

C.

COUNSEL WEATHERSBY.

HEARD THE SHOOTING OF CAMPBELL—GOES INTO THE SWAMP—GOING TO KILL OUT ENOUGH BLACK PEOPLE TO GAIN THE ELECTION.

COUNSEL WEATHERSBY, sworn, deposes and says:

I live one mile from Rouse's Bridge, on Thomas Weathersby's place. I am a republican; forty-seven years old. This place is near the Barnwell and Augusta Road, about a mile from the road. I don't belong to Columbus Rountree's club. I belong to Gloucester Holland's republican club of Greenland Township, but it has not had a meeting this summer. I was at home at the commencement of the trouble down there. On Saturday night I went off hunting, as I generally do. This was on the 16th September. I hunted until I got tired and then went to sleep. I laid down and went to sleep at the store of Thomas Weathersby, and this is about four or five hundred yards from Rouse's Bridge. I heard here that a parcel of white people had come down and they looked as if they intended to kill the black people. I got too scared to go back home. Two of these white men came to where I was, William Page and Jeff. Weathersby. They asked us what we were doing. We said we were doing nothing. I was at George Washington's house, near the store. They said we ought to know the meaning of consulting together. We said we were not consulting about anything, but were getting ready for meeting. Some of the men went walking off from where I was, and then the white men turned back and went to their company on the hill the other side the branch from me. I heard the whites shoot, and I understood they shot a colored man named Henry Campbell; afterward they shot again, and I understood they shot Abram Overstreet and Nelson Weathersby. I saw the men after they were shot, but didn't see them shot. I heard the report of the guns. I got scared to go home as I heard they were going about to people's

houses to kill them out and take their guns, the whites were. I took my gun and went into the swamp. There was not a lot of men with me. Sunday night I stayed in the woods alone and never saw anybody that night. I was not trying to fight the whites, but was trying to get away from them. On Monday I went to the bridge again, and I saw some colored men, and they said there was a lot of white men gone down to Union Bridge to kill off the black men, to gain the election. George W. Bush, a white man, in talking to me, said it was given out that this gathering was to protect Mrs. Harley; but it was not intended for that; it was intended to gain the election; and we are going to kill out enough black people to gain this election; we have been trampled on by the colored race and scalawags and carpet-baggers long enough. This he said on Wednesday after the Yankee troops had come on September 20. He (G. W. Bush) was with the party of white men in the trouble, and was amongst those who were killing up the colored people. I don't know which company he belongs to, but he belongs to one of the rifle companies. I think he is an officer; they call him captain. He also asked me how I was going to vote. I could not tell him, as I was afraid to tell him I was going to vote the republican ticket. I said to him I didn't know which way, or whether I should vote at all. He said, "The best thing for you to do is to go home and keep there, and not vote at all, and then we" (the democrats, he meant,) "will gain this election." I don't know of any threats round there. They have not killed any round where I have staid. I heard they had killed some colored people at Steele Creek, in Barnwell County. The people are very much scared down in my neighborhood, and lay out nights now. I have not laid out of my house nights since the soldiers stopped the whites. There are an awful lot of people laying out now; cannot tell who; only hear so.

CI.

FRANK STALLINGS.

DEMOCRATS EXPECTED THE FIGHT AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—WITNESS WARNED—GOES TO THE SWAMP—HEARS THE FIRING—TRACKS CAMPBELL BY HIS BLOOD—A. P. BUTLER AND HIS MEN GOING TO KILL ALL THE NIGGERS THEY COULD FIND—NAMES OF WHITES ENGAGED IN THE ASSASSINATIONS.

FRANK STALLINGS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 20 years of age, and live about 200 yards this side of Rouse's Bridge, on Thomas Weathersley's place. I was there at the time of the riot. Before the fight I heard Thomas Weathersley say he expected it. He went into it; so did Jim Green. I saw him leave home on Sunday morning, and he came back on Tuesday at about 12 o'clock, when the other companies passed his place, about three or four hundred of them, on horses, with rifles and double-barreled guns and pistols. On Saturday night Osemus Kelley came to our house and told us to look out; that the enemy was going to come upon us that night. I left home and staid in the swamp Saturday night, and started home about a half hour of sun on Sunday morning, but as I got in sight of Thomas Weathersley's store I saw Whitmore Stallings, George Turner, and William Ramsey with their guns, and I went back into the swamp, and as soon as I got back I heard them commence shooting. I staid in the swamp until 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and then slipped round and got where the other colored men were, with the women and children. About one-half hour of sun they left, and they all said they were going home, and we all

got on the trail of Henry Campbell and tracked him by his blood, about one hundred yards, and John Saunders was the first to find him lying by a ditch. We got him up and asked him who shot him. He said Whitmore Stallings shot him. We carried him to Cornelius Weathersley's house, and then left him and went down to the bridge and staid all night in the swamps. We remained there Monday and all night, until the United States soldiers came along, about 11 o'clock, and then we all broke up. A. P. Butler had come down with all his men, and said they aimed to kill all the niggers they could find. Hampton Weathersley said if it had not been for George W. Croft they would have rushed in on us and killed us. Some of these men had rifles, and he said he aimed to shoot every damn nigger he saw as long as his powder burned. I saw Hampton Weathersley, Thomas Weathersley, James Green, Frank Green, George Turner, Thomas Meyer, Frank Dunbar, Tom Page, William Page, Pat Murphy, Jack Dix, Paul Bowers, John Bowers, George W. Bush, John Green, Jeff Weathersley, Lawrence Wiance, Tom Hankerson, John Hankerson, (colored,) Paul Hammond, George Walker, William Walker, Jeff Owens, Frank Owens, John Owens, Arthur Stallings, Joe Stallings, Whitmore Stallings, Burrell McLane, Everett Stallings, Robert Green, Winchester Weathersley, Elmore Tyler, Pickens Woodward, Council Tyler, Jack Boyd, Jim Bush, Charlie Bush, Dave Crossland, Bill Bush, George Croft, A. P. Buller, and Dave Wise. I saw these men on Tuesday, about 12 o'clock, after the Yankees came. They were in the crowd of men who came across the branch, after they had proclaimed peace.

CII.

NEEDHAM O. BRYANT.

JOHN CRAWFORD IS GOING TO KILL A NIGGER—WITNESS IS WARNED TO KEEP OUT OF THE WAY—GOES TO THE SWAMP—NAMES OF WHITES ENGAGED—"BETWEEN THIRTY AND FORTY NIGGERS KILLED."

NEEDHAM O. BRYANT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 39 years of age; I live at Hamburgh, and have resided there between nine and ten years. I have heard of threats being made, but none were made to me personally. Mumburger said there would be a great deal of difficulty if I did not vote the democratic ticket, as they were going to carry the State at all hazards. John Crawford rode up to my door just after the Ellenton riot and fired off his pistol three or four times, and said: "Damn their souls; they have been ruling white men long enough. I am going to kill a nigger." Jim Lanham was with him. I know he was there in the Ellenton riot, because he went there with his company. On Monday evening Ben Glanton came along and notified us that we had better keep out of the way, as there would be five hundred men down that night from Liberty Hill about 12 o'clock, and they would not hurt them if you keep out of the way, as they are going to Ellenton to fight. About 11 o'clock they came along. I saw them, but did not know them. They passed right by my door. I reckon there were from 28 to 30 men. They were all armed white men, and were mounted. I left, and went to the swamp. Dempsey Bussey's company came Tuesday morning from Red Hill. I think he is captain of the company. They came through about 7 or 8 o'clock in the morning. I know Bussey well. I know Myott Siegler, Bob Siegler, Lewis Glanton, Oscar Burnett, John McMinion, Henry McMinion. I know these well. They stopped in Hamburgh a little while, and then went on to Augusta. There was some trouble about paying toll. They came back Wednesday morning.

Bussey was in command when they came back. I saw George White's company come along. They came along later in the day of Tuesday. Bill Bowler came along with them. They got in between 10 and 11 o'clock. In that company I knew James Adams, George Adams, ——— Brown, ——— Cureton, James Mackey, ——— Glover, Tom Settler, Milledge Turner, and his son, James Turner; all went down on Monday. They had Enfield rifles. I saw James Turner come back the next day. His father did not come back with him. I saw Tom Slear, who is captain of a company, about eight miles from Hamburg, come back by himself on Tuesday evening; he had no pistol. He is captain of a company about eight miles from Hamburg. On Wednesday Ben Stone came back by himself; he had his pistols. They came back and told some of the merchants what was going on down there. Nunburger told me that he told him there were between 30 and 40 niggers killed. He said Tom Shew said this.

CIII.

REUBEN ALEXANDER.

LIVES OF WITNESS AND OTHERS REPEATEDLY THREATENED—THREATS MADE BY VARIOUS DEMOCRATS—IS HUNTED INTO THE BUSHES BY ARMED MEN ON THEIR WAY TO ROUSE'S BRIDGE.

REUBEN ALEXANDER, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 31 years of age. I live in Silverton, on Thomas Weatherley's place; his upper place. He has charge of it, and I rent land from him. I am about seven miles from Rouse's Bridge. I never heard Thomas Weathersley make any threats before the trouble at Rouse's Bridge, and has not said anything about it yet. There are other men who have threatened to kill me. Burrell McLane has threatened to kill me. He said while I was at work. He asked me to go and pick cotton for him, and I said I could not go as I had heard threats that he was going to kill me. When I told him this, he said, "We have got you marked on our list, and, God damn it to hell, we will put you through." He said he would "cut my chink" before many days. I thought he meant right plainly that he was going to kill me. About the election he said they were going to kill every damn nigger they could. "You, and Mink Holland, Columbus Rountree, Osimus Kelley, are the God damn rascals we are going to kill out;" because they were republicans and were going to carry the election. He said, "We are going to kill out all you damn republican and scalawag white rogues." He said this the next day after the fuss. I heard William Green, a one-armed white man, say if he could kill four he would be satisfied. I was one, Gorden Anderson, Gloucester Holland, and Luke Johnson. He said he intended to kill the very last one of us, and he didn't care hell what they did with him after; he said he was going to kill us. Theodore Hankerson promised to kill me the very first time I went to the mill, and I have not been to the mill since, as I am afraid to go. He said this since the riot. No other man has threatened me. These threats, from these men mentioned, were made since the riot. I was not in the fight, as I was running to keep away. Capt. George Croft's company saw me at the time the fuss was down at the bridge. They had run me off from home on Monday, as they were going down to the bridge to fight—between 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. They saw me in the field and took after me as hard as they could. I dodged them, and got away from them. The white men were going toward Rouse's Bridge. I saw them coming and escaped. They called out, "Kill him! kill him! yonder

goes one; damn it, let's get him." I saw them coming, and I skipped, and they didn't get a chance to shoot, as I got into the bushes too soon for them. This took place at Barney Foreman's, six or seven miles from the bridge. I know it was Croft's company because I followed them up behind, and I heard them say it was Croft's company. Clanton Turner was with them; I knew him. I think there were about forty or fifty men in the company. They scattered in the fields and was after me. The company all appeared to start and run for me.

CIV.

MILLIDGE WALTERS.

IF THE COLORED PEOPLE DID NOT VOTE WITH THE DEMOCRATS THEY WERE TO BE KILLED.

MILLIDGE WALTERS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge, on Whitmore Stalling's place, a little below Rouse's Bridge. I never heard any threats from Stallings. I heard Hampton Weathersley say that if the colored people didn't vote with them they were going to kill every damn one of us. Hampton Weathersley, Frank Green, Jeff. Weathersley, and Alfred Betterson were the only armed white men that I recognized in the fuss. I was at Rouse's Bridge, and went down to Ellenton on Monday, and then went back to the bridge and staid there until the fuss was over. I saw Simon Coker at Ellenton, and heard him tell the company to break up and go home, and Coker took his company and went back home.

CV.

MILTON PATTERSON.

WAS IN THE WOODS DURING THE MURDERS AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—HEARD THE FIRING WHEN OVERSTRUE AND BUSH WERE SHOT—GOING TO HAVE THE ELECTION OR KILL OUT THE HEAD MEN.

MILTON PATTERSON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge, at Amanda Bush's place. I was at Rouse's Bridge during the riot. On Sunday I went into the woods when I saw the white men coming past. I staid there Sunday night, and came out of the woods and saw some of them going home, and I went to put up the fence where the white men had thrown it down. I was talking to Bryant Bush, and he said the men had gone home. A lot of our men were at the creek, and Monday I went back to them. On Tuesday morning the soldiers came down there. I didn't run away on Sunday until I heard the pistols shoot. I was with a man by the name of Dick Sapp. I started on with Abram Overstrue and Nelson Bush, and was with them when the white men challenged them, and heard them halloo when they shot them, and took to the woods. I heard them shoot them, but didn't see them. On Sunday, in the armed white men, I saw George W. Bush, Darling Beard, and a man named Miller, who stays with Allen Williams. On Wednesday I saw Hampton Weathersley, and he said they were going to have this election or kill out all the God-damn head men. I suppose he means head colored men.

CVI.

JOHN SCOTT.

DEMOCRATS TO HAVE THE ELECTION OR WADE WAIST DEEP IN BLOOD—IDENTIFIES PARTIES WHO ENGAGED IN THE ASSASSINATIONS—ROUNTREE CLUB TO BE BROKEN UP—WAS IN THE SWAMP WHEN THE YANKEES CAME—WITNESS HAD A GUN BUT NEVER FIRED IT—NOT A GUN FIRED BY NEGROES AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—SIMON COKER COUNSELLED PECE.

JOHN SCOTT, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live one mile beyond Rouse's Bridge, on Stephen Bush's place. I am thirty-seven years old; am a republican, and a voter. Before this trouble occurred down at Ellenton, I know of threats being made against the colored people by whites. They have been made ever since the election was posted. The democrats said they intended to have this election or kill out every damn nigger in the State. They said that they would have to kill out a part so that they could rule the other part. Lucius Bush said so. I heard him say it along about planting-time. William M. Ashley said if they could get this damned Gloucester Holland and Simon Coker out of the way, we could rule the others; he has said this since the fuss, and he has said it before Coker was killed. I heard him say it in August, when I was down at his place pulling fodder. He said the democrats would rule then. I heard him say this several times. I never heard him say they were going to do it. Frank Green said the democrats intended to carry the election, or wade waist-deep in blood. I heard him say this when the meetings were down at Rouse's Ford, in September, before the fuss; about two or three weeks before. Bryant Bush said if Dr. Palmer didn't mind he wouldn't see the election. He said this last Sunday gone, (October 15.) These men, with the exception of William Ashley, belong to the rifle clubs. Lucius Bush belongs to the club on Steel Creek, in Barnwell County. Frank Green belongs to the club at Silverton. These are the men I saw at Rouse's Bridge in the riot with guns and mounted on horses, going with the crowd of men killing negroes. I saw them on Tuesday, at about 10 o'clock in the morning. I also saw Elmore Moore, James Dunbar, Robert Dunbar, James Bush, Charley Bush, Alexander Bailey, Ashley Bailey, John Readey, Bill Lord, William Banberg, Bryant Bush, Jim Bose Cochran; they all had double-barreled guns excepting Moore, who had a pistol. Some of these men live in Barnwell. I saw some of them on Monday, (September 18,) but was not close to them. On Saturday when the fuss commenced, I was home picking cotton. I didn't go to Rountree's meeting on Saturday, nor had I been to his club. I heard some white men say that they were going to break up this club; that the damn niggers shouldn't have any club. I heard old man William Ashley say it. I have heard several others say it, but I have had more conversation with him (Ashley) than with any of the others in the democratic party. He is an old democratic leader. He said they were going to break up the republican club and kill out the leaders of the republican party, and then they could manage the balance. He didn't mean Rountree's club in particular, but all republican clubs. I heard him say, three Saturdays ago, that one good thing they had done—"they have killed out this damn Coker." Why, only look, he had a list in his pocket to spot Joe Ashley and several other men. He said they found the list in Coker's pocket. I said, "Maybe your own party drew the list up," but he said, "No, no, no." William Ashley didn't attend the clubs. He is a rich man in the settlement,

and rules the settlement, and when he wants anything done he writes to the club, and he said he wrote for General Hagood's company to come up and assist the white men. He has a son named Bill Ashley. On Sunday I was sitting down in my house, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and I heard some guns shoot over the creek. A man asked me if they shot Sundays as well as Monday, round there, and I told him yes, "They shot all the time." Then Captain Patterson came up, and said, "They are killing off the colored people down at the bridge. Are you going to sit down here and see them slaughtered?" I said, "No, it cannot be." He said, "Yes, they are." I went to the top of a hill in Amanda Bush's field and saw a long line of white men, 350 yards long. The pickets were running backward and forward. I went back home after I saw them, and staid there until about sundown, and went to the bridge again, and Alonzo Ashley said to us, "Boys, if any of my company comes along, they must not interfere with you."

I then went back home and went to sleep. On Monday morning I heard they had been killing off the negroes at Union Bridge, and that one colored man named Boz Bush had been killed there that night; about five of us fixed up and went to see him, and he was dead. I went to Ellenton Station and saw Bryant, his brother, who said he was standing by his brother when they killed him. Siah Bush said he was also standing by him when he was shot. George Cousel was there and saw him killed. I didn't see any of the whites that morning, and we came back home, and got home about 10 o'clock Monday morning, and staid at home until evening. The colored people Tuesday morning who came along said the white people were going around shooting people in the fields at Ellenton, and were taking their guns. As they said they were taking guns from the house and killing people, I went into the swamp until A. P. Butler's company came, about two o'clock Tuesday, and if it had not been for the Yankees they would have killed us all. Butler's company didn't come to Rouse's Ford on Monday evening, but it was Tuesday morning about 10 or 11 o'clock. They came on Sunday evening, but fell back somewhere else. I saw them come back on Tuesday morning. They first came through on Sunday night, and went toward Ellenton on Monday. On Tuesday morning they came back, they said, to clean out Rouse's Bridge, and just about the time they, the whites, had their pickets out at the bridge the Yankees came up, the women making a noise, announcing that the Yankees had come. Just as the Yankees came the whites began firing on us. I cannot tell the men who fired, but I saw it was the white men. Not one of our party fired, but we all run to the Yankees. One man, Ike Scott, got shot in the thigh. Jim Riley and Barney Riley and a good many colored people were in the swamp, but I didn't know them. About twelve or fifteen were in the swamp around me. I had my gun, but I didn't shoot it once.

Never shot at any man, and never saw any man to shoot at. There was not a gun fired at Rouse's Bridge by the colored men. I never saw any, nor did I hear any. I went into the swamp because the white people said they were going to kill us, and they were shooting us in the swamps. I was not trying to fight, I was trying to keep out of the way of them. I never saw any of the colored get into line or get ready to fight. Every one of them said we could not fight. Simon Coker told us to go home on Monday night at Ellenton, as we were not able to fight. The whites killed him on Tuesday morning. Coker said to us, "I am for peace. All of you go home, as I am going to headquarters as soon as I can get there." We all went home. I heard Coker say these words, and he said he was going back home to fix, and going to Colum-

bia; and before he could fix to go the whites went down on Tuesday noon, sent him by train from Robbins to Ellenton, and killed him. The white men, on Tuesday morning, said, "God damn you, you had better staid in that swamp, for if you had come out we would have killed every one of you." I didn't hear them say anything before the Yankees came, as I did not see any of them but the pickets. Bob Chafee, from Aiken, told me, "God damn you, it was a good thing for you that you staid in the swamp." I said there was law to abide by; and Chafee then said to me, "You had better not say a damn word, or I'll shoot you." He had his pistol in his hand, and said, "I'll shoot you any way. I don't care a damn for your Yankees." Daniel Rouse and George Washington heard him. Since the riots I have not heard any threats.

CVII.

PETER CHERRY.

WAS IN THE SWAMP JUST BEFORE THE YANKEES CAME—HEARD GUNS FIRED AND THE BULLETS WHISTLE—KNOWS WHITES WHO WERE THERE.

PETER CHERRY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-nine years old. I live on Col. James Davis's place, at Cox bridge, on Tinker's Creek. I was in the shooting on Tuesday morning at Rouse's bridge. I didn't get hit, as I dodged, and got out of the way. I saw some of the white men there, and it was them who fired the guns. I was in the swamp above the bridge. Several guns were fired. The white men ran in on us. The line was advancing on us, some in the road on horseback and some in the swamps on foot. They were about thirty yards from us when they fired, and I heard the bullets whistle. I didn't see any of the colored people hit, as I broke and run right up the creek to George Washington's house. This was a few minutes before the soldiers came, and I saw them before I got to George Washington's house. I knew some of the white people there in the fuss. I knew Jeff. Weathersly, Hampton Weathersly, Pickens Woodward, Burgess Kennedy, McDuffee Kennedy, Alfred Betterson, and Ben. Buford. These were all I knew. I heard P. Woodward say he was going to kill Robert Miller. He said this on Wednesday, after the fuss.

CVIII.

PLEASANT BAKER.

WAS IN THE WOODS—HEARD FIRING IN THE DIRECTION OF ROUSE'S BRIDGE—KNOW SOME OF THE WHITES.

PLEASANT BAKER, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Union Bridge; I am 22 years old, a republican, and a voter; I live on C. D. Prentiss's place; I never saw any killed; on Monday I saw a large crowd of white men, and hid in the bushes; they were coming from toward George W. Bush's, and going toward the bridge; this was about two hours of sun in the evening; I was in the woods, about 100 yards from the road, and they didn't see me; I knew some of the men in the party; I knew Ben Dixon, Gus McDaniels, Bill McDaniels, Allen Williams, Edward Williams, Mish Bush, Tom Bush; I didn't hear them talking; they had guns and pistols, and were on horseback; they were walking their horses, and were about one and one-half miles from the bridge; after they passed—it was about one-half hour of sun—

I heard firing in the direction of the bridge. On Tuesday morning, Meyers Solomon brought eight white men to his wife at Tom Bush's house, where she was staying; one of them was Tom Jones; they had guns and pistols; I talked with them a little and asked if there was going to be any fuss. He said: "No; God damn it, we don't want any fuss. You go home and go to work;" I never heard any threats before this time.

CIX.

JOE ALLEN.

THREATS MADE AT VARIOUS TIMES—KNOWS SOME OF THE WHITES WHO WERE AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE.

JOE ALLEN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a republican and a voter. I am 23 years old. I live at Rouse's Bridge, on Newton Eubank's place. On Sunday morning I was at Rouse's Bridge, at George Washington's place; was there all day and evening. Next morning I went to Ellenton. I didn't see Coker there. I returned back home from Ellenton about 11 o'clock, and staid the rest of the day at Rouse's Bridge, in the swamp, until midnight, and then went home. On Tuesday morning I saw the United States soldiers come, and I went down to the bridge. I heard white men make threats before the riot. I met John Owens in the field below Eubank's house in August, and heard him say, "Joe, we are going to have this election; and if we can get it in no other way, we will get it at the muzzle of the gun." In the middle of August he said to me, at his house, "Joe, we are going to have this election. We have done electing carpet-baggers to office, and if you do that we shall have a fuss; and I want you to be there, as I want to kill you at 600 yards." I said, "Well, you will have to kill me." They wanted, he said, to kill Mink Holland. Jim Owens said to me on Tuesday, about 3 o'clock, when I asked him if I could go to the burying of a little child, he said that I need not go to that burying; if you want to go to a burying, you can go up to Crowden and have all the burying you want to. There are a heap of them up there; you can find them anywhere. He asked me how I liked that. He said they started the killing because some men went into Harley's house. I knew some of the white men in it. I saw Jim Owens going there, and saw him down there. I saw him at Rouse's Bridge during the fuss. I saw Alfred Betterson at Rouse's Bridge on Tuesday morning.

CX.

RICHARD NEWMAN.

"GOING TO SWEEP THE NEGROES OUT"—KNOWS SOME OF THE WHITES WHO WENT TO ROUSE'S BRIDGE—WITNESS'S LIFE THREATENED—KNOWS OF NO COLORED PEOPLE WHO WENT TO FIGHT THE WHITES—REPUBLICANS THREETENED.

RICHARD NEWMAN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on Hamp. Weathersby's place, down close to Rouse's Bridge. I am a voter, and a republican; am 53 years of age. I never heard any threats before the fuss, but when they started the fuss they said they had come to slay every damn radical nigger there was. Hamp. Weathersby said this. They said they were going to sweep the niggers out, from ten years up. He said this on Sunday, September 17. He told me this after breakfast, when a great many white men went down to Rouse's Bridge. I saw W. E. Bates, Tom. Hankerson, Shode Rad-

ford, Lish Wilson, Ed. Williams, Allen Williams, Wm. Beard, Joe Stallings, John Green, Capt. Frank Green, Lawrence Widener, and Barney Boyd. They were at his house that morning, and went down to the bridge about 9 a. m. The bridge is a little over a mile from the house. I saw them all start off together, and they were armed with guns, and some had three pistols buckled around them. They said they were going to clean out the republican men from Rouse's Bridge to Jackson Station, and were not going to leave a man. Hampton Weathersby came and told me this; he called them niggers and scalawags, and said the blue-coats were just as bad. They wanted to kill me in the house on Monday night; Butler had forty men stay there that night; Barney Boyd and Hampton Weathersby were with them. These men went into the Edgefield crowd, although they lived on the place. They were all armed with guns. One of them asked me if there were any rabbits round there. One of them said, "God damn it, I will take the swamp tomorrow, and there shall not be a damn one left at Rouse's Bridge tomorrow." They meant negroes when they said rabbits. The man from Edgefield wanted to kill me because I would not go and gather corn for their horses. I could not go into the white men's fields to gather their corn. They said they were going to kill me and my entire family and set my house on fire over me. A man named Beard joined in with them. They told me this in the yard of Hamp. Weathersby's house; but William Bush spoke a good word for me, and said they must not harm me. They said they had come down to clean the place, and I was one of the fellows they had come to clean out. They said they had got to do something to save the election. They said if they didn't get the election "they might as well curse God and die," but they were going to kill every colored man if necessary to carry the election. The next morning they went away to the other bridge, to the creek, to where the other white companies were. On Tuesday night no one came there. I heard that the blue-coats had come on Tuesday to the store at the bridge, and they came just in time to save or prevent the killing of the colored people. Tom. Hornkerson said they were going to kill out republican negroes, and said on election-day none of us republicans had better vote, for they were going to kill them every damn one out. I saw over 500 white men all armed. They had guns and rifles, and some had guns strapped around them. All the colored people were so scared they could not stay in their houses. The whites told us they had orders to go into the fields and kill niggers, as the war was opened, and Governor Chamberlain was the one who commenced it; that he was the one started the niggers. They were shooting them down going to church. I didn't leave my house, and I didn't know the other colored people left their houses to shoot the white men. It would have made no difference if the colored people had had guns, as the whites would sell no ammunition to the colored men. I do not know of any colored people who went to fight the white people. Every one was trying to get out of the way of the whites. The whites pretended to make peace on Sunday, and as the colored men were going home they killed them.

CXI.

ALFRED ROBINSON.

WAS IN THE SWAMP AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—SAW CAMPBELL AFTER HE WAS SHOT—KNOWS SOME OF THE WHITE MEN THERE.

ALFRED ROBINSON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on Whitmore Stalling's place. I am nineteen years old. I

was at Rouse's Bridge during the recent trouble there. I was there all day Sunday, Sunday evening, night, Monday, and Tuesday. I staid there all the time. Staid near George Washington's. I saw Henry Campbell after he was shot there. I didn't know who shot him. I know some of the white men around there who were there during the fuss. Saw Frank Green, John Green, Jeff Weathersby, Hampton Weathersby. I don't know the man named Pope, who was said to have assaulted Mrs. Harley. I didn't hear that he was there in our party.

CXII.

HAMPTON DIX.

WITNESS SAW MATT SCOTT KILLED—THREATS MADE BY JACK DIX—
NAMES OF WHITES WHO WENT TO ROUSE'S BRIDGE.

HAMPTON DIX, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-eight years old, a republican, and a voter. I live on old Capt. Jim Dix's place, about two miles from Rouse's Bridge. On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday I didn't see anything, but Tuesday I saw them shoot Mat Scott. He was about 200 yards from me. I heard the guns when they fired. The fuss was stopped at this time across the bridge. I staid on the side of the hill all day. Jack Dix made threats that he was going to kill out all the damn niggers. He said their clubs had decided to kill out all the damn niggers. It was a law they had decided on, and that they didn't intend to work any longer—to work by laws that damn radicals had made—but were going to make laws of their own. He said they are all God-damn sons of bitches from Grant down. He has been telling me they were going to have a war for over a year, and that there would not be any radicals left in the State. I didn't hear any other white men talking like that. He said if the niggers would not vote their ticket, he would be damned if they were not going to kill us all out. He said they were going to have this election any way, and he be damned if they didn't all fight if they didn't get it, if they had to die. I saw Jason Heath, Cally Red, and Edward Carter all going with their guns, going down to the fuss on Tuesday morning. I saw them going before the Yankees came. They were going toward the bridge. I didn't see them with the companies.

CXIII.

NATHAN TYLER.

A. P. BUTLER SAYS THAT IF THEY KILLED OUT THE LEADING MEN
THEY WOULD BE ALL RIGHT—ARMED COMPANIES GO TO ROUSE'S
BRIDGE.

NATHAN TYLER, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Beach Island, on my own place. I am a voter and a republican. A. P. Butler came past me, with about twenty-five armed men in his company, and said he was going down to Rouse's Bridge. He said all wanted was the leading men, and if they killed them out they would be all right. He said he would attend to us when he came back; but when he returned we were all hiding out in the woods. I was by the side of the road when he said this. Butler had two pistols and a breech-loading rifle. His men all had their pistols and guns—sixteen-shooters. They were going toward Silverton. This was about noon, Saturday, September 16. After he passed, the rest of the people, white armed men, took the same course. There are two companies, I think, on Beach Island. Miller has got a company, and I think Hammond has one. Angus Brown has a company. They all went by in the night, on Mon-

day. A great crowd came back Tuesday, after they had seen the Yankees; I cannot tell how many, but there were thirty in a bunch, beside those that kept passing. As many as a hundred beside went over the ferry. I was not close enough to recognize the men. I was in my cotton-patch, but they didn't see me. They went on the other road, and pointed their guns into the houses, demanding any guns that were there. I know Col. A. B. Butler well, as I used to work for him.

CXIV.

ROBERT TURNER.

ASSASSINATION OF GEORGE TURNER AND WILLIAM GOODEN—"I THOUGHT JUDGMENT WAS COME."

ROBERT TURNER, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live two miles below Ellenton Station, in Barnwell County. I am sixty-five years old. I had no intimation from the white people that this was going to happen. I heard of the riot at Union Bridge on Sunday night. I was not in it. On Tuesday seventy or eighty white men, armed and mounted, came to my place from Ellenton. They came into my place like thunder, and I thought judgment was come. It was about 12 o'clock. They came in ripping and tearing, and saw William Gooden picking cotton in the field. He was a man who always carried his gun into the field to kill birds. They saw it and they poured into the field and took him and put him in the road, and then searched for my son George Turner, aged forty-six years, and found him and took him out. They carried these two men about one and a half miles into the woods and shot their brains out. Both of them had wives and one had five and the other six children. My son's brains were all shot out of his head. We didn't find Gooden until next morning. They carried them apart into little branches of the swamp. I didn't see Gooden, as I was busy burying my son, but I have heard he was shot to pieces. My son was shot in the head and two or three times in the body. They didn't say anything to me when they took him. I stood in their midst in the field and they never said anything to me. When they took my son I went to my daughter-in-law's, as she beckoned to me. My son was sick and feeble and had been so since his marriage. Ten men had him and I asked and begged them, and said, "Gentlemen, please don't kill my son; he has been in no riot." They said, "Why don't you make your people behave and keep their guns out of the field?" This was all they said to me. I didn't know the men, but one of the sons of Gooden, Charlie Gooden, knew a great many of them, and he gave me the names of all he knew. These were Wylie Bailey, Ashley Bailey, Jeff McDaniels, Pig Bush, Manuel Crossland. There were about seventy-five armed men. This was on Tuesday, September 19. George Turner and William Gooden were both republicans.

CXV.

THOMAS HILL.

"THEY MADE THE NIGGERS RUN LIKE HELL."

THOMAS HILL, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-one years old. I am a republican. I live in Silverton, on Thomas Weathersley's place. Marion Poole and Edward Key told me they went into the fight at Rouse's Bridge, and made the niggers run like hell; and that the niggers had a chance to kill them and would not do it; said they had a chance to kill them when they were in the gulley and

they would not; but when they came out they made the niggers run like hell. I was there when these men went away and was there when they came back. They went away on Sunday morning and came back Monday night. They took their guns, and rode on Jesse Foreman's mules.

CXVI.

LUTHER CHAVIS.

IF YOU "DON'T VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET WE ARE GOING TO KILL YOU OUT NEXT WEEK"—ABRAM OVERSTREET SHOT—WITNESS HIDES IN THE SWAMP UNTIL THE YANKEES COME—NAMES OF ARMED WHITES WHO WERE PRESENT—THEIR THREATS.

LUTHER CHAVIS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live two miles from Rouse's Bridge, on John W. Turner's place, on the road to Columbia, that used to be. I know of several white men making threats before the trouble came. Alfred Betterson, a white man, came to my shop where I was at work, and got down off his horse and asked how I was going to vote. I said I didn't know. He said, "If all of you old free people and Osmus Kelly don't vote the democratic ticket, we are going to kill you out next week." This was on Saturday, September 16, and the riot began at Rouse's Bridge on Sunday, September 17. I didn't hear any other white man make threats before that time. I am a blacksmith. I am a voter and a republican, and I have always voted the republican ticket.

Alfred Betterson belongs to the rifle club, and he had his rifle with him when he came to my shop. I do not know which club he is a member of, but I know he is a member of one of them. I know that he was down at Rouse's Bridge, because I went down there on Sunday and did not get back home until Tuesday, and he and I came home together. I saw him there; I saw many others that I knew that day. We came home after the troops arrived. I was in my shop at work on Saturday. It is about two hundred yards from Rouse's Bridge. I do not live right at my shop. On Sunday morning I started down to the church, to Zion Fair church, almost at my shop. I heard shooting, and I met Osmus Kelly going to Aiken, and he said the white people were shooting the colored people. I started to go down to the bridge, but as I got to my shop I met a colored man named Abram Overstreet; he was shot. I staid there with him that day, and I was afraid to come home. I saw Jeff. Weathersby, Whitmore Stallings, Geo. W. Bush. These were all I knew that day. I saw them on Sunday. There were several hundred there that I did not know. The next day I saw no one, as I kept out of the way, lying over in the swamps all day. I knew John Hankerson, a colored man. I saw him on Sunday. I was not getting men together to fight, nor was there any attempt to get them together to fight. The colored men who came there had no guns, and they came to inquire what was the matter, and when they found the white men were killing them, up they went into the swamp. No colored men fired into the white men on Sunday, to my knowledge. The guns were all on the white side. On Tuesday there were a party of colored men on the other side of the runs in the woods, and some in the swamps; and the white men came from Ellenton, from the other side of the runs from here, and shot into the swamp, and then they met the Yankees and told them they had killed men. The white men told the Yankees. I did not know the white man who said this; it was a strange man, but he said he was one of Butler's men. The Yankees sent a nigger down to the bridge to hunt up the men who were killed, but we never

found any. The colored men never fired any guns on Tuesday morning. I was with the largest party of them, and John Harkerson, Daniel Rouse, and Hampton Rouse were there. I have heard threats since the fuss. Whitmore Stallings said he was going to kill me and Osmus Kelly, and he didn't give any one any damned odds. He sent word by Alfred Robinson, Milledge Walters, colored men, on Sunday, a week ago. They said that Whitmore Stallings had told them to tell me. The men I saw engaged in the trouble on Tuesday, Pat Murphy, Arthur Stallings, Joseph Stallings, John Owens, Frank Owens, John Owens, (son of Hans Owens,) Frank Green, John Green, Lawrence Wiseman—these men were all armed and mounted. They were co-operating with the rest of the party. They all had rifles, and some had pistols, some shot-guns, and some double-barreled guns. They never said a word to me, that I heard. I heard some of the white men as they were going home say to colored men, "You say it is done with, but we will get you."

CXVII.

CORNELIUS WEATHERSBY.

SAW ARMED WHITE MEN GOING TO ROUSE'S BRIDGE—HEARD THE GUNS—HENRY CAMPBELL WAS BROUGHT TO HIS HOUSE—STAD IN THE SWAMP UNTIL THE SOLDIERS CAME.

CORNELIUS WEATHERSBY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live near Rouse's Bridge, on Thomas Weathersby's place. I am a republican and a voter. I have heard white men down there making threats in reference to republicans, but I don't know who they were. They said they would get the election. I was at home when the riot commenced on Friday, on the back road toward Augusta, on Thomas Weathersby's place, at the store. I saw white men armed and mounted going toward Rouse's Bridge on Sunday, but I did not know what they were going for. I got up and went over the branch and saw some of the white people coming back; they came from toward Augusta; this was in the morning. I did not see any more until about the time they went back. I heard the guns shoot; I did not see them; I went back home and staid there all day Sunday until evening. After the people went back to where their company was, I went to where they were, and they asked me what I came for. I asked them what they wanted, and they said they wanted peace. I saw A. P. Butler there, but they did not take me prisoner, as I told them my people and James Kelly sent me to see them. I told them I came to see if peace could be proclaimed, and they said they were willing, and wished to hear from us. They agreed to have peace, and I went back. After I went back, they sent George W. Bush to talk with us, and he said he wanted peace; he told this to James Kelly when there was no one present but me with him. They agreed to have peace, and George W. Bush went back. I did not go back with him. This was late on Sunday evening. The white people said we must break up and go home, and we broke up. I do not know whether the other colored people went home, but I did; nothing occurred during the night. I heard of the white people killing the colored people round at Union Bridge. Some of my people went down there, but I did not go. On Monday nothing occurred, as I saw, for the white people didn't come back. Nothing occurred on Monday night. I staid in the swamp, as I could not stay home on Monday night, as I was afraid the whites would kill me. The whites came down in great force on Tuesday, when the Yankees came down and put a stop to it. Whitmore Stallings and Jeff Weathersby were there on Sunday morning. Henry Campbell was brought to my house after

he was wounded, and staid there until Friday at 12 o'clock. He was brought there about sundown on Sunday eve; he has since died. He was shot in the wrist and a glancing shot across the breast, and two shots lodged in his right arm; he suffered a great deal. He was taken on Friday to his house on Kitty Bush's place, where he had been working. I do not know who was in his house when he died, because I was not there. His wife, Louise Campbell, and his mother-in-law, Jane Patterson, were with him when he died.

CXVIII.

ANDERSON WILLIAMSON.

NEVER HEARD CROSSLAND MAKE THREATS—SAW ARMED MEN RIDING TOWARD ROUSE'S BRIDGE.

ANDERSON WILLIAMSON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at James Crossland's lower place, in Aiken County; fifty-two years of age; a voter and a republican. I live about three miles below Rouse's Bridge. Never heard Crossland make threats, but I heard him trying to coax us to vote the democratic ticket. Have not heard any threats from any one. On Sunday, Monday, and pretty well the entire week, I was home. On Monday I saw two or three hundred armed white men. They crossed Rouse's Bridge, and come from toward Augusta. I am on the other side of Rouse's Bridge, close on the line between Aiken and Barnwell.

CXIX.

COUNCIL HAYNES.

THE TREATY OF PEACE AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—THE NEGROES LEFT THEIR GUNS—THE WHITES WERE ARMED.

COUNCIL HAYNES, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 19 years old, and live at Union Bridge, about three miles from Ellenton Station, on George Bush's place. On Monday morning I went down to the bridge, having heard of Basil Bryant being killed, and went to see his body. I was met by other colored men, and we went to Ellenton Station; staid round there some time; then broke up, and I came back round the road with the crowd. I did not do anything to the white men round the station. There was a pistol taken from a colored man by a colored man. When we got to the bridge we heard there were some white men at the end of the lane who wanted to make peace, and I went to them, on George W. Bush's place; just before we got there the white men jumped on their horses and left, but came back on Solomon waving his handkerchief, and we agreed with G. W. Bush for peace. He said he would stop his men if the colored men would stop theirs. He (Bush) said he expected a crowd of men from Jackson Station, but would go and stop them. This was about eleven in the day, and we all went back home peaceably; but that evening the white armed men came down in great crowds. Nish Bush, Madison Sapp, Allen Bush, Aaron Dunbar, Caesar Dunbar, Solomon Dunbar, William Haynes, and George Henry, all colored, met the white men when they agreed for peace. All the colored men who had guns left them, but the white men we met had guns. I only knew one of the white men, that was George W. Bush, and by the way he talked to the men, he seemed to be in control of them. There were four white men there. I went straight home, but hearing rumors of the white men made me uneasy, and I took to the woods. Next day I came out, and Benjamin McDaniels and Nish McDaniels told me that 40 United States soldiers

were down at the bridge. They came along there a little after 12 o'clock Tuesday. They said the soldiers had been and made peace. I did not know at this time that Coker had been killed, and did not learn it until next day. George W. Bush had made threats before the fuss, and talked about democrats and republicans. He was talking that times were so hard because we put such sorry men in office. He said that if the colored people did not come on their side they would catch hell, and he shook his head at me. He wanted all of us to vote for them. He said this about June.

CXX.

CHARLES FIELDS.

DEPONENT TO BE KILLED IF HE DID NOT LEAVE THE HAMBURGH MILITIA COMPANY—"THE WHITES HAD MADE UP THEIR MINDS TO RULE THE COUNTRY"—MOVES TO GEORGIA TO ESCAPE FROM THE WHITES—IS HUNTED THERE—HOUSE RAIDED TO FIND HIS MUSKET—MEETS MEN WHO INQUIRE FOR HIM TO KILL HIM—HE GIVES ANOTHER NAME AND ESCAPES—STILL KEEPS THE MUSKET—NAMES OF WHITE MEN WHO WERE AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—"IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR THE YANKEES, EVERY D—D NIGGER WOULD HAVE BEEN KILLED."

CHARLES FIELDS, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live on Beach Island, on Dunbar Lamar's place. I am twenty-four years old, a republican, and a voter. After the Hamburg trouble, Lamar came home and asked me to quit the company. I was a member of the Hamburg company, and he said I must leave his place if I didn't quit, as he didn't want any one on his place killed, and they were going to kill me because I was at Hamburg that night. I told him it was mighty hard to take an oath to defend myself and the people, and then have to give it up. He said, "They left you until I could see you; and they would have been down to your house to see you if I had not prevented it." The white people there had made up a club and he was a member of it, and said if I would quit the company he would not let them kill me when they found out; that the whites had made it up in their minds to rule the country, as it was theirs. He said if I didn't change before he came to see me again, I would change then. He never asked me directly to vote the democratic ticket, but there was a man there by the name of Albert Twiggs, and he asked him to vote a democratic ticket, and he would not let him come back on the place until he agreed to vote a democratic ticket. He had turned this man off his place because he belonged to a military company. Several men came to my house nights, after that, and I had to move over into Georgia to keep them from getting me. A few nights after this conversation, three white men came to my house and inquired for me. I was not in. I was in the woods looking at them; they had guns and were well armed, and I was about 200 yards off from them. My daughter told them I was not there and didn't know when I would be home; they asked if I had carried my gun back to Hamburg, and she said she didn't know; they said they would come back in a few days, and they would, by God, find out if I had a gun, and the next evening 25 or 30 of them came; I was on the adjoining place when they came; they called for me and there was no one home; they rode up to John Washington, who was in his cotton-patch, and asked him where were the damn niggers who had guns; he said he didn't know any had guns; they said, "You are a God damn liar; go and get them." These men went to a widow woman's house and asked her if she had any guns, and called her a God damn liar when she told them she had no guns. James Cobb, Dunbar Lamar, Tom Page, and William Page were in the first party

who visited my house; in the second party I only knew Dunbar Lamar. After the riot at Ellenton I asked James Cobb what had the white people had against me that they ran me off and threatened my life; he said, "Fields, they have got you marked as a mighty bad man, that you belong to that company, and have not given up your gun and they will kill you; the white people have sworn to kill every nigger they find with a gun; that the niggers should not have a gun in their houses." He said when they came from town to fight, they just shot niggers down like rabbits, "and it is just going to be the same here if you don't give up your guns; this is our country, and we intend to rule it." I met two white men at Freetown, coming from the fight at Rouse's Bridge, and they asked me my name; I said, Gus Hammond; they asked me if I knew a man named Charles Fields, Dick Lindsay, or Sam Jones; they were reading from a list that one of them pulled out of his pocket; they said they intended to kill these men on sight; that Lindsay had a company and the others belonged to companies; I didn't know these two men, as they were strangers about there, but they had our names on the list. Dunbar Lamar sent word to me that if I didn't change around in a few days he would call around and kill me; they came to my house that night while I was in the swamp; they broke open the door to seek for my gun, but I had it hid, and they have not got it yet; I know some of the parties who went down to the fight; I saw Dunbar Lamar, Tom Page, Sam Page, and John Lamar, Tom Oliver, Carey Lamar, Calvin Lamar, Reuben Landam; they passed my house on Saturday evening; John Lamar returned on Sunday evening. Cobb told me if it had not been for the Yankees, in twenty-five minutes they would have had every damn nigger down there killed.

CXXI.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

WAS DOWN AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—DID NOT KNOW OF ANY DISTURBANCE—HAS NOT BEEN THREATENED, BUT LIES IN THE WOODS.

WILLIAM GOLFIN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty-seven years old, and live in Richland Township, Barnwell County, on my father's place, about three miles from Alonzo Ashley's place, on the other side of me. I am a republican. On Sunday I went down to Rouse's Bridge, and didn't know anything of the disturbance until I got there. I saw the white and colored men there, but didn't go down the hill to George Washington's house. I went back on Monday evening. I staid in the wood most all night. On Monday I came back home. I live six or seven miles from Rouse's Bridge. Have not heard white men make threats to me about voting. Ashley asked me how I was going to vote, and I told him I expected to vote as I always had done. I didn't know of anything, only the killing of Ed. W. Bush, about a mile from where I live, and then only heard the guns; didn't see the men even; didn't see them going that morning, as there is woods between me and the road. No armed men have visited my house, but I keep myself out of the way in the fields and woods. I heard four guns, as near as I recollect. Have not heard any white people talk about it since it was done.

CXXII.

AARON HENDERSON.

THEY SAID THEY WERE "KILLING RABBITS"—THEY CALL NEGROES RABBITS DOWN THERE—"THEY WANTED TO KILL ALL THEY COULD BEFORE THE BLUE-BELLIES CAME"—HAS HEARD THREATS "SINCE THE FUSS WAS OVER."

AARON HENDERSON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-five years of age. I live on J. P. Hankerson's place, in Silverton Township. I am a republican, and a voter. I was on Hankerson's place on Saturday evening during the troubles down there in September last, and saw Charlie Myers, Milledge Brown, and Kit Lowe with old man Hankerson. The younger men said they were going to kill out all of the niggers, and the old man said, "Yes; go along, and if you have not horses or provisions I will furnish you with them." They said they wanted to break up the republican party, for the democrats to get into power. They said the niggers had no backers, and before they could get backers they would have them all killed out. This was said on the Saturday after they killed Peter Williams. There were about two hundred armed and mounted white men when they said this, for I fed the horses from Saturday night until Tuesday morning. They were going and coming all the time. I know several of them who went by. I know George Andrews, Jumper Boyd, Lawrence Stevens, Budd Brown, Buck Stalling, Ben Rountree, Tom Rountree, Luther Harley, Jeff Williams, George Stallings, Whitmore Stallings, Buck Williamson, and Ben Williamson. These men all stopped at our place, and I took care of their horses. I heard them talking; they said they were killing rabbits; they call negroes rabbits down there. They said they wanted to kill all they could before the blue-bellies came, for they knew there were some smart niggers who had sense enough to send off to that old roguish Chamberlain for help. After the soldiers came, I heard them say that the blue-bellies had come, and if they had not have come they were going to kill the last one of the nigger men, and then turn on the women and children. They were all talking like this. I have heard threats since the fuss was over. I heard Milledge Brown, (Buck,) Everett Stallings, and Charley Myers say they were going to kill Columbus Rountree, Osmus Kelly, Albert Carroll, and Gloucester Holland, and said they had pots sufficient to make them into grease for old wagons. They said this a week after the affray.

CXXIII.

ISAAH HARRIS.

LIGHT-HORSE COMPANIES COMING TO KILL THE HEAD NIGGERS—"THEY HAD KILLED THREE NIGGERS DOWN THERE"—QUILLING "WAS GOING DOWN TO THE RABBIT-KILLING"—THEY "WANTED RABBITS LIKE MINK HOLLAND."

ISAAH HARRIS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am thirty years old, and live in Silverton, about six miles from Rouse's Bridge and seven miles from Ellenton, on Dr. Isaac Foreman's place. He asked me one morning what ticket I was going to vote, and I told him I would vote but one ticket, and that was the republican ticket. He said before many days there would be some light-horse companies that would make us change. I asked what they were coming for, and he said they were coming to kill the head niggers; but all the boys who behaved and voted the democratic ticket they would leave alone. I asked what they had against republican negroes. He said the republicans had made laws long enough, and had been stealing and robbing, and going about with

carpet-baggers. This was said a week before the fuss came on. On the morning they went down to Rouse's Bridge I asked his son Jake where they were going, and he said they were going out to kill rabbits. I asked him what they wanted with rabbits on a Sunday morning. He said, "Never mind, you will hear from us in about an hour from now." "What sort of rabbits are you going to kill?" About 12 o'clock part of the company of white men came back, and said they had killed three niggers down there. Jacob Foreman and Charles Rountree came back and said this. They said Henry Campbell was one and they didn't know the balance. I asked what they had against Campbell; had he threatened them? They said no; they killed him because he was a leader, going about giving orders and sending letters to head men. I asked what the other men had done. He said they were shot running with guns over their shoulders. I asked if these men who were running acted as if they wanted to fight? They said no; they were running from them across the creek to where Mink Holland was, whom they wanted to capture. I met Quilling, who works at Mr. Foreman's. He was getting up some horses, and I asked him where he was going, and he replied he was going down to the rabbit-killing. I said I didn't know you could find rabbits down there. He said General Butler had found some down there that he wanted to kill, and it would be a better State then. I asked him how General Butler could find rabbits down there and could not find any here. He replied they wanted rabbits like Mink Holland and other leaders, and then the State would be good. He said the carpet-baggers were stealing their riches, staying in the offices, and taking their money. Charlie Rountree said about the same thing, and at this time Charlie Myers, Jim Bates, and Milledge Brown were present.

CXXIV.

GEORGE SANDERS.

OLD ABRAM BLAKE ASSASSINATED—HIS BODY THROWN IN THE DITCH.

GEORGE SANDERS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 21 years old. I live at Jim Hankerson's, at Silverton, about four miles from Rouse's Bridge. I heard Jim Hankerson say he was going to kill out all the radical niggers he could. Jim Bush said he wanted to kill about four, and would be God damned if he would not find four. Hamp Weathersly and Charlie Myers said they were going to kill some. This was when the trouble was going on. After the surrender some of them came along and killed my stepfather. I didn't know who they were. This was about 4 o'clock in the evening. Abram Blake was my stepfather. Blake had been out cutting some light wood, and he tried to make way from the road, and they threw down the fence and shot him in the side and threw him into a ditch. I was at my mother's house, about two hundred yards from where they killed him, and had hid myself back of the house when they shot him. The old man was trying to get home. I didn't know any of the white armed men who shot him, but they came on the big road from toward Rouse's Bridge and were going back home toward Augusta and Hamburgh. I didn't count them, but it looked to me there two hundred. The road was full of them for a long way. The old man was a republican. They didn't say a word to him, but just took right after him and threw his body into a ditch. He died right there in the field where they shot him.

CXXV.

FRANK WALTERS.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS TO BE KILLED—GOES TO THE SWAMPS UNTIL THE SOLDIERS COME—NAMES OF WHITE MEN WHO WERE AT THE BRIDGE.

FRANK WALTERS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 18 years old, and live down at Silverton, on Jesse Foreman's place. I was home during the trouble. I had to leave there, as the white men came along armed and talking about killing Columbus Rountree, and my father and I had to go away. I heard Whitmore Stallings say that if they could kill Gloucester Holland, Columbus Rountree, and John Hankerson they could carry the election; and said they were going to kill them to carry it. He said this about two weeks before the fuss at Rouse's Bridge. He didn't mention any more men they would kill. I didn't hear any other white men say anything. Whitmore Stallings said he wanted to kill my father, Thomas Walters. I heard them say this as they were coming from town. He said this about two weeks before the fuss. My father lives on the same place I do. I told my father about it. When I heard about the fuss I went down to Rouse's Bridge to see the men who was killed. I saw about five hundred white men, all armed and mounted. I saw the colored men in the swamp. This was on Sunday. I staid there all day Sunday, Sunday night, Monday, and Monday night. My father was there with me. We staid there until Tuesday morning, and went home after the soldiers came. I saw one of the men who was shot. It was Abraham Overstreet. I knew some of the white men at the bridge—Whitmore Stallings, Jeff. Weathersley, George Turner, Hampton Weathersley, Joe Stallings, Charlie Simpkins. These are about all I saw there that I knew. They were armed and mounted.

CXXVI.

CHARLES GOODEN.

ASSASSINATION OF WILLIAM GOODEN AND GEORGE TURNER—NAMES OF MEN WHO WERE ENGAGED IN IT.

CHARLES GOODEN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 16 years old, and live at Robert Turner's place, on Four-Mile Branch; I saw when the armed white men took my father, William Gooden, and my uncle, George Turner, to be killed; this was during the riot on Tuesday; the same day they killed Simon Coker; I recognized in the party Wylie Baily, Ashby Baily, Jeff McDaniels, Pig Bush, and Dave Crossland; these were all I knew, and I know them good; I never saw my father or uncle after that until he was dead.

CXXVII.

WASHINGTON READY.

THREATS BY WHITE MEN—NAMES OF WHITES ENGAGED AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE.

WASHINGTON READY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on Riley Weathersley's place about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rouse's bridge, on the Aiken road. I am a voter and a republican. I didn't hear any threats before the fuss. I never heard any threats until Sunday. The fuss come on unexpectedly to me. I live with Winchester Weathersley, but didn't hear any threats from him. I heard white men talking at Thomas Weathersley's store; said they were going to kill out the seed of the niggers, that they were going to have this election if

they had to have it at the muzzle of the gun. I did not hear any particular man say this. I was close enough to hear them as I was walking up and down in the big road with a crowd of colored men. I was one of the men near George Washington's house. The men I heard were on picket-line. I was not there when the shooting was. I was not there soon in the morning. I got there about twelve o'clock. I was at home during the morning. I staid with the colored people after I went to the store. We were doing nothing there, but looking at the white folks up on the hill, watching out. I staid there from Sunday until Wednesday, and during that time was trying to keep myself from being killed. I was not trying to fight the white people, and had nothing to fight with. On Tuesday after the Yankees came, I saw Winchester Weathersley, Frank Green, George Turner, Hampton Weathersley; they were all in the party of white armed mounted men. Hampton Weathersley said, "God damn it, you'll quit sending innocent men to jail." Some said, "We'll get you yet, God damn you."

CXXVIII.

RICHARD LINDSEY.

HIS LIFE IS THREATENED—GENERAL BUTLER HUNTS FOR HIM—LEAVES AND GOES TO AIKEN.

RICHARD LINDSEY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Beach Island, on my own place, in Hammond Township, near Paul Hammond's. I know where the riot occurred at Rouse's bridge. I didn't hear threats before. I didn't know anything until the men were coming back. When they were coming back I went over to James Panter's, on Monday, and after that went over to Sam. Sturgesmackle's, and then went back home. On Tuesday morning I went down to Dave Page's to pick cotton; his place is about one mile from the Hamburg road. I picked cotton until dinner-time, when Sam. Page called me to help him pack a bale of cotton. Press Page rode up in all his uniform, with his gun in his hand, and said to me, "Is that Dick Lindsey under there?" He said, "Come out," and pointed his gun at me; he said, "I understand you made a threat at Beach Island, at club-meeting." I said I never did, as I had nothing to do with club-meetings, and was always a man who was attending to his own business, and was raised by his father. He said, "You are not the one." He then said to me, "You vote the democratic ticket and I warrant you you will not be hurt." I was so scared I could not work any more, as I was afraid they were going to take me out. I went over to Panter's store, and Jerry Butt said I was taking down the names of those who went to Rouse's bridge. He said, "God damn it, I tell you that I went down there to Rouse's bridge when those God damn niggers were killing up the white men; it was there I went to, God damn your soul; it was there I went to." I saw Sam. Horn and talked with him; I asked him why the white people were threatening to kill me. He said it was because I had made threats; I told him I had made no threats at Beach Island. On Thursday evening General Butler came through Beach Island; I was in the woods. Butler came to Stepney Martin's house and asked where was Dick Lindsey, and he showed him my house. I didn't hear him ask; I saw him go to my auntie's house; I saw him when he passed. He asked a colored, Lawrence Minor, where was Dick Lindsey; he said he didn't know him; he said he would write a note, and then said, "Never mind, I'll see him." That night I heard them riding round, and swearing they were hunting for me and Bill Jones; that they were

going to kill us. There were about twenty white men in the party. They said they were going to kill me; the colored people round there told me that that was what they said. I didn't hear the party asking for me, but was told Butler inquired for me. I found they were hunting me on Monday morning, and got up and came to Aiken, and have been here ever since. It was A. P. Butler who was with his men. Horn told me I had better keep in the woods and not go around much, or I should get caught. I saw A. P. Butler when he came from toward Rouse's Bridge, and heard him inquire for me; he called out my name in a loud voice.

CXXIX.

GEORGE GLOVER.

LIFE THREATENED—HOLLAND AND ROUNTREE THREATENED—NAMES OF WHITE MEN AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE.

GEORGE GLOVER, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge, on Mr. Glove Turner's place. I am a republican, and have always voted a republican ticket. I am about forty years of age. On the Sunday morning, September 17, I and Glove Turner were talking together. We had made a contract that when he turned his stock into the fields I was to do the same. I went to feed his stock, and he came to the gate; he said, "You damn rascal, I suppose you have turned your stock into the field without orders." I said, "We made a contract for me to turn my cattle into the field when you did." He said, "You damn son of a bitch, before you are two days older your head will be full of buck-shot." I turned off down the hill and went over to my house, and staid there one hour. In that time I saw a great deal of men going by his house, and my mind struck me something was up more than common. I looked round, and tried to hear what was said. Martin Tyler and Elmore Tyler were in the company. They said they would never go back except they had the carcass of Mink Holland and Columbus Rountree. After they passed, I pushed on to Rountree's house, and said there is something out of common; and he said, "Yes; Butler's company has gone down to Rouse's Bridge to kill us out, and we had better go and see what is the matter." We saw pickets out, but we never went to them. I came back home on Thursday, and Turner had left word with my wife that I must not stay on his place any more. I thought to myself I would risk it; I had made a good crop. Turner called me and my son to the gate on Thursday morning. He said, "Come up here, you damn son of a bitch, you, you and your son; I have been treating your son as a gentleman, and he has been riding round and trying to kill all of us." I said, "I don't think he has done anything." His son, Glove Turner's son, George Turner, said, "You, damn son of a bitch, it is a good thing we did not get you, for we cleaned them up like hell; and if you don't mind, we'll get you yet." I said I was looking out for myself, and tried to get with the colored men to save myself. Mr. Turner then said, "If you will tell me you will never go off my place to any fuss, you may stay here." I said, "If the thing starts again, I would not stay in your cotton-patch if you had a thousand dollars there." He said to my son if he didn't mind he would be put out of the way. Elmore Tyler, Martin Tyler, Glove Turner, and George Turner were out during the fuss at Rouse's Bridge, and all of them had guns; I do not know whether they had pistols. There were a great many others there, but I did not know them. I do not know whether they came back. I saw a large lot of men who said they belonged to Butler's command.

CXXX.

EDWARD ADAMS.

[DEMOCRATIC THREATS—BUTLER HAD THE NIGGERS SURROUNDED
WHEN THE "YANKEES" CAME.

EDWARD ADAMS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live near Bath paper-mills, at the Kaolin company. I work on Richard Mackwell's place. I knew threats were made since the Hamburg riot. I heard Sam Horn and Wm. Corley talking as to what they were going to do to me, and I became uneasy and waited to see Horn to inquire what he had against me. He passed in the road when I was in my field, and I called him and said to him, "I understand you have been inquiring for me at my house; have you anything to give me?" He said, "No; but I can tell you one thing, the way you have been going on I am going to kill you." He said "I had been making threats to Corley, and the only way I could get out of it, now my name was on the dead-list, and my name had been distributed to hundreds of men, was to join the democratic party. You have only to meet me at the club-house and he would make it all right." I said, "Have I done enough to be killed and not enough to be tried by law?" He said the laws your party has here are no laws at all, and before we democrats will live by the laws you niggers and Yankees make we will kill the last one of you. I saw John Hester going to the fuss on Saturday, and he came back on Tuesday night. I saw Henry Corley go Saturday, but didn't know when he came back. I saw a great many more but didn't know them. Hester said he had been to Silverton and that Butler had had the niggers surrounded and was getting ready to shoot them down, when the Yankees came, and if they had been five minutes later they would have killed every one of them. Henry Corley said he had been to Silverton in the row. I heard him. He mentioned the fight they had there.

CXXXI.

JOHN C. CALLAHAN.

NAMES OF MEN WHO WERE GOING TO ROUSE'S BRIDGE—STALLINGS'S
THREATS.

JOHN C. CALLAHAN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Whitmore Stallings's, about four miles from Rouse's Bridge. I was not in it, but I saw a great many men going there and coming back. I was at home on Friday and Saturday. On Sunday I started down to Zion Fair, where the white men were armed and mounted and were making a fuss, and I got scared and turned back home. I was home Monday and Tuesday, and didn't go down to Rouse's Bridge. Didn't see any one shot. I recognized some of the white men in the crowd as they were riding past: Joe Stallings, Jim Heath, Whitmore Stallings, and Chunk Weathersley. I heard Whitmore Stallings say on Wednesday evening that if he was indicted and put in jail, George Washington had better get out of the way, for when he came back he would kill him.

CXXXII.

JENNINGS DAVIS.

THE DEMOCRATS "INTEND TO CARRY THE ELECTION OR WADE IN BLOOD
WAIST DEEP"—WHY THE SHOOTING TOOK PLACE—TALK ABOUT
PEACE.

JENNINGS DAVIS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live between Union and Rouse's Bridge, on George W. Bush's place,

about one and a half miles from each bridge. I don't live on the main road, but near the creek. I belonged to a republican club three years ago, but have not had a meeting since, as the men got scattered. I did not attend the meeting at Rouse's Bridge or at Chavis's store. I have heard the white people around me make threats. I heard George W. Bush say the democrats intended to carry the election or wade in blood waist deep. They said they would kill us out. They told this to Gasper Bush and George Scott, colored men, and to myself. He told us this all through the summer several times. He commenced talking softly, and then got cross. We said nothing when he got cross. We work together on the same place. I did not hear any threats near the time of the election trouble, but two or three weeks before the trouble I did. All of the white people hinted about it, but did not talk plain. They said they were going to have the election. Dr. William Cannon said they would carry the election if they had to get rid of all of us, and we would have to leave there if we did not vote for the democrats. Plenty of them said it; Allen Williams said it. George W. Bush belongs to a rifle club; I believe to Dunbar's club. He was captain. I don't know if Dr. Cannon belongs to it, but I think he does, as most of the white men round there belong to it. They met at the Campbellite church and at the Union church. I don't know if Dr. Cannon was there, and I did not see him at the riots; but George W. Bush was there. I was at Union church on Sunday, September 17. The news came there that the white people were up at Rouse's Bridge killing the colored people, and we didn't know what to do. I said I would go up and see if they were killing them, and I started to try and get through the bushes to get there. I met some women, who told us they would shoot us down, as they were shooting men down who had nothing, no arms. I turned back and went home and staid there until about dusk, and I heard shooting down at Union Bridge, and did not know what to do. We got so restless that we could not stay in our houses, both women, children, and men. I and Gasper Bush and George Scott staid in the bushes. We staid there until Monday morning. I saw Madison Sapp, a colored man, and asked him to go down to Mr. Bush's to see what was the matter; to get him to see if he could not stop this killing up of our people for nothing. I went with him. I bid Mr. Bush good morning. He asked me if I was at the fight, and I said, "No, sir; neither one of us were." I asked him what was the matter, and he replied they had a warrant to take the man who hurt Mrs. Harley, and we wanted to search in the company for him. I said, "No one hindered you if you had a warrant, and that the man was not there." He said they wanted to search. I said, "I hear they are killing up people." He said, "Yes, they shot Campbell and Overstreet and Nelson; had got no law now, and we don't intend to stand it. We have stood it just as long as we intend to stand it. The radical head-men advise the colored people to do these things." I asked him if he was certain the man did it. He said, "yes, certainly," but didn't call his name. I said I understood he didn't do it, but he said yes, he did do it. I heard they shot these men to start a riot and kill up the colored people. I said, "I understand that no one has interfered." "Yes they did," he said. "We had a warrant, and we were afraid you would take him away, and we did not intend that you should." I replied that we would not interfere. He said, "The way they have got things now we intend to die before we will be imposed on any longer." I said, "It is mighty bad to be citizens and be killing each other." He said, "Yes, but you following the damned radicals until I don't know what will become of you."

I said, "Let us go and see if we cannot stop it." We went with him to Union Bridge, and he said he was going to make peace. We all went down; George W. Bush, white, and Madison Sapp, and myself went down to see if we could not stop it, but Mr. Bush would not go to the bridge, as he said he was afraid the colored people would kill him. Mr. Bush met seven or eight white men, armed with double-barreled guns and pistols, and went into Mr. Bush's yard. He told us to go and get Allen Bush and Andy Sapp to bring them to peace. We went down to the bridge, and these men said the colored men have all gone home, and that they were not in it. We turned back and got to where Basil Bryant, alias Bush, was killed, and met my father. We came back to George W. Bush's and told him the men had gone home. He said they were not going to start again, and we said no, if the white men would let them alone. He said, "If your side does not interfere, our side will not." We talked a long while, after which he, Bush, and the eight or ten white men went home. Jim Tyler, Pat Murphy, and Whitmore Stalling were with Mr. Bush. The rest of the men I didn't know. This was on Monday morning. He told us if our side would not start, his side would not. We went home, and about 3 o'clock I started down to my mother-in-law's, which is near a store, where Butler's crowd met. I met a colored man, who told me not to go there as there were five hundred white men, who would kill me as sure as I went there. He advised me to go through the swamp. This was Monday evening, and they shot about this time David Bush, Warren Kelsey, Samuel Brown, and John Kelsey. I did not see them shoot them. I went to my mother-in-law's house in the neck, on Mrs. Sallie Bush's place. I risked myself in the house. On Tuesday morning I saw a crowd of about fifteen or twenty going past. I was digging potatoes, and they did not notice me. They did not disturb me, and I was afraid to look at them. I think they did not see me. Everything broke up that morn. I did not hear of any one in the company who shot Coker.

CXXXIII.

HENRY EUBANK.

NAMES OF WHITE MEN ENGAGED AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—MISSES JANE AND JUDY HOLLAND SAVE A MAN'S LIFE—IF EVERY REPUBLICAN LEADER WAS HUNG TIMES WOULD BE BETTER—DEPONENT WARNED THAT HE WAS TO BE KILLED.

HENRY EUBANK, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live in Four-Mile Township, in Barnwell County, in Richland Township, between two roads, one of which runs to Aiken and the other to Barnwell, on Mrs. Martha Turner's place. I saw a good many white men armed going to the fuss. I saw them going and I saw them coming back. I was at home and in the woods, peeping into roads at times, just whenever I could see any one. I first saw men going on Monday. I saw John Martin, Dickson Cavens, Croch Beck, Glover Moore, Elly Hightower, Wilson Hightower. These were all I saw on Monday that I knew. On Thursday I saw Warren Keenan, George Dicks, McDuff Kennedy, Robert Dix, David Dix, Pickens Woodward, and Benjamin Green. These were in Keenan's company. His men ran a man down named General Bates, and told him if they knew that he was in the fuss they would kill him on the spot.

He is a colored man and a republican. And Miss Jane Holland and Judy Holland (white) saved his life by standing between him and the white men. On Saturday Keenan came away from there and came to Windsor, and I heard him say on the train, "If every republican leader

was taken out and hung, times would be better," and said they had shot one at Elcho on Tuesday. A white man asked him how things were down there, and he said they were quiet. They had killed a nigger down at Elcho, and he had sent two young men to report the news, and when they returned he ordered out 75 men for battle. He said to Butler, "Get your gun and come down with us." He said, "I cannot go, I have broken my night's rest lately." They had men out posted to kill Nelson Holland. They had men at Williston. I didn't see the body of Edward W. Bush. I know Ed. W.; he is a kin of mine. I heard the gun when they shot him. He was shot on Thursday morning by Ashley's company. Ashley told me he didn't shoot him, but he knew the men who did shoot him, and when it come into court he was going to swear who shot him. He said he was there with his men when they shot him, and never said he tried to prevent it. He told this to me, Nelson, and Gloucester Holland. They killed Ed. W. Bush because he was a voter and a republican. They have told me they had a list drawn off. A white woman sent word to me, and Ashley sent word to me, that they were going to catch me that night, and I had better get out of the way. I was not at home that night, and didn't see any one come to my house. I saw Ashley's company, but didn't see them distinctly; it was dark when they came past.

CXXXIV.

THOMAS WALTERS.

HEARD THE GUNS SUNDAY—SAW OVERSTREET AFTER HE WAS SHOT—SAW BUT ONE NEGRO WITH A GUN—"NIGGER BLOOD WE MUST HAVE!"—KNEW HE WAS SAFE WHEN THE SOLDIERS CAME—WENT RIGHT ABOUT HIS BUSINESS.

THOMAS WALTERS, sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Silverton, on Jesse Foreman's place, and am about forty years of age. I am a pure republican, and always voted a republican ticket. I knew nothing about the difficulty, only what I had heard, until on Sunday I was going to Zion Fair church. It is Sunday, the 17th, that I am talking about. When I got near the church I heard the report of guns, and from the report I saw one man was shot. I saw him come from where the report of the guns came from. I heard four guns right after one another, and in a few minutes after I heard about twenty guns or pistols. I heard the report of guns twice and pistols once before I heard the hooping. Abram Overstreet was the man who was shot. The ball struck him in the left side of his temple and grazed the skin. He was not killed. I did not see any more shot. Overstreet got away and came across the branch. He had no gun or anything in his hand. I was about a quarter of a mile from the church, and the first firing was between me and the church. I saw the smoke of the guns, but did not see the men. I went right on toward the church. I got about two hundred yards from the church and met George Washington, a colored man, and he told me he thought it was better not to have any church; that the white men were down there shooting, and had killed one man. I went into his yard and sat down. Didn't go to the church at all. I didn't see any white men, but I heard their horses. The colored men were not armed. I only saw one colored man armed, James Kelley, and he had a single-barreled shot-gun. He was doing nothing with it but standing by with it. I sat round a little and turned back home. I saw no disposition on the part of the colored people to get into a fuss. They were all very much frightened that they were going to be killed, and they were trying to get out of the way. The white

people said they would kill every colored man who said he was going to vote the republican ticket. I heard every colored man I met say they had heard it. On Sunday night when I got home my wife and children were much disturbed, as they said they had heard that Butler said he would send ten men to every colored man's house. I thought it best to get together and get as near the swamp. I went back near the church to Franklin Green's and stopped, and I saw several strange men with guns, double-barreled guns, on horseback, riding along. I stopped there some considerable time. I stopped in the house until the white men had gone by. They were going from Rouse's Bridge toward Aiken. This was a little before sunset. I did not hear them say anything. I went down to see Washington, and he said he didn't think the white men were going to do anything that night. I staid in his house all night, near Rouse's Bridge. I saw white men riding all next day, with guns, and kept out of their sight. They were hunting for colored men. They were crying out for more Nigger blood, and said they must have it. They were all strange men, but I might know some of them if I saw them again. The colored men kept out of the way, and any one who didn't keep out of the way they shot. I heard shots all day. I saw three or four parties, about six in each company, ride past during that day. They were all crying "nigger blood we must have," and were all armed with pistols and guns. This was on Monday. I staid in my house that night, for we had come to the conclusion that if the white men could come and bother our houses we could go and bother theirs. I told this to my wife to induce her to come into the house. I couldn't sleep that night. I had to sit in the door to watch, and every noise startled me. On Wednesday, just before night, I understood that troops were down at the bridge, and when I heard it I got quiet, for I knew protection had come and I was safe. I went right on about my business after that. I do not know how many men have been killed. I have not seen any. I heard that Henry Campbell was dead. I went off before they had found him. I knew of no attempt whatever on the part of the colored people to go and fight the white people. Never heard of any going. The colored people were endeavoring to keep out of the way. I was anxious to keep out of the way myself, and saw others doing the same. George Washington was trying to keep out of the way. All republicans had to keep in their houses, and this was the understanding all round.

CXXXV.

PAGE HOLLAND.

MEDICUS DARLINGTON GOES TO ROUSE'S BRIDGE WITH HIS SHOT-GUN—
DEPONENT'S LIFE THREATENED,

PAGE HOLLAND, (colored,) sworn November 10, says:

I am twenty-two, and live in Richland Township, Barnwell County, on Widow Darlington's place. Medicus Darlington, (white,) son of Widow Darlington, left on Tuesday morning of riot, about 8 o'clock a. m., for Rouse's Bridge; saw him go, and told me he was going; went in buggy with double-barreled shot-gun. He returned on Friday evening. Said that he had been in the fight at Rouse's Bridge and Union Bridge. Said saw James Bush (white) kill Boyd Bush, (colored;) some called him Ben Bryant. That he shot him in head, and brains ran out. He also said he was at Ellenton when they killed Simon Coker. Said saw men kill him, but didn't know who they were. Said if I didn't mind I would be killed in same way. That if they laid eyes on me they would

fix me off. Medicus Darlington is about thirty-five; no wife; one child. I have been dodging about since. He didn't say who would kill me. Duff Meyers sent me word on Wednesday morning, the week before election, that if I didn't come home and go to work he would fix me off.

CXXXVI.

ELIC BAIRFIELD.

IDENTIFIES WHITE MEN WHO WENT TO ROUSE'S BRIDGE—THEIR THREATS.

ELIC BAIRFIELD, (colored,) sworn November 16, says:

I am about 30 years old; reside on John Tyler's land, in Aiken County, about seven miles from Rouse's Bridge and seven miles from Ellenton. On Saturday of riot James Tyler left home about 4 a. m.; took double-barreled gun and horse. He returned following Tuesday about 12 o'clock. On Sunday, about 8 or 9 o'clock a. m. of riot, Everett Tyler, Luther Tyler, Counsel Tyler, Ross Doc Tyler, Ben Buford, and Ben Green all started off with double-barreled guns on horseback. Heard Jas. Tyler say as he started, he was going down to kill the damn niggers. Others did not say where going. All returned together Tuesday morning following. Everett told me, after he returned, that he went to Rouse's Bridge and was in Butler's crowd, but staid but one day. Counsel Tyler said he also went to fight. Heard Ross say he went to fight. I asked, "What for?" He said, "To protect the country; that colored people were opposing whites."

CXXXVII.

GEORGE SCOTT.

DEMOCRATIC THREATS—GOING TO HAVE THE ELECTION OR FIGHT—NAMES OF MEN ENGAGED AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—NEGROES MUST JOIN THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB—AFRAID TO STAY IN HIS HOUSE.

GEORGE SCOTT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on G. W. Bush's place, about three miles from Rouse's Bridge, toward Union Bridge. I heard G. W. Bush and Frank Green say they would carry the election or wade waist-deep in blood. The democrats would do this. I never heard them say anything about killing the niggers, but they said if the niggers didn't vote for them they would put them into the road. They did not say whose blood they would wade in. This was said the first of the summer, and G. W. Bush was talking it all through the summer, and he has said it since I have been here as a witness. On Sunday he said we need not think they were going to give up the election because the Yankees had come. They would fight before they would. He said the niggers must vote with them to keep our lands or not with the carpet-baggers and thieves. He said they were going to have the election or fight. All they asked, he said, was for the niggers to stand out of it if they would not vote for them. On Saturday night the news came that the whites had murdered men near Silverton, and myself, Osmus Kelly, Ellic Williams, Siah Foreman, and Gedsden Bush went to see about the murdered men that lay in the road near to Alonzo Harley's, and when we got near the place we saw a great crowd of white men with guns, and we concluded we would not go up. Siah Foreman went up there, and the whites took him and questioned him right smart, and the others turned back. As we went back we met other armed white men going down there—Paul Bowers, Jim Bush, Dave Crossland, and John Bowers; they were going towards Harley's. They were armed and on horseback. They never stopped or

said anything to us. When we got farther we saw a great crowd of white men, about thirty or forty, at Mr. Foreman's. They had all dismounted, and were armed, and were standing by their horses. Jim Bose Cochran, Jim Boatwright, and Mr. Lewis, telegraph-operator at Ellenton station, were there, armed. This was late in the evening; the sun was down, and it was getting dusk. It was light enough for us to see all about. It was about two miles from Harley's. We didn't stop, so we didn't hear what they were saying. We just rode past on our mules, and they never said anything to us. I did not stay in my house Saturday night, as I had heard threats that the white men were going to kill us, and I was afraid, as I thought they were going to do it. They said we must join the democratic club or they would kill us out. I heard George W. Bush and Frank Green make these threats. On Sunday morning, Allen Williams, Ed. Williams, William Beard, Warren Beard, and a man named Miller, who stays at Solomon's store, came along through my fields when I was at the lower end of my cotton-patch. They said "It is well for you that you are caught home to-day." I said "I am always home on Sunday or at church." They said it was a good thing for me, as they were going up to Rouse's Bridge to shoot out those niggers up there, so that we can carry the election. I said it was an awful case to go and fight the negroes, when they had done nothing. They didn't do anything to me, but went on toward Rouse's Bridge. A little time before that I had heard guns, several of them, firing in that direction, but did not go toward them, but saw some colored men coming from there, who told me in what distress the colored people were in at Rouse's Bridge. Sunday night I staid home, but not in my house. I was in the woods dodging about, as I saw companies of white men passing with their guns, but didn't show myself to them. I didn't see any others I knew. The men came along in large parties, and I was afraid to let them see me.

CXXXVIII.

JAMES GLOVER.

WAS AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—HEARD SHOOTING AFTER THE SOLDIERS CAME—HEARD THAT MATT SCOTT WAS SHOT.

JAMES GLOVER, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live on Glover Turner's place, about five miles from Rouse's Bridge. I am eighteen years old; a republican in sentiment, but not a voter. I never heard any threats before the fuss. I heard on Sunday that the white men were at Rouse's Bridge and I went down there and saw the men there. I got there about twelve o'clock, and the white men were standing in Amanda Bush's field. I did not go close to them, and was not near enough to recognize any of them. I was down at George Washington's, but did not see any of the shooting, but heard the report of the guns. I went down there to see what was going on, or I staid there with the colored people Sunday and Monday nights and Tuesday until the Yankees came. We were in the swamp, and when the Yankees came the women commenced to halloo, and we started to go over to them. When I got to the bridge I heard shooting and heard Mat. Scott was shot. I have heard white men talking about the fuss since. George Turner asked me if I was there, and said if I went I should not work for them. George Turner said he had been there and had killed a damn sight of niggers, but did not say who they killed. He talked as if he would just as soon kill us. He said to me and my step-father that if we had staid home no one would have bothered us.

CXXXIX.

SOLOMON KNIGHT.

DEMOCRATS THREATEN REPUBLICANS—IDENTIFIES WHITES WHO WERE AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—DEPONENT'S LIFE IS THREATENED.

SOLOMON KNIGHT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live about two miles from Rouse's Bridge, on Mrs. Kitty Bush's place, toward Union Bridge. I am not a voter, having only been in this State, from Georgia, eight months. I am twenty-four years of age. I have heard white people making threats against the colored people down there, because they, the colored people, were republicans. I heard Paul Bowers say that his company was going to kill every God damned radical nigger there was, to carry the election. I heard him say this during the time of the riot on Tuesday. He was going home, and did not say whether they had killed any or not; but I know they had shot some, but did not know if they were killed. There were several persons there; Calvin Williams was one who heard him say it. Bowers belongs to one of the rifle-clubs, and was in all that fuss every day. He came home during the days, but never during the nights. He came home about three times during the fuss. He has a farm on the place; it is his sister's place. On Sunday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, I went down to Rouse's Bridge and saw the crowd of white men at Hay Weathersby's. I saw them clustering together, but did not know what they were there for. I saw Hamp Weathersby there; they all had arms. This is about a mile and a half from where I live. I saw there William Bush, Whitmore Stallings, and during the riot I saw Pig Bush, George M. Bush's son, Pull Bush, Jim Bush, Paul Bowers, Joe Bowers, John Bowers, and several others I knew, whom I cannot call to mind. They were mounted and armed, and acting with the crowd. On Saturday night I staid in the woods, down near Rouse's Bridge; Isaac Stallings was with me, by ourselves. On Sunday and Monday nights I staid at home. On Saturday night the whites said they were going to kill every damn radical nigger. They came to my house, a whole crowd of white men, and I ran out of my house and left. I heard John Bowers say they were going to carry the election or kill every God damn nigger there was. He said this after the trouble, the day they had a speech at Rouse's Bridge, on Friday. He said it that night, and said he was ready again for a fight. He told this to me when I was at home. I was feeding his horse. He asked me what I was, and I said nothing. He said I was a liar, God damn it, and put his pistol in my face, and rubbed it against my face, and said he would take me behind the stable and attend to me. When John Bowers made threats about killing niggers, Demby Foreman was with him at his sister's house. On Sunday morning I was down to the bridge with John Hankerson, and saw all that they saw.

CXL.

WILLIAM BUSH.

GEORGIANS GOING TO CAROLINA TO KILL ALL THE D—N NIGGERS—HEARD NOTHING ABOUT MRS. HARLEY—IDENTIFIES ARMED MEN—WENT INTO THE SWAMPS—MORE THREATS—ONLY TWELVE GUNS IN THE WHOLE PARTY IN THE SWAMP—ORDERED TO LEAVE HIS CROP BECAUSE HE WAS A REPUBLICAN.

WILLIAM BUSH, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge, on Frank Green's place, about two miles this side the bridge. Friday night before the fuss I went to Augusta, and on Saturday night, in Augusta, I saw white men fixing up, and heard

them say they were going into Carolina to kill every damn nigger that didn't come to them. I met a heap of them getting ready to go. I saw two companies getting ready with guns; they had horses, and came across the river at Sand-bar Ferry. There were about 100 men in each company, and a heap had crossed ahead of them. They were going along cursing, and said they were going to kill all the damn niggers at Rouse's Bridge. I heard a great many say this; the talk was general. I do not know any of those who came from Augusta. I heard one of them called Brown. I reckon Abram Green, who lives on Frank Green's place, knows some of them. I saw Barney Foreman, and he said to Sam Jones that he had as much money as any one to pay to get one of those big guns in Augusta, if they could keep it to themselves. Barney Foreman lives in Silvertown and Sam Jones in Augusta. I saw these two men talking together at Sand-bar Ferry; they were both in a buggy; I was right behind them in a wagon. This was about 11 o'clock in the morning. I heard them say they were going to Rouse's Bridge, which is twenty-two or twenty-four miles from the ferry. I followed them down to Silvertown; they were walking and trotting their horses, and I did not keep close up to them. They got to Silvertown about 4 or 5 o'clock, and I got home to Frank Green's place, which is six miles from Silvertown, about 8 o'clock. A heap of the white people at Silvertown and round Rouse's Bridge joined them, these men; they were in company with the men from Augusta. I never heard any talk as to whose companies they were. I never heard them say anything, only what I heard when leaving Augusta, when they said they were going to kill all who did not vote with them. I did not hear any of them mention Mrs. Harley; I did not hear them call her name. I heard a great many talk about killing the niggers who did not vote with them; more than twenty of them said so. This was on Saturday, 16th of September; I came through Beech Island on that day. When we got to Brown's Church there was a whole parcel of them there with their guns. They came from Beech Island. This is near Captain Brown's house, and they belonged to his company. I saw Joe Stallings and George Turner there. There were between twenty-five and thirty men there, all armed with guns and pistols; some had two pistols and some had them on their horses. Turner and Stallings said "Howdy" to me. On the road I met Lawrence Widener, Whitmore Stallings, John Green, John Williams, Jeff Weathersly, Jeff. Williams, Jack Dix, W. E. Bates, Frank Dunbar, alias Red-head Frank, James Bush, Paul Bowers, and William Bush. On the road I met a great many more men, whom I did not know. I met a company of men, and they said there were sixty men in it. They were all armed and mounted. Frank Dunbar was in a buggy. They said nothing to me, only those who knew me said, "Howdy." They did not tell me what they were going to do. I staid home that night; slept in my house. Next day, Sunday morning, I was standing at my house, and I heard shooting going on toward Rouse's Bridge, five or six shots. The party who, went to Rouse's Bridge did not pass my house. I live off the Augusta road. I didn't see anything done on Sunday morning. I went down to Rouse's Bridge after the shooting, and saw some of the men who were shot, Abram Overstreet. I saw the white men there on Sunday all string off in line in Amanda Bush's field. I heard there were four hundred of them, and I should think there were. When they were on the road they darkened the entire road so that you could not see up it. I went into the swamp on account of what I had heard them say they were going to do. I went back home on Sunday, and Frank Green called me to the fence and asked me where I had been, and said would not I go with him to meet some of these men at the branch? I said no. He asked if I

thought they would hurt me. I told him of the men who were at the church, that they had shot, and said I could not trust them. On Sunday evening he came to me again, and commenced cursing me, and said, "God damn it to hell, it is no use your talking, we are going to whip you." I told him they would have a happy time of it. He said, "We will make you smell hell; and another thing, you might as well come the way we want you to come; you have had us muzzled down for two years, and I'll be damned if they were going to stand it." I said, "We are doing nothing." He said, "Your damn leaders are teaching you the way you have to go." I said, "I am not a leader." He said, "No, but your God damn leaders were where you have been to-day." I said, "Well, cannot I protect myself?" He asked me if I had any business there. I told him I had a right to protect myself, and I heard the white men say, coming from Augusta, they were "going to kill every damn nigger on the place," and from what I had seen I was beginning to believe it. He said if I voted for the republicans in this election, "Your damn lives won't be any satisfaction to you in a few years." After that I went to the swamp and did not come back till the Yankees came, Tuesday. I was getting out of the way, and carried my gun to keep the white men from getting it. I had it loaded with No. 4 bird-shot. I was going to protect myself if I could. I was hiding out of the way. I was with John Hankerson, and there were with us about fifteen or twenty colored men. There were others, scattered about like partridges, hunting to get hiding-places. There were 12 guns in the whole party. I counted them, and these were all we had that I saw. When the white men were in Amanda Bush's field, we gathered all together and counted guns, and there were only 12. We were going to do what we could to protect ourselves. We had no more guns at any time. We never made up our minds to fight the white people and kill up the whites; we were hiding away, and intended to try and protect ourselves. We had only shot-guns, and could do nothing against such numbers as the whites had. I saw in the riot Frank Green, Hamp. Weathersly, Barney Foreman, Jeff. Williams, Joe Stallings, Whitmore Stallings, Lawrence Widener, John Green, Paul Bowers, James Bush, Billy Bush, John Dix, Jeff. Weathersley and George Turner; all were armed and mounted. Last Sunday night I and Frank Green had a little talk. He came to my house and asked my wife if "William Bush was home." I went out with him and stopped at the far corner of the house. When I stopped he asked me to come up farther and go up the road, as there were four white men wanted to see me. I said I would not go; and when he saw I would not go he said he was only joking about the four men. After that he got me at his house and said to me, "You get up your bundle and leave here as quick as you can." He never gave me any reason. I am working on his place for half of the crop. He had no right to turn me off until the crops is harvested; and the biggest body of my corn and cotton is in the field. He told me he'd be damned if any man who would vote the republican ticket should stay in his house, burn his wood, eat his meat and bread, or work his land. I told him I expected to die a republican, and he told me to leave his land, as he would have no one on his land that voted a republican ticket. I didn't know whether there were any white men in the road when he told me so, as I never went. On Tuesday after the fuss he told me he would be damned if they wouldn't kill me. He said, "There goes a man, that if I was to say the word, and tell him to blow your brains out, he would do it right now." It was Chunk Weathersley who was passing. Weathersley came up to us, but said nothing, and he and Green rode down the road after that.

CXLI.

LEMON BRYANT.

IS SHOT IN THE HEAD AND ARM—WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN SHOT IF HE HAD BEEN A DEMOCRAT.

LEMON BRYANT, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live on George W. Bush's place, about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Rouse's Bridge. I got shot on Monday evening at Henry Kelsey's place, near Union Bridge, September 18. I started to go up from Rouse's Bridge to go home, and I went to Kelsey's house about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, as I had had nothing to eat for two or three days, and I was sitting down to dinner, and I saw a crowd of white men, and as soon as they saw us they said, "Here is a lot of these God damned radicals." I jumped out of doors and some of them commenced firing and I was shot. They hit me in the arm and in the head. Dr. Cannon says the ball is yet in my arm. He did not take any shot out of my head. We had no guns in the house, and I hadn't even a pocket-knife. I got away just as fast as I could go. I reckon they shot at me because I was a republican. I didn't know any of the party. I laid out in the swamp. I felt pretty scared. I have been working for George W. Bush. I laid out about a week. I heard a heap of them say it would be best for me not to vote a republican ticket, and that if we kept on in our republican principles we should all be killed. I had told them that I didn't care if they killed me, I should vote a republican ticket as long as I lived. George W. Bush's wife told me that if I had been a democrat I would not have been shot.

CXLII

WILLIAM BUSH.

WAS IN THE SWAMP WHEN THE UNITED STATES SOLDIERS CAME—THE WHITES FIRE AS THE COLORED MEN RUN TOWARD THE SOLDIERS—THREATS BY G. W. BUSH AND OTHERS.

WILLIAM BUSH, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live about a mile and a half below Rouse's Bridge, on this side, between Rouse's Bridge and Union Bridge, on George W. Bush's place. I was there on Sunday at Rouse's Bridge, when the white men came down to George Washington's house, when the conversation took place between the white men and colored men there. I did not see Henry Campbell shot, but I was near the store before they shot him. I jumped over the fence, ran across the field, and got back to George Washington's house, and then went over into the swamp. Some of the colored men came into the swamp and told us to come out. After that I went back to the store, and went to the mouth of the lane and saw the white men. I heard them say, "Here they come again, boys; here they come again, boys!" and so I turned back and went into the swamp and staid there all night; and on Monday I crossed the creek and went down to Union Bridge, and on Monday night went back to Rouse's Bridge and staid in the woods, and was there on Tuesday morning when the Yankees came. The white men were right behind us, and were following us up, and just as we heard the Yankees had come we broke and ran down the hill; and just as I crossed the bridge, the white men commenced firing, and I everlastingly went up toward the store. I knew some of the white men who were there armed on Monday: Hampton Weathersby, Whitman Stallings, Paul Bowers, Allen Williams, Warren Beard, and William Beard, and I saw a great many more whom I knew, but I cannot recall their names. I heard the white men make threats before this fuss came. I hear George W. Bush made a many of them. He said the republican party had had this State long enough, and as long as the white people intended that they should, and before they (the republicans) should carry this election, the white

men would go waist deep in blood, before the republicans should have this election. This was said before the fuss commenced. They have been talking like this off and on all the year. I heard the Georgians talking it. I tried to get advances, and was told I could not get away, as there was to be an affray in Carolina this year, and they would not be able to get their pay, and would advance nothing. Joe Archie, of Augusta, said this. Hampton Weathersby said that if the carpet-baggers and Yankees did not go in ten months, they didn't intend to let one escape to tell the tale; that they would get them in twos and threes, and would kill them off. After the election, they said, after the soldiers went away it would be their day then. I cannot tell who said this, but all talked it. I heard Allen Williams say that Mink Holland, Daniel Rouse, and Ormus Kelly were going round with the United States marshals to pilot them, but their days would soon come, and these men would find that their days had come. He said this about a week ago. He said he would not be at all surprised if a rope would be put round Mink Holland's neck.

CXLIII.

RHODA JAMES.

DEPONENT'S HOUSE SEARCHED FOR HER HUSBAND—HIS LIFE REPEATEDLY THREATENED.

RHODA JAMES, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live about three miles from Aiken. My husband is named Peter James. In the month of ——— Henry Drayton came to our house, came up to the door and put his pistol through the door and said if Peter James didn't get up and open the door he would kill him. I heard a great many men outside, some on foot and some on horseback. Peter was not in the house, and I told William Drayton that he was not in the house. He told me I was a liar, he was in the house. As he put his pistol through the door, I opened it, and Henry Drayton came into the house and told me to go into the room and fetch Peter out. There are two rooms in the house. I told him Peter was not in the house, and when I told him this he took and pointed his pistol down on my head. He said he came to kill Peter, and he intended to kill him, "the damn radical son of a bitch." He said he had come before in the evening to kill him, but Welcome Moseley (a white man) would not let him. He went outside the door and gave two or three whistles, and I heard the horses coming right down on the house, and the men came up to the fence on foot and Drayton spoke to them, and these other men told him they would not do it. I did not hear what he wanted them to do. I heard Drayton say, "What in hell have you come for, if the others say they would not do it?" All went out into the road and staid there a long time—about an hour; they shot a whole box of cartridges away. I have the box home now. Peter had hid out when first he heard them coming. Drayton and Welcome Moseley had been to see him before in the evening and had had some talk, and Drayton said if he spoke another word he would blow his brains out. I have heard them round since, and I think there are three of them.

CXLIV.

JINKS BRYANT.

WHITMORE STALLINGS MAKES THREATS AS TO WHAT BUTLER'S MEN WILL DO.

JINKS BRYANT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 23 years of age, and live at Rouse's Bridge, on Whitmore Stallings's place, three miles this side the bridge and about two miles from the Aiken road. I have heard Whitmore Stallings make threats as to

what Butler's men were going do, to and also heard him say that if the rifle-clubs had to come down again they would make slaughter among the colored people. He didn't say what was going to make them come. Before the fuss came on I never heard him make any threats. He asked me if I would not vote for Hampton, and I didn't give him any satisfaction. I didn't hear him say he would kill the republicans if they didn't vote the democratic ticket. I was home during the whole of the riot, and did not hear or see any one shot at all. I heard some of the white men say they were there. Whitmore Stallings was there. He said he was. He said he didn't shoot any one, and that the same load he took away in his gun he brought back. Whitmore Stallings knew I was a coming up here, and talked to me about it. He said he didn't think it would do me any good. I told him I didn't want to go to jail, and had been sent for. He told me he didn't any one.

CXLV.

CHARLIE DE WITT.

IDENTIFIES SOME ONE OF THE COMPANIES GOING TO THE FIGHT—
NAMES MEN WHO WERE IN THE COMPANIES—"HAD KILLED EVERY
D——D NIGGER THEY COULD FIND IN THE FIELDS."

CHARLIE DE WITT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Tinkel Creek, in Aiken County. On Monday of the riot George W. Croft's company came down about 9 o'clock to J. W. Woodward's store, with rifles and revolvers. This store is in Sleepy Hollow. George W. Croft said he was going down to destroy all the damned niggers he could find. Several others in this company said so. He was making for Newman's bridge. I know George W. Croft, and recognized him that morning. I am certain he is the one who made this remark. Count Stallings is about 20 miles from Aiken. Milledge Harley went down in the company. He was going toward Rouse's bridge, and passed right on in that direction. Harley passed on Tuesday, about 11 o'clock—he had with him twenty or twenty-five men—and in the same direction. Croft had also about twenty-five men. Harley said he was going to the riot to help to fight. I had not heard then that it had stopped. I didn't know any of his men but Frank Toole. Warren Keenan said he had sent a dispatch to Augusta for twenty-five rifles and revolvers, and went down as soon as they came. I saw him going down on Wednesday morning. He passed through about 11 or 12 o'clock. I watered their horses when they came back next morning. He stopped a little while there when he went down, and he and three of his men stopped there on his return. He returned after 9 o'clock at night. His men quartered about in the neighborhood that night. I heard Keenan say that night that when they went down Alonzo Ashley's company went ahead of them, and that he, Keenan, and his company found a dead nigger, shot with six balls in his back, as some of his company turned him over and examined him. They asked him the result of the fracas; and they said they had killed every damned nigger they could find in the fields and had routed them out of the swamps, and he thought they had the damned niggers cooled down there now. Harley wanted to get revenge for burning his gin-house, and said they were going to lie quiet for four weeks, and they intended to get up companies and take Gloucester Holland, G. H. Palmer, and Monte Wall, and Hardy Wall, and were going to kill them and cut their throats, and then they could rule the rest of the nigger race. I saw him when he made this threat. He looked mighty cross and cruel and mad. I knew the following men in my neighborhood who

went down, white men, armed and mounted: Pat. Murphy, Coon Owens, Frank Owens, Jesse Owens. These men went down on Sunday. I saw them go. Ben Green and Dock Tyler went down also. These men all live near me, and passed my place when they went down.

CXLVI.

SAM STUART.

NOT ALLOWED TO VOTE BECAUSE HE WAS A REPUBLICAN—STARTS TOWARD AIKEN TO VOTE—THERE IS TAKEN BY THREE ARMED WHITE MEN, HIS LIFE THREATENED, COMPELLED TO STRIP, AND IS BRUTALLY WHIPPED.

SAM STUART, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 25 years of age. I live in Aiken County, and have lived here since emancipation. I live in Graniteville. On election-day I attempted to vote at Miles's mill. I went there to vote, and John Bell and Ben Lanham were there. I asked for a ticket, and they asked, "What sort?" And I said, "Republican." They then said, "You cannot vote here to-day." I said, "Why?" They said, "You haven't lived in the county long enough." I said I had, and said to Bell, "I have worked for you." He said, "Yes; but I don't see you every day." Bell and Lanham said I could not vote. I turned round to go to Aiken to vote. I went about 100 yards down the track, and came to a spring and stopped to wash myself; and while doing so three white men came up and asked me how far it was to Aiken, and if I was going there. They said, "These damned democrats are hell, aren't they?" I said, "I don't know." They said, "Yes they are; they would not let us vote." I said, "They would not let me vote." They said, "Hurry and come with us." I said, "I am not going to Aiken." They asked how far I was going. I said I was just going a little way, and then turned off. We got to a path, and they asked where it led to. They then asked me to go up there. I said, "No." One of them clubbed me, and the other two cocked their pistols. I said I didn't want to go. They said, "Don't open your mouth, but go." One of them was standing behind me with his pistol at my back, and said, "Suppose it goes off and blows your heart out." We got up there, one of them said, "What must we do with him? must we kill him?" I said, "Before you kill me, let me say my prayers," and asked for a pencil to write to my wife. They said, "No time to write." They said, "What did you come up here to vote for?" I said I thought a man had the right to; they said, "You did, did you?" One of them said, "Shall we kill him, or pull off his breeches and give it to him?" They told me to pull my clothes off, and told me even to take off my shirt. They then made me bend over to tighten the skin, and they commenced to cut me. I jumped up, and one of them said, "If you jump up in that way, I'll pull every tooth in your head out." They said every one of them would give me fifty lashes apiece. One whipped me until he was tired, and then another man whipped me, and then the third man gave me a licking. After they got through, they said, "What shall we do with him now?" One said, "Let's cut out one of his nuts." I said, "Don't cut me." They said they didn't want any more stock like me, and told me to pull down my breeches. They asked me if I had been in Silvertown; I said, "No." They asked me what was that knot on my shoulder, and said, "Yes, he must have been in Silvertown." I said, "No." They said if they heard of this, as long as they lived, they would kill me. They told me to go home, and not to go to the polls as long as I lived; they were white folks, and would have the election. I put on my clothes, and they left me and went on to Graniteville. I

didn't know the names of these men. They said they came from Georgia; I think Joe Coleman knows them. They were at the box when I went to vote. I have asked Coleman, and he says one was Chaffee. I have not seen the men since I was whipped.

CXLVII.

PRINCE WASHINGTON.

ALL THE EDUCATED NEGROES TO BE KILLED—WITNESS'S LIFE THREATENED IF HE VOTED THE REPUBLICAN TICKET—SAW THREE COMPANIES OF ARMED WHITES—HIDES IN THE SWAMP—IDENTIFIES SOME OF THE WHITES.

PRINCE WASHINGTON, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live in Silverton, on Thomas Weatherley's place. I have not heard him make any threats. I was at Frank Green's in July, after the Hamburg riots, and he was saying that they were going to carry the election, or kill out every damned nigger, and as for Gloucester Holland, he would not be two or three weeks older before he was killed. He said Gloucester Holland was the cause of that disturbance; but if the niggers didn't all of them vote the democratic ticket, they would die. I left him then. The week before last, I was at Burrel McLane's, and he was telling me that Columbus Rountree and Osimus Kelley came up to Aiken, and reported that they were going to kill them. Reuben Alexander was threatened in my presence by McLane. He threatened to kill him. He said they were going to kill out all the educated niggers, and then there would be no one to lead the others. He asked me if I was going to vote the republican or democratic ticket. I said I didn't know what I would do, as I didn't know whether I should live until then or not. He said if I didn't vote the democratic ticket, I should be certain to be killed. Alfred Turner told me last Saturday that they were going to kill Osimus Kelley, Columbus Rountree, Gloucester Holland, and Reuben Alexander, and all the educated niggers. I know other men I have heard make threats. I was at Chare's store, and saw about 300 white men there, all armed and mounted. They had double-barreled guns, pistols, and rifles. I was at the store when they stopped on Saturday. The head of the column stopped right there. Capt. Angus Brown was riding at the head of the column. There was a little club of men drilling there, and they asked for the captain of the club. They asked Sam Darby if they had a charter to drill, and he said, "Yes. Brown said it was against the law to drill without a charter. James Tyler said he was not in the habit of playing marbles, but he would as soon take a game as not. I didn't hear him ask the colored men to get out in line. He might have done so, but I didn't hear him. None of the other colored men said anything to him, and they rode off in the direction of Rouse's Bridge. About three companies of them went by. The second company didn't say anything, but the last company were hallooing for Mink Holland. They said they wanted to kill him. I didn't know these men. On Saturday night I stayed at home, and after that I stayed in the woods until Wednesday night. I didn't get around to Rouse's Bridge or Eilenton. I was hiding away. I was afraid that the democrats would kill me, and I believe they would have done it if they could have got me. In the companies of white men I saw, I knew Angus Brown, James Tyler, Isaac Foreman, Jacob Foreman, Jesse Foreman, Martin Tyler, Elmore Tyler, Frank Green, Burrel McLane, William Key, Ed. McLane, James Ready, Dick Farrel, William Green. I saw these on Saturday evening at Chare's store, all armed and mounted.

CXLVIII.

WRIGHT TYLER.

IDENTIFIES WHITES WHO WERE ENGAGED IN THE ASSASSINATION.

WRIGHT TYLER, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live on John M. Tyler's place, about six miles from Rouse's Bridge, on the runs about the bridge. I was not in the riot, but a great many men whom I knew left and went into the riot. John Boyd, Ben Buford, Jeff Heath, Pickers Woodward, Augus Dix, Glen Hankerson, Spann Hankerson, Martin Tyler, Will Hankerson, Hass Hankerson, James Davis, and ——— Owens, who lives about two miles from me. These men left home on Monday, and took their horses, guns, and pistols. I saw them go. They went Monday and returned on Tuesday evening; went Monday morning. Owens went on Sunday and came back in the evening. John Boyd came into Pickers Woodward's field and told them that the niggers were down at the runs killing the whites, and he wanted them to go; and they went.

CXLIX.

HENRY BROWN.

NEVER HEARD ANY THREATS—WAS IN THE SWAMP.

HENRY BROWN, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am 25 years of age, and live on the other side of Rouse's Bridge, on Joshua Hankerson's place; never heard him make any threats before the fuss, nor did I hear any other white men. I was at George Washington's on Sunday and Monday. Staid in the swamp Sunday night and all Monday. I didn't see Campbell, Overstreet, or Bush shot. I saw Jeff and Hampton Wathersly go by there.

CL.

EDMUND ALLEN.

KNOWS WHITE MEN WHO MADE THREATS—LEADING REPUBLICANS TO BE KILLED, SO THEY COULD CONTROL THE REST—IDENTIFIES MEN WHO ENGAGED IN THE ASSASSINATIONS.

EDMUND ALLEN, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am twenty-one years old. I am a republican. I live at Silverton, on Col. Jake Foreman's place. I know a number of white men who made threats during the riot. On Monday I saw them going down. On Sunday of the fuss I heard threats from Milledge Brown, Kit Lowe. On Monday I heard threats from James Hankerson, Tom Hankerson, Isaac Foreman, John Sanders, and Jim Davis. Milledge Brown said he was going to kill all the damn republican niggers who voted against them. That they wanted to kill every damn leading one, and then they could rule the others. Kit Lowe and the others said about the same thing. They all belong to the rifle-clubs down there, to Capt. Eugene Brown's club. I saw these men going to the fight; they all had guns. I saw some of them on Monday, and they said I had better keep close or I would be killed. They were at Colonel Foreman's place, where they stopped to eat. Colonel Foreman did not go down, but gave them two horses and a buggy to go with. He gave his horse to Job Banchman, and Mr. Crocker, a man from Georgia, went. One horse did not come back until Tuesday, and the other did not come back till Friday. The buggy came back on Monday. They have talked to me since. James Davis and Jabez Danders told me if we did not walk right straight they would

kill us yet. I saw the following men in the fuss with arms and mounted: James Hankerson, Thomas Hankerson, Nish Bush, Alonzo Ashley, Milton Turner, James Dix, jr., John Beard.

CLI.

JOHN BRYANT.

WHITES GOING TO RUN THE ELECTIONS OR KILL OUT THE REPUBLICANS—"THE BALL OPENED"—NIGGERS ENOUGH KILLED TO LAST THE BUZZARDS A MONTH.

JOHN BRYANT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on Jeff. Weathersby's place, two and a half miles from Rouse's Bridge. I am thirty-one years of age, a republican, and a voter, and vote the republican ticket. The whites have been saying down there that they were going to have the election or kill out all the damn republicans, and all the clubs say they are going to carry it in spite of hell. I asked how they were going to do it. This was Jeff. Weathersby who was telling me. He said they were going to put these damn carpet-baggers out of the way, because they could never live as long as carpet-baggers held office. He said they were stealing all of the money out of the treasury. He asked me where I got my living, and who gave me land and provisions. I said I worked for it, and I said I reckoned I should have to work for it if I got it from republicans. I told him I had to pay him for what I got. He said the white clubs had made a resolution to have no republicans on their land, or give any of them work or provisions. He wanted me to vote the democratic ticket. I told him every man should be persuaded in his own opinion. He said: "By God, we all have been well off and had plenty, and you had plenty, and now it has got so that we have nothing; and, by God, we are going to do away with this," and were going to kill us out. The last conversation I had with him of this kind was on Monday of the riot. He staid home on Sunday night, but went off before day on Monday morning, and came back about 8 o'clock, and said to me: "John Bryant, the ball's opened, and we are going to kill every nigger we can find if he is a mile from us. We are going to rake the woods, like as with an iron rake, and kill them up like rabbits," and said his advice to me was to stay right in the yard; James Heath asked to stay and take care of Weathersby's family, but said nothing about my family. I said I would have to stay, I supposed. He said yes; the law in our club is that every nigger caught five steps from his, or outside of his yard, they were going to shoot them down. I said I would stay in the yard then. He said yes, stay in my yard, for the whites have formed a resolution to kill every nigger they saw. He is a member of Capt. Angus Brown's rifle-club, which is one of the strongest clubs in that neighborhood. I never saw it out on parade, but have seen numbers of men going to it. Weathersby said there were 600 men in the club who made this resolution. I saw Jeff. Williams going down on Sunday of the riot about 11 o'clock. I also saw Dewitt Heath, Joe Stallings, W. E. Bates, Jim Heath, Whitmore Stallings, George Pettish. They went past Jeff. Weathersby's house on Sunday. They were armed with guns and mounted on horses and mules, and belong to Angus Brown's club. I saw on Monday George Boyd going down. He was armed with pistols. Whitmore Stallings came to Weathersby's house on Monday with a double-barrel gun, and inquired how long Jeff. had been gone. Jeff. Weathersby went Sunday morning and returned Sunday night, and went away next morning just at daylight, and then came back at 8

o'clock, and then went back and never returned until Tuesday at 12. He said they had killed every nigger there was. He said they had cleaned up the niggers from Hammond's quarters to Silverton, but didn't say how many they had killed. Before starting down on Monday morning he said they were going to kill 100 niggers for every white man who was killed. He said Butler had said so. He said niggers had killed John Williams, and he mentioned several others whom they had killed, but we found out afterward that they had not been killed at all. Hamp. Weathersby came there on Wednesday and said they had killed niggers enough to last the buzzards a month. Jeff. Weathersby said he was down at Robbins.

CLII.

SAMUEL ROUNTREE.

LIVES OF REPUBLICANS THREATENED.

SAMUEL ROUNTREE, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am eighteen years of age. I live in Silverton, on Thomas Weatherby's place. On Wednesday night of the riot I went to Burrel McLane's to find work. He asked me if I had seen Columbus Rountree. I said, "No." He asked me if I knew where he was; I could not say. He said, "I have got his name, and Reuben Alexander, Gloucester Holland, and Osems Kelley on the list," and he was going to kill them. He said he was going to kill all the damn educated niggers, and said: "Sam, if I didn't know you so well I would kill you right now." I was in Reuben Alexander's field on the second day. He came and he told Alexander that he could not work for him, and said he would kill him. I got scared and left. I was not present at Rouse's Bridge. I live about seven miles from the bridge.

CLIII.

BEN PARKMAN.

BUTLER'S GANG—NEGROES TO BE STARVED OUT IF THEY DID NOT VOTE FOR HAMPTON—AFTER THE NORTHERN ELECTION ALL THE REPUBLICANS TO BE DRIVEN FROM THE STATE—WITNESSES TURNED OFF FOR VOTING REPUBLICAN TICKET.

BEN PARKMAN, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live on Wade Lamar's place, in Aiken County, on Horse Creek. I am 28 years old, and a voter. At the time of the disturbance at Rouse's Bridge and Ellenton I was down there at the creek. Col. A. P. Butler came through Horse Creek on Saturday, September 16, about three o'clock in the evening. There were about thirty men that evening; all had guns and pistols. John Lamar had a pistol, so had Bob Lamar, Tom Oliver, and Wade Lamar. They joined in with Butler's company. The company called at the White House place, and they all went down together. Wallace Miller's company joined them there. Bob Lamar and Tom Oliver came from the other side of the creek, and I think belong to Butler's company. I didn't recognize any of them except those mentioned. I knew that Wade Lamar went, because he took the mules, and they never came until Monday morning. I didn't see him go. He had another place, and he told me he had to go off and could not attend to anything that evening; didn't tell me where he was going, or where he had been when he came back; he only said when he came back that they had had a foul fight with the niggers. I asked him what these great stories round the country meant. He said they were not going to bother me as all the poor men were ruled by the rich men. He told me

the fight between the niggers and the democrats was round Ellenton, below Rouse's Ford. I saw a great many when they returned, but didn't know them. He told me the biggest number passed at Bath paper-mills when they returned. He told me every man who didn't vote for Wade Hampton they would be sitting on their fences and should not go into the houses, and that after the election in the North they would get the country, and there would be fighting all over, and the republicans should leave the State. He said no sooner than Chamberlain got elected he would be on their side, but they didn't want him, and that Wade Hampton was the man. He said if a man came for work and said he voted for Chamberlain he would say, "You go and get work from Chamberlain," for they would not give such men any work. I told him the republican party gave us liberty if they didn't give us work; I told him they needed our work just as much as we needed to work. He said they would plant oats, and keep only one mule and work it themselves. "We are going to starve you out, and when you come to ask for work we will give you none if you don't vote with us; then you will have to steal, and we have a house full of guns, and we will kill you out; this will be the kind of war we will have." They were making resolutions, and I have signed them, that if the niggers don't vote for Hampton they must leave their places; and they have turned me off the place because I would not join the democratic club.

CLIV.

GEO. BANKS.

WHAT A COLORED DEMOCRAT SAID—ONLY A CERTAIN CLASS OF NIGGERS THE WHITE PEOPLE WERE GOING TO SHOOT—DEPONENT ESCAPES WITHOUT HIS CLOTHES.

GEORGE BANKS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 23 years old. I live at Gregg's Township, the other side Langley, on Paul Glover's place. I am a republican and a voter. Live about one and a half miles from Langley's Mills. Luther Jones, a colored man, who stays on the place I do, went down to the fight at Rouse's Bridge. He went the first time on Sunday night, and came home a little before day on Monday morning. On Monday night Jones took his gun about sundown and was guarding the road. The next day I asked him where he was that night, and he said he was guarding his cotton. He then asked me where was I. I said I was afraid I should be killed, and laid outdoors since Sunday night. I asked him what had become of the old man Glover. He said he didn't know where he was gone. He said I need not be scared of keeping in my house, as there were only a certain class of niggers the white people were going to kill. I went into my field and told a neighbor, and he said he was one that they were going to kill. This was Charlie Tyler. I told Jones there is no danger of me being killed, you say, but there is my partner in the field; probably he will be killed. I asked Jones why the white people wanted to kill the colored people. He said never mind; there is a certain class they were going to kill. Last Tuesday I went down to the speech at Hamburgh. I went to Glover to ask him to excuse me. He told me he could not, as he wanted me to load the wagon. I told him Tyler would load it in my place. He asked me if it was a republican meeting, and said it was no use my going, as Hampton is going to be elected as sure as I stand here, and we shall throw you out of homes. Next morning Jones, the colored democrat, asked me what I was. I said a republican. I met him again on Sunday evening, and said, "Good evening, Mr. Hampton." He said,

"Good evening, Mr. Chamberlain." I staid out about 2 hours, and before I got to my house a feeling came over me that I was in danger, and I prayed, and in place of going in the right way I went into the cotton-patch, and went to the back side of my house. I was not satisfied then, and laid down in the woods awhile. I then went into my house and laid down on my bed, and then I heard some horses come down the road, and I looked and saw the men were pretty close around me. I jumped out without any clothes, and laid out all night. I went to some of my neighbors. As I jumped out of my door I left it open and ran round the corner of the house, and started to stop in the chimney-corner of the house, but I thought to myself they would catch me and kill me there. As I jumped over the fence they were just fifty yards from me. I laid down in some bushes, and they went by me a few yards. I ran, and they tried to cut me off. Some staid round my home, and never left it until day. I was scared to go back home, and sent some men to look who they were. I staid in the woods until day, and when I got to my house a man said if I had only been a few minutes earlier you would have seen the whole company, as they have just left. They didn't go into the house as I know of. I didn't know any of them. There were about 16 or 17, all armed and mounted on horses. They were white men. I didn't hear them say anything. They never said a word when they came to the gate. When they got near to my house they put spurs to their horses, and ran right up to my front gate. As soon as I saw them I ran out my back door and they after me.

CLV.

WALKER CLAY.

HOW AND WHY DEPONENT PROMISED TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

WALKER CLAY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 21 years of age. I am a republican, and intend to vote this year. I live at Robert Dunbar's place, near Ellenton Station. I have never heard threats from the whites in reference to the politics of the colored men personally, but have heard that threats have been made. On Saturday of the fuss I was home; on Sunday I was down at Union Bridge church holding meeting; Monday I was picking cotton, and Tuesday I was home. When at church on Sunday news came down there that the whites were killing negroes down at Rouse's Bridge. The meeting broke up, and I went home. On Monday, while in the cotton-field, Butler's men came into the field and took me out as a prisoner. This was about one hour and a half of sun in the evening. My mother, Henry Clay, and Anthony Williams were in the field with me, and they took all three of us prisoners. They ran us up the road. They didn't do anything with me, only one of them struck me over the head. R. M. Dunbar came along, and said I was working for him and I was a good fellow, and they made me promise I would vote the democratic ticket to save my life. They said, "Now, you are going to stand by Dunbar?" and I said "Yes." They said, "Are you going to vote for him?" I said "Yes." "Vote the democratic ticket?" I said "Yes." They had their guns over me. I went home then. I don't know if they made the other men make the same promise. They turned me loose by myself, separate from the others. What they said to them I do not know. If I had not promised I believe they would have killed me. I am not going to do it and I had no idea of doing it, but under the danger in which I was I would have made any kind of a promise. I knew two men in the party, Wallace Bailey and Jim Bush. I saw them in the crowd after I was taken. They

were armed and mounted, and acting with the party. The only other man I knew was Robert Dunbar. He had no gun, and got them to loose me. Didn't see Coker on Monday. Was not at the station when he was there. Didn't see the men shot on the railroad. They had no prisoners, but I heard them shoot.

CLVI.

HENRY CLAY.

A COLORED REPUBLICAN ARRESTED BY ARMED MEN—"WE'LL MAKE HASH OF HIM."

HENRY CLAY, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am about 48 years old. I live at Ellenton Station, with Robert Dunbar. On Saturday of the fuss I was there in the field picking cotton until 12 o'clock, and the rest of the time was gathering corn for myself. I was home all day Sunday. I didn't go down about the station, and I didn't see anything going on. On Monday morning there were some colored men down at the station, but I didn't go down. Butler's men took me out of the field on Monday, where I was picking cotton. They came into the field about 4 o'clock in the evening. The biggest crowd was in the road. They asked me if I was in the riot at the bridge on Sunday night. I said I was not in it. They asked me if I was not down at Ellenton in the morning. I said no. They said, "Come along now, and we'll carry you along, and we will have more of you before we get through." They made me run pretty rapidly that evening, sometimes cracking me over the back to make me keep up. In the evening Dunbar came and took me out. This was about sundown. They asked me if I was a politician. I said I was nothing. They said I knew nothing now, but they would make me know something before they got through with me. They asked me if I voted the republican ticket, and some of them said, "Yes, shoot him," and others said, "No, not yet. We'll make hash of him in a little while." I thought they would kill me. I don't know Butler, and don't know if he talked to me. One of them was called captain, and he ordered the men to fetch me out of the field into the road. The next day I staid in Dunbar's yard, as they said if they caught me out they would kill me. I didn't go out any more until they broke up. I saw Everett Stalling, Jim Bush, and John Bush, alias Pig. There were a great many whom I didn't know. We met Geo. W. Bush; he was riding by himself and had no gun with him. I heard guns fired on Monday evening, but didn't see who shot them. A large crowd of white armed men came past my house on Tuesday morning about sun-up; I didn't see this crowd come back, and didn't know any of the men in the crowd, as I was a good distance off.

CLVII.

MAHULA KELLY.

WITNESS'S HOUSE SEARCHED TO FIND HER HUSBAND—WHITES SAY "THAT THEY HAD KILLED THE NIGGERS LIKE HELL DOWN BELOW."

MAHULA KELLY, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am the wife of Osmus Kelly, and live with him at Red Hill, near Rouse's Bridge, on James Crossland's place. On Sunday, the 17th September, a colored boy, named Ellis, came to my house and called for Kelly several times. Us women were afraid to stay in the house, and we were in the field. He said he came to know where Osmus Kelly and Daniel Rouse were, as Dave Crossland and James Bush said they would have

their heads before morning, and have their carcasses for guano to put under their cotton; and he had come to let these men know what they were saying. We never saw any white men until Tuesday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock. At that time I went to milk my cow to the cotton-house, and looking toward my house I saw a white man standing near the door, and in a few minutes I saw Dave Crossland coming out with his gun pointed, and he came out into the yard and went under a shed and pointed his gun. I went to my child in the field, and by this time Crossland and the men who were with him at the house got up to the cotton-house and searched in the cotton and looked under the house. My little boy had run under the cotton-house, and they told him, "You damn little rascal, come out and we will blow your brains out." I asked him if he knew of any of the men, and he said he only knew Dave Crossland and his cousin John Hankerson, a colored man. My son is 10 years old. I did not know any of the men except Dave Crossland alias Mac Crossland. They didn't say who they were after that day. They did not say a word to me. They only came and searched in my house and in the fodder-loft and everywhere round the house. Ellis said he heard Dave Crossland and James Bush say the words I repeated at first. I went to Millidge Golphin's house, and these men came there and asked his wife for a bridle and saddle. They asked her if she had said her prayers that day, and she said she always did. They replied that those niggers were the damnedest niggers that were always praying. They asked where the men were. They told them they were not at home. They said they would put a stop to them, and if they did not get them that day they would get them some time else. Mrs. Golphin asked them if they had killed any one. They replied they had killed the niggers like hell down below, and they were going to kill the last one of them at Rouse's Bridge.

CLVIII.

HENRY JOHNSON.

WITNESS IS THREATENED WITH DEATH IF HE VOTES THE REPUBLICAN TICKET—SAW JEFF WEATHERSBY WAITING IN AMBUSH TO KILL HIM—AVOID SHIM, AND GOES TO THE SWAMP UNTIL THE "YANKEES CAME."

HENRY JOHNSON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live half a mile from the bridge, on William Cochran's place. I am 24 years old, a republican, and a voter. I have heard Hamp Weathersby make threats against republicans; he made them to me. He said, "God damn it, if you don't vote our ticket if we don't get you before election we will get you after it." I said to him he would have to kill me, for I was going to vote the republican ticket. He said, "If you vote it I'll be damned if you shall stay here." I said I could go and stay in the big wood. He said, "I'll be damned if we will let you stay there." He said this on Monday, September 18, the day of the fuss. Jeff Weathersby came to my house and said I owed him a little money; I said it was paid. He said he did not know who I had paid it to, and he was going to have his money, and drew his pistol on me. That night they hitched their horses to my gate, but I would not come out. Jeff Weathersby told me it was a good thing I didn't come out; I asked him why; he said he be damned if he would not have got me; I said they did not know whether they would have got me or not. He said, "Never mind, God damn you, we will get you yet." The next day I was going to the Widow Cochran's to pay my rent, and Jeff Weathersby had told me he would meet me and shoot me, and I saw him standing in cover near the road, and I put out through the woods, and he didn't see me. He said

we were having these damn foreigners in office, and they were going to put a stop to it; he was going to kill Palmer right off. He said, "God damn it, Palmer is leading you contrary." The next day after that Thomas Weathersby got after me. He asked me why I was going to Aiken. "Are you going to swear against us?" I said if I go there I am going to swear to the truth. This was said a week before I came up here. I said I would not swear a lie on him because I never saw him have anything. He said all who did swear a lie on him, they would make up a club and bushwhack the last damn one of them who were against him. I was down at the bridge the first day of the trouble, and they were shooting colored people, and they were 'most scared to death. The Yankees came down on Tuesday. I saw down there George Turner, W. E. Bates, Jeff Williams, Frank Green, John Owens, and Luther Stallings. There was a great crowd of white people, but these were all I knew. I saw them there. There were from three to five hundred there. They were shooting, and the colored people were forced to run. I staid with the colored people at Rouse's Bridge on Monday night. Thomas Weathersby said he was going to kill me if I testified against him.

CLIX.

GENERAL BATES.

REPUBLICAN NEGROES TO BE KILLED—WITNESS CHASED HALF A MILE BY KEENAN'S MEN—MISS JANE HARLAND SAVES WITNESS'S LIFE—NAMES MEN WHO WERE IN KEENAN'S COMPANY.

GENERAL BATES, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Barnwell County, Richland Township, on George Bates's place, about six miles from Rouse's Bridge and nine from Ellenton. I know they have made threats round me—the whites have. I have heard them say they were going to kill out the republican niggers. Warren Keenan wanted to kill me. Didn't know what he wanted to kill me for. Keenan's men took after me and ran me half a mile and wanted to kill me. On Thursday after the riot Keenan and his company were at my place. There were from seventy-five to one hundred men there, and if it had not been for the white ladies there they would have killed me. Miss Jane Harland saved my life. She begged for me. Told them I was innocent; that I belonged on the place, and she didn't want any one hurt on the place. Keenan went to her several times to know if she didn't want my damn brains blown out. Didn't ask me about nothing; didn't say a word about it; didn't know what they wanted to kill me for, except they wanted to kill me to thin out the niggers, so as to carry the election. I heard one of the men ask me if I had been down to the bridge on Monday. I said no. He said if he knew I was down there he would kill me. Keenan didn't get off his horse. They met me at the well, and wanted to kill me there, to shoot me down, but Miss Jane Harland persuaded them not to do it. His company was around with rifles, and was well organized. It was about 9 o'clock, and from the direction in which they left were going in the direction of Rouse's Bridge, and come from the direction of Montmorenci. Alonzo Ashley's company was not with him, as he had not got down as far as his company. Ashley's company is below me. I live about three miles from Dick Thompson's, where Ed. W. Bush was killed before the company came to my house; for he was killed about 8 o'clock and the company was going in the direction of Ashley's. In Keenan's company I saw Angus Dix, Benjamin Green, Pickus Woodward, and Warren Keenan. They came back past my place in the evening. A part of them did and a

part went to Williston. I heard Angus Dix say that some of the men went to Williston. I saw a lot of other men going to the fray. I saw F. L. Woodward, Luther Dix, George Bates, Alonzo Dix.

CLX.

MONROE BUSH.

DEPONENT CAPTURED BY THE WHITES AFTER UNITED STATES SOLDIERS HAD TOLD THEM TO GO HOME—HIS LIFE IS THREATENED—PROMISES, WITH OTHERS, TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—NAMES OF WHITES ENGAGED IN THE AFFAIR.

MONROE BUSH, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Richland Township, Barnwell County, about thirty-one miles from Aiken, on Wm. Rountree's place. I am twenty-three years old. On Sunday evening of the riot in September I was home, and heard from some of the people coming from meeting of the killing at Rouse's Bridge of colored men by white armed men. I went down there, and sure enough some had been killed. It was Sunday night; didn't see any shot. I staid that night. Next day we started to Union Bridge where they said they were killing, but when we got there they had stopped, and we all broke up, as they said it was all done with, and we started home; but in consequence of the number of armed white men around we could not get home, and we returned to Rouse's Bridge and staid in the swamp there until the soldiers come on Tuesday morning. The soldiers dismissed us and told us it was all over, and we started home. On our way home Alfred Aldrich, of Barnwell, captured us, I and my step-father and sons, Ellect Scott and Jordan Scott and Danel Ashley, all colored republicans. They said they were going to kill us, and carried us back about one and a half miles. He said, "You God damned sons of bitches, you have been up at the bridge and we are going to put you through and kill you." We had to deny being at the bridge, and one of his men wanted to shoot any way. I didn't know the man's name. He said, "God damn you, I am going to kill you," and presented his gun, but Aldrich said, "No; let them talk first, but be quick, as we are going to put you through." They took away our guns. They asked if I was a republican, and we said we were not anything. I told him I had never voted, was not old enough, but if he would not kill me would vote with them. He said we might go, but not to take the big road, as he had 100 more men down there, and if they get you they will kill you. The other men said they would vote the democratic ticket if they would let them off and would not kill them. We went home, but the whites that night and day were going around taking men from their houses and fields and killing them, that we had to stay in the woods. I saw white men going by hunting for colored people. I saw the following: George Green, Hampton Green, Judge Green, John Ready, jr., Glover Moore, Clifford Simmons, Wm. Rountree, Dick Rountree, Dick Anderson, Ed. Turner, Dave Turner, Jim Ready, Lawrence Green, Frank Green, John Ready, Elmore Owens, Wilson Hightower, William Holmes, Elly Hightower, Ben Weathersby. I was at Dix settlement, about four miles from Rouse's Bridge, when they took me prisoner.

CLXI.

ISAAC ROWE.

ABRAHAM STEADMAN AND SAMPSON MOSELY WHIPPED BECAUSE THEY WERE REPUBLICANS—REPUBLICANS' FRIGHTENED AND LYING OUT OF DOORS AT NIGHT.

ISAAC ROWE, (colored,) duly sworn, deposes and says:

He is twenty-three years of age; is a citizen of State of South Carolina, residing in the eastern part of Aiken County, near Lexington line and North Edisto, in Getty Swamp precinct. Abraham Steadman, (colored,) who lives there, late county chairman of republican party, was, three weeks ago to-night, visited about midnight by a crowd of white men, armed with pistols, who broke into his house and woke him, covered them with their pistols and took him out in the public road and whipped him with large hickory sticks on his back, arms, and legs. He had on his shirt and pants. The skin was whipped off his back, arms, and legs. They told him they whipped him on account of his republicanism. When they turned him loose they told him, "We think you will now be willing to vote a good honest democratic ticket." He told me all this; I saw none of it myself. They whipped Sampson Mosley (colored) the same night, about a mile from there, in the same way. Both these men are republicans and voters. They said to Mosley they had a list of men they were going to whip, and two white men they were going to kill. They said they had me on the list. The colored people there are now very much frightened, and are lying out of doors nights. I have been lying out, and can name as many as ten colored men who are doing this now. I don't know any of these men that did and promised to do the whipping, and neither did Steadman or Sampson Moseley.

ISAAC ROWE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of October, 1876.

D. Z. CORBIN,
Notary Public.

CLXII.

RICHARD MERRIT.

RICHARD MERRIT, (colored,) duly sworn, deposes and says:

He resides at a place about a mile from Isaac Rowe, in Aiken County; that he has heard above affidavit read over, and he, by information and belief, knows the same things, and relates them the same way; that next day after Abraham Steadman was whipped he saw his lacerated back.

RICHARD MERRITT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of October, 1876.

D. Z. CORBIN,
Notary Public.

CLXIII.

ALLEN GOLFIN.

DEPONENT THREATENED—STAYS OUT IN THE FIELDS—NAMES OF MEN WHO WERE IN THE RIFLE-CLUB.

ALLEN GOLFIN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Sleepy Hollow, on Barney Foreman's place. I am a republican and a voter. Before this disturbance down at Rouse's Bridge I didn't hear any threats personally, but heard of threats being made by white men against colored republicans. I was a member of Rountree's club, at

Chavis's Store, and was there on Saturday, September 16, and didn't leave till after the rifle-clubs passed by. I cannot tell how many colored people were at the store, but the body of them were gone home. When Capt. Angus Brown came with his company, he rode up to the store-door and asked who was captain of the club, and Sam. Darly said he was. He asked him if he had a charter, and we told him we had not. He said we must stop the club; that we must break up and meet no more, unless we had a charter. We all broke up, and told him we would not have it any more, and said we were not after any fuss. There would be about two hundred men in all the companies. The next company that came was Wallace Miller's, and they cursed me and George Glover, and told us to go home and not come back any more. They were yelling, "Look out, you damn 'possum-eating mink," and said they were going after Mink Holland; that is, after Gloucester Holland. I never heard them call any one by name only Mink Holland. They said to us, "God damn it, you must go home and stay there." They were going toward Rouse's Bridge. On Sunday morning I saw a large number of white armed mounted men going down. Nothing occurred on Saturday night that I heard or saw. Barney Foreman does not live on the road from Charis's Store to Rouse's Bridge, but lives on the Aiken road, toward Silver-ton. I was scared to stay near my home on Sunday, and walked about in the field, and that night I laid out, as I was so scared because I heard they had got to fighting at the bridge and had killed some colored men, as we heard them say they would, when I started down into the old fields. On Monday I dodged about in the old fields, so that I could see when the white men came on me. I had no gun, and never saw any of the colored men with guns. Monday night I staid in the woods. My house is seven or eight miles from Rouse's Bridge, on this side the bridge. I didn't see any men shot. I recognized the following as being in the companies armed and mounted and co-operating with them: Barney Foreman, Jesse Foreman, Isaac Foreman, Edward Key, William Key, Charlie Simpkins, J. D. Everett, Paul Hammond, Angus Brown, Jim Boyd, alias Jumper, Jake Foreman, Charlie Rountree, Tom Hankerson, Kit Low, Judson Low, Jeff. Williams, Jim Bates, Golfin Simpkins, Stuart Simpkins, Job Rountree, and Jim Myers, and a great many others, hundreds of them. They all had guns and were mounted.

CLXIV.

ALFRED FLEMING.

DEPONENT TAKEN FROM HIS HOUSE BY ARMED WHITES—HIS LIFE THREATENED—HE PROMISES TO VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

ALFRED FLEMING, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Barnwell County, on Coone Darlington's place, near Alonzo Ashley's. I am a republican and a voter, but I told them I would join the democratic club, as they told me they would kill me. They captured me the next day after they killed Ed. W. Bush. They came to my house and took me prisoner. On Wednesday morning, Dick Rountree captured me and Henry Jilett, and took us past Dave Ready's house, where he joined us and was sent after more men. They took us past John Kenelworth's house, and he saved us. They threatened to kill us, because, they said, we had been in the Rouse's Bridge fight. We said we were not. They said they could not believe what niggers said, and they were going to kill every nigger until they got the right ones. I knew, in the crowd, Jesse Bauchman, John Kenelworth, Calvin Rountree, Dave Ready, Job Anderson. I didn't know the others. They were con-

sulting as to killing us when Kenelworth came along and told them not to kill us, as he could not tell whether we were in the fight or not. I know Alfred, and I don't think he has done any wrong. One of them said, "Just give me your name," and then said, "Will you vote the democratic ticket?" I said, "Yes, sir." I said this to save my life. The other man told him he would vote it. Kenelworth then said, "Turn them loose; but if we catch you going anywhere, unless to the mill, we will kill you certain." We went home. This was the night before Ed. W. Bush was killed. The next morning Alonzo Ashley, Dick Rountree, and Gus Bush came to my house. They had twenty or thirty white men, armed and mounted, with them. Kenelworth was not with them this morning.

CLXV.

THOMAS WALKER.

"THE YANKEES CAME, OR WE WOULD HAVE KILLED THEM."

THOMAS WALKER, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Silverton, on Barney Foreman's place. I work on contract, for a share of the crops. I am twenty-five years of age, a republican, and a voter. I didn't hear Barney Foreman say anything, but heard Richard Furse say that if we didn't vote the democratic ticket we should not get any homes in that county, and said to me if I voted the republican ticket I should get no home in that county. He told me this before the fuss. After the fuss was over he said they were not after the Silverton niggers, but were after the Bush niggers, and went there to fight them, and would do it again. I was not in the riot; was at home. He said there was one man in the place whom they said they would kill, and they went to his house hunting for him, but he was not there. He didn't call the man's name; didn't say what they were going to kill him for, but suppose he was a leader. I talked with William Kesy after he come back and said the fight was over. He said there was no fight. I said, "No fight? Why, a mighty heap of people went from their homes." He said, "Yes, but we could find no one to fight." He said they saw about thirty colored people, but they could not get up with them. I said, "You 2,500 white men then and there could not take the colored men." He said there were not 2,500 whites. I said, "Furse says so." He said, "The Yankees came, or we would have killed them."

CLXVI.

JOE S. BEARFIELD.

DEPONENT REPEATEDLY TOLD THAT HE WOULD BE KILLED IF HE WENT TO THE POLLS—NAMES OF MEN GOING TO THE FIGHT MONDAY.

JOE S. BEARFIELD, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live near Greenland, in Aiken County, on John T. Wise's place. I am twenty-five years old, a republican, and a voter. I live about seven miles from Rouse's Bridge and fifteen from Ellenton and about the same distance from Jackson Station. I went down to Daniel Bates's house on Tuesday, four miles from where I live. There was a corpse at his house. I saw men going along the road Monday—armed white men. I saw colored men coming from the riot at 10.30 o'clock, and they said everything was peaceable. I saw white men armed coming up from Rouse's Bridge on their way home. They live toward Aiken. I went down there, and as I was returning I met fifteen or twenty armed white men, and they halted me, and asked where I had been. I was afraid to tell them I had been to see a corpse. I told them I had only been

down the road a piece. They asked me my name, and said I was the man they were looking for for a long time, and they expected now to do away with all these radical niggers and officers, and they wanted me to know it. They said they had ridden about fifteen miles that day and I was the first colored man they had seen. They asked me if I was a republican, and who I was going to vote for. I told them I didn't know who I was going to vote for, as I didn't know as I should live to the day of election. They said they would give me advice, and said don't you be at the polls during election—you be in the woods—for if I was caught at the polls the day of election it not be good for me. I know John Hankerson—he was head of the company—Frank Cainey, and George Holman. Didn't know the others. On the following Thursday, Hampton Weathersby and his company came to my house and said they had come for me and my gun. I said I had no gun. They said I had a gun, and they knew it, and they searched for it. They told me if I went to the polls the day of election I should be killed. They said they had heard of me thirty miles away, and that I wanted to be sheriff and trial-justice, and if they heard that I was talking to the colored people again about election they would come and get me, and that I must vote with the man I lived with. Frank Cainey and John C. Wise were with them. I saw the following men going towards the fight on Monday: William Hankerson, Ed. Hankerson, Dr. Robert Hosley, Glen Hankerson, George Hankerson, Quitman Davis, and J. J. Wise.

CLXVII.

ISAAC JONES.

IS A REPUBLICAN—JOINED THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB SINCE THE ASSASSINATIONS—DEMOCRATS WANTED TO KILL REPUBLICAN LEADERS—
 OSENUK KELLY TO BE KILLED.

ISAAC JONES, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Silverton, on Allen Williams's place. I am thirty-six years old. Am a voter and a republican. I have joined the democratic club lately, since the riot at Rouse's Bridge. I saw a great many white men armed going toward the riot on Monday, September 18. I was about one hundred and fifty yards from them when I saw them passing along the road. I didn't know of any one threatening the colored people. I heard them say they were going to carry the election, but didn't hear them say particularly they were going to fight, but said they would carry the election if they had to fight. I heard Allen Williams and Jeff Weathersby say so. I have not attended the democratic club. I believe they call it "The Silverton Democratic Club." Fear made me join it. They said it would protect me from any trouble that would come, from any harm. Didn't say the colored people would be killed. Allen Williams, Everett Stallings, and Jeff Weathersby told me it would protect me. They told me they wanted to kill the leaders of the republican party in the riot. All three of these men told me that. I heard them speak of Osenus Kelley after the riot, but didn't say their intentions. They said they had him spotted, and he must be killed. They said this two weeks ago. I am sure they didn't tell me they intended to kill the leaders before the riot, but since that they have said that this was their object. They didn't tell me how many they had killed. No one was killed right round me. I don't feel afraid to vote just as I want to, but I thought it was best at the time to join the club—best for myself. I never went to the club to join. Didn't go through any process, but just gave them my name, as they told me it would be best. I don't know the president, except that Dr. Isaac Foreman was the head man there.

CLXVIII.

JONAS MITCHEL.

NEVER HEARD DR. JOHN M. TURNER MAKE ANY THREATS.

JONAS MITCHEL, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am nineteen years old, and live one mile from Rouse's Bridge, this side, on Dr. John M. Turner's place. I never heard him make any threats, as he lives ten miles away, on another place. I got to George Washington's soon after Henry Campbell was shot, and staid there all day Sunday. I staid there until Tuesday, and saw what the other people saw in the locality during the disturbance.

CLXIX.

JACOB EUBANKS.

HIDES IN THE SWAMP AFTER THE AFFAIR AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—ARMED MEN SEARCH FOR HIM—NAMES OF MEN IN THE RIFLE-CLUBS.

JACOB EUBANKS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on Sid Key's place, in Richland Township, Barnwell County. I am 32 years old, a republican and a voter. Wednesday night, after the fuss at the bridge, I was afraid to stay at home, and I laid out, as I heard James Green say they were going to kill all that were at the bridge. On Thursday morning—I had been out all night and was just coming home, just going to slip into my house to get something to eat, and a crowd of men called at my house between daylight and sun-up, and asked her to tell them where Bill Williams lived, and then they asked her who lived there. I had heard that I was on the dead-list, and I didn't want them to know I lived there. My brother Sam told me what my wife told them, and then they said, "This is not the place," and rode off, and I got a chance to get out, and in about one hour I saw, when I was in the woods near the house, another crowd come, and I recognized in it John Green, John Ready, Dixon Owens, Billy Dix, and Alonzo Dix. They didn't stop. After this came Keenan's company—Warren Keenan's company; looked to be fifty or sixty strong. They went down below my house, about a quarter of a mile, into the Barnwell road, and waited until Ashley's company got together there. There were between fifty and sixty in Alonzo Ashley's company, all armed and mounted. I heard guns about eight o'clock by Dick Thompson's, and I put out toward Aiken. I didn't know but what they might surround me, and I left the settlement. I hear it was Ed. W. Bush that they shot at this time. When these companies started I didn't know which company went first, as I could not get close enough to them, as I was afraid they were going to come back to my house. They went under the hill when they went to Dick Thompson's, so that I could not see them. I am sure that I saw Captain Keenan's company. I saw Warren Keenan, Pickens Woodward, and Angus Dix. I know these men well. In Alonzo Ashley's company I knew and saw Capt. John Martin, William Rondee, Swets Harley, William Woodward, Alex. Bush, Gus. Bush. Dixon Owens was with a company that passed by my house, and the following were with him: Elly Hightower, John Green, Lawrence Green. James Green was with Ashley's company on Thursday. Jim Green got me to go to Ellenton the next week, and told me I had better join the democratic party. He said it would be better for me. He said the fuss was over, but if there were any more radical clubs met they would have the same thing over again.

CLXX.

ANSEL JONES.

DEPONENT JOINS A DEMOCRATIC CLUB—THEY SAID IT WAS BEST FOR ME—NAMES OF MEN WHO WERE AT ELLENTON.

ANSEL JONES, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live near Silverton, on Mrs. Weathersby's place, about three miles from Rouse's Bridge, and three and a half from Union Bridge. I am forty-four years of age, a republican, and a voter. I have joined a democratic club. I have joined since the riot at Silverton. I have heard the whites down there say they were going to carry the election ; if they didn't carry it one way they would another. They didn't say to me that they would fight. I didn't hear them say they would kill colored people if they didn't vote. Didn't hear them say they would carry the election at the muzzle of the gun. I heard Jeff. Weathersby and William Dixon say they would carry it one way or another. The reason I joined the democratic club was that they said it was best for me, and I was uneasy. A lot of the white members told me it would be best for me. I was uneasy about my life ; but no one as I know of threatened my life ; but there was so much disturbance in every place. They said if I joined more people would know me. None of the whites told me that Simon Coker would be killed. They told me the thing that started them was the Harley affair ; but no one has ever told why they went on killing. I know some of the white men who went down to the riot. I saw Everett Stallings and Paul Bowers. I know of others, but it is only hearsay. I have heard Paul Bowers say he was in it. Everett Stallings was a member of our club. I don't know any other members of the club who were in it. I never attended the club but once—when I joined. I didn't feel under any obligation to vote the democratic ticket. Not many colored men joined where I was. I and my brother joined. I saw a great many armed white men riding past my place on Sunday and Monday of the fuss. I never spoke to any of them or they to me.

CLXXI.

JAMES TUTT.

DEPONENT'S EMPLOYER THREATENS TO KILL HIM IF HE DOES NOT VOTE HIS TICKET.

JAMES TUTT duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am twenty-six years old, and live about one and a half miles from Rouse's Bridge, on Stephen Bush's place. In August last, when I was pulling fodder, I was threatened by Stephen Bush. He asked me if I was not going to work. I told him I was waiting for the mule. He said, "Leave my place or I'll kill you." "What have I done?" I asked. He said, "If you don't get off I'll kill you," and he went and got his gun and fired it off to make me go. He didn't talk to me about politics. Tuesday before last he was asking me who I was going to vote for. I said I was going to vote for Chamberlain. He said, "I want you to vote for Hampton, and if you don't I'll put you in the big road." He said, "If you don't vote my ticket I shall kill you, if I have to kill you all;" but he went to his house to get his gun, but his son had taken it and gone bird-shooting, and that was what saved us, for he swore he would shoot us this morning. I don't know if he was in the Rouse's Bridge trouble, but his sons were, Bryant Bush and John Bush. Bryant Bush told me on Friday, September 15, that he had to go to town. I heard he was in the fuss, and I didn't see him for a week. I had to

leave and go into the swamp round Rouse's Bridge. I was with the rest of the men there. I have been afraid to work in my fields since they threatened my life.

CLXXII.

PICKENS WILLIAMS.

TO BE KILLED BECAUSE HE WAS A REPUBLICAN.

PICKENS WILLIAMS, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live on Lizzie Toole's place, about three miles this side of Rouse's Bridge. I went down home about a week ago, and George Owens said he had been to Aiken and had bought a gun to kill me with, and he said it was a damn good thing I had left home, but he was going to kill me yet. He is going to kill me because I am a republican, and he told me so. He had been to my mother-in-law's inquiring for me, and said he would kill me yet. I saw him in the fight at Rouse's Bridge. He went away in the night, and would come back before day. Elmore Tyler would lend him his gun before night. Owens and I never had any quarrel about anything.

CLXXIII.

WILLIAM JONES.

NAMES CAPTAINS OF RIFLE-CLUBS—HOW AND WHERE THEY DRILL—NEGROES WITH GUNS TO BE KILLED—HUNTED IN THE FIELD BY ARMED MEN—NEGROES LIE OUT AT NIGHT FOR FEAR OF BEING KILLED.

Personally appears WILLIAM JONES, (colored,) who, being sworn, says:

That he resides on the place of James Panton, in Beach Island, in Aiken County; that he is 47 years old; that he knows Capt. Wallace Miller, of Beach Island, as captain of the military club; this company armed with 16-shooters and pistols and shot-guns. I think there are about 200 men in the company; have seen them on parade, but never counted them. The company drills at Widow Aiken's Spring, on foot, twice a month; first and last Saturday in the month. This company went on the railroad to Silverton last month; saw them go; I was working at James Panton's home-house, and I saw Jerry Butts (white) go. This was on Thursday morning previous to Friday when Peter Williams was shot. This was about middle of September last. I saw the company formed in the road near Sand-bar Ferry and Page's and Hankerson's store. I saw there Ansel Miller, (white,) who assumed command for the time, (his brother, Capt. Wallace Miller, having gone on ahead with a small party,) and Jerry Butts, Henry Corley, Preston Page, William Hammond, Butler Glover, (he was not in the crowd, but I saw him go,) Christopher Glover, Charles Harley, Luther Harley, Samuel Horn, and many others, whose names I cannot call. I should think there was collected, and with this company from Edgefield and Georgia, at least 200 men who did not belong to the company. In my judgment, the armed party who went to this affair at that time was at least 300. This crowd came back, and I saw them passing in squads, and heard them at night, during Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following. Jerry Butts returned during Tuesday evening. I was in the cotton-patch, and he spoke to me. He was mounted and armed with pistol and shot-gun. He said that the fight was then quiet; that the United States soldiers had come down and stopped it. He said they had killed a great many colored men, and would, if the soldiers had not got there, killed

about 40 more, whom they had surrounded in a swamp; said in half an hour more they would had them. He said when they found the niggers in squads of two or three, and if they had guns, or could find any near, they would kill them. He did not say that he had killed any niggers, but the company had killed them. Beach Island is about 20 miles from Silverton. My life has been threatened, and I have come away from home for safety. On Wednesday, after Jerry Butts came home, he told me that he heard men from Edgefield call my name, and said they would kill me for being a captain of a militia company under Governor Moses. He said the only way for me to be safe was to come on the democratic side, and sign a paper to Mr. Span Hammond, and swear I would vote the democratic ticket, and in that way I might be safe. I told him I could not do that. He told me not to go home that night, to stay in his kitchen, as the only way to be safe. The next day I was at work in cotton-patch, near his house, and fully thirty white men, on horses, armed with guns and pistols came. Luther Harley, and Wade Lamar, and Charles Harley I recognized among them. These men belonged to Captain Miller's company. I heard some of the conversation. Luther Harley said they came for me. Jerry Butts said they had better let me alone, as his Billy was courting me, and he thought he would get my mind to vote on his side. Wade Lamar said, "Damn the vote; kill him; we can do without it." Luther Harley said, "Wait; I will go and see brother Billy and see what he says about it;" and he started off and went to his brother's house. In half an hour, Luther Harley returned, and saw them talking, but could not hear what they said, as I was at far end of the cotton-patch. I saw Luther and Charles Harley pointing out round the field, and then Luther Harley, with another man, on their horses, started up the road to go round and come near where I was. I saw the direction taken by them, and I stepped out into a pine-thicket, out of their sight. They come round and hitched their horses near where I was, and went in the field and asked for me of William Green, (colored,) and he told them I was gone in the house for water. Another white man had joined them, making three in all. They went back into the woods and squatted, and I thought they were waiting, and I cut out. I went direct toward Ham-burgh, keeping in the bushes. When I got to Horse Creek Crossing, coming this way to Aiken, some three armed white men got ahead of me and spotted me; I dodged them, and when they saw me take to the bushes they hollowed to Mr. Robert McCarroll to stop me and take my gun away. I tried to hide my gun, but a little son of McCarroll saw me hide it, and when I come up he told his father, "This man hid a gun in the woods;" and he went and showed his father where it was. He asked me my name; I told him William Jones. He took out his pistol and went off and got my gun and took it in his house. I kept on up the road toward Aiken, and got away as soon as I could. I know the following men who belong to Captain Miller's company: Henry Corley, Jesse Cartey, Charles Corley, Jerry Butts, William Hammond, Hal. Hammond, Charley Hammond, Preston Page, Charlie Page, Twigs Miller. These and, in addition, those named above. These men I saw again on the Saturday before the trouble at Silverton. I have since seen them drill at Pantan's and Butt's store in the company. The colored men are all scared about Beach Island, and most of them lie out nights for fear of being killed. All kinds of threats are made by the men in Captain Miller's company. John Samuels, (colored,) Joe Carroll, (colored,) voters there, are threatened, and men named, as William Butts,

(white,) tell me both are to be killed on account of their politics, and for saying what they intended to do about voting at this coming election.

WILLIAM JONES, his x mark.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of October, 1876.

D. Z. CORBIN,
Notary Public.

CLXXIV.

RICHARD SAPP.

NO RATIONS IF HE WOULD NOT VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET—STAIID OUT BECAUSE THE WHITES WERE KILLING THE NEGROES—NAMES OF WHITES WHO WERE OUT SHOOTING.

RICHARD SAPP, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-six years old, and a republican, and a voter. I live about a mile on the other side of Rouse's Bridge, the main road to Joe Stallings's place, the estate-place of John Stallings; I know when the fuss occurred there. I never head any white men make threats in particular at that time. Joe Stallings tried to get me to vote with him. I told him I could give him no answer; he said the republicans are ruining the State, and if you don't vote with the democrats do not vote at all, and you will not be hurt. In February he said he would not let me have any rations because I would not vote with him. On Sunday morning, when the white men came to George Washington's, near Rouse's Bridge, I was there and saw them come. I saw six come down to us, but there was a great crowd of them on the hill. I heard the conversation between the white men and John Hankerson. I saw one of the colored men who was shot; it was Abram Overstreet. I heard the guns when he was shot; I heard 20 or 30 guns. I never saw but one who was shot, but I heard of three others being shot. I staid in the swamp, near George Washington's, until they all left on Sunday night; on Monday night I staid in a crib on Captain Dix's place; I laid out because the whites were killing out the negroes, and we could get no protection; we had no arms or ammunition, and were not prepared to fight the whites. Some of the colored men had guns. No one tried to hurt me in particular, but my brother sent me word that Fred. Jones had reported me to the white men that I had got on my horse to go and fight them, and that they had put me on the dead-list, and I had better get out of the way. In the fuss, I knew and saw Jeff. Weathersby, Whitmore Stallings, Jim Boyd, Alonzo Ashley, Milton Turner; Whitmore Stallings and Jeff. Weathersby were two of the six men who came to George Washington's house. On Sunday evening I saw Alonzo Ashley come across the bridge a little before dark with his gun. I saw Milton Turner on Sunday, and Milton Boyd and Bill Bush on Tuesday; Milton Turner said he was going to kill out every damn nigger he saw; he said he was going to kill them just for amusement—just to see them struggle and die.

CLXXV.

JOE SHOEBRICK.

COLLINS TO BE KILLED IF HE DOES NOT GIVE UP HIS GUN—HE GIVES IT UP.

JOE SHOEBRICK, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Silverton Township. I am seventy-five years old. I live in Conder, on General Hammond's place. On Monday morning of the fuss I went into the fields to get some rice, about nine o'clock in the morning, and on my return, when I got about six hundred yards from the gate, I

saw eight or ten armed white men going down, and Charlie Simpkins ordered me to put down the bridge. Spann Hammond was there and shook hands with me. By this time I saw them come up with Jesse Collins; Collins said he had no gun; Tom Myers said he'd be damned if he had not got a gun; captain said, "You take him, and if he doesn't fetch his gun, you kill him." Four men went off with him, and when they came back they brought back a gun, "sure nuff." They had Isaac up, and he begged Jumper Boyd to beg for him, and Jumper said, "I'll stand between you and them to-day." Youngblood said the same; some one said, "You shut your mouth; you have not been long enough in South Carolina for that; you know nothing about the damn rascal." By this time they got ready to go, and they put Isaac in a wagon, and a strong force of mounted men followed and told him to prepare—say your prayers, pray to your God, for it would not be but a few moments before he would be in hell. These are not South Carolina men who have got you, but Georgia men have got you. In a little while I heard guns fire down in the field. I thought it must be Isaac who was shot, but Isaac came back and told me they had spared his life.

CLXXVI.

ROBERT MORGAN.

THREATS MADE AFTER THE KILLING COMMENCED—IT WAS THE LEADING NIGGERS THEY WANTED—NIGGERS TO BE "RAKED" AFTER THE SOLDIERS LEAVE.

ROBERT MORGAN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am forty-seven years of age. I am a voter, and a republican, and have voted the republican ticket ever since emancipation; I live in Silverton, about two miles from Rouse's Bridge, on Newton Eubanks's place. Before the trouble, I heard some threats from white men about negro republicans. I heard F. M. Green, known as captain; he said before this fuss that he wanted me to join his club, and said I would be let into the secret if I joined it. I said I didn't wish to be let into anything; he said it is nothing against you, but there is going to be a fuss, and we are all fixed for it; I said I was sorry to hear of it, if things were going to work out as he said. He asked why I would not join them, and nothing would hurt me, but if I didn't come now, while they wanted me, I could not come at all, they would not have me, and said he had expected that riots would have arrived before this, but they would come. He kept pressing me to join them, but didn't say anything satisfactory; didn't say what they was going to do, only that they were going to carry the election if they had to do it at the risk of their lives, by powder and shot. This conversation was about three or four weeks before the fuss. They said that there were persons that they had spotted, and if they could get these few out they could carry the election; that it was these few persons who were disturbing the country, and were going to get them out of the way. His club is a democratic club, and they wanted me to join. F. M. Green is a leading democrat and president of the club. Newton Eubanks is vice-president. I live on his place. I heard threats after the fuss commenced on Sunday. I do not know how large a company F. M. Green's is; never saw them on parade. He said there were sixty or seventy in it. I was waiting to see if what he expressed to me would happen, and just as he said would come did come. When I heard shooting, his remarks crossed my mind, and I said to my wife, "It looks as if what Mr. Green said would come has come." In the course of an hour, he and Ben Eubanks asked me what was the matter. I said,

"Something more than common." He said he heard Mr. Cochran say that they had killed three negroes at the bridge. I said it was something more than common, but no more than had been threatened. He said if they didn't stop it, he would go and stop it; and if they didn't stop it, hell would be to pay. I said I was out of it. He didn't go until Sunday evening. This conversation took place between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning. I saw him twice that evening. My daughter was cooking for him; told me he didn't go until Monday. He told me that he went into Butler's crowd with the expectation of losing his life or fulfilling what they intended to do. He said they had intended to kill the niggers they had spotted out, but they had not got the particular niggers they wanted. He told me this since the fuss, after he came back. I think it was on Wednesday that he told me this; Wednesday after the soldiers came. He said, "We did not get some of the leading niggers they were after; but it would not be long; it will start again, and then he would be damned if they would not clean them up." He said when the soldiers stopped them it was their intention to clean out every God damn nigger in the swamp. He said it was the leading niggers they wanted, and if they had them out of the way, they could do as they wanted to without further trouble. He said the election was coming on, and if it was not for these leading niggers, they could get the balance to do as they wanted and get them all right. He asked me to go to a democratic meeting at Silverton. When we came back, he asked me how I liked the democratic speeches. I told him, "Very well; but I could not join their club." Green said it would not be long before the United States soldiers would left, "and then we will clean you up." He turned to Whitmore Stallings and said, "Won't we?" and he replied, "Yes; I'll be damned if we won't rake them." I asked what they would do with the women and children. He said, "We won't bother them; but these God damn nigger men, we are going to kill the last God damn one of them. They have got a sight of us under bonds, and we'll kill the last one."

CLXXVII.

JOHN LEMON.

DEMOCRATIC THREATS.

JOHN LEMON, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am twenty-one years old, and live down below Rouse's Bridge, three or four miles from Ellenton. I heard threats before the fuss came; I heard Dick Wade make a speech at a democratic meeting, and he said that those who did not vote the democratic ticket on the day of election they had better bring a spade with them, for they were going to kill out the damn niggers, and those who did not vote the democratic ticket had better take the swamps. That they were going to burn Dr. Palmer, Sam Lee, Carson, R. B. Elliot, and Stone, and those niggers who went to the polls to vote a republican ticket they would kill them, as they should not come to the polls.

CLXXVIII.

HENRY BEAR.

NAME ON THE DEAD-LIST—WAS SHOT AT.

HENRY BEAR, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on Stephen Bush's place. I am 21 years of age. Stephen Bush asked me which way we were going to vote, and, after conversation, he said if we didn't vote for Hampton we should be sorry for it. He told

me they had my name on the dead-list. I told him a great many might vote for them, but they had killed so many of our men I didn't think so. He said if I said another word about it he would blow my brains out. I was down at Rouse's Bridge, round George Washington's, in the swamp, trying to keep out of the way during the trouble. They shot at me several times.

CLXXIX.

D. BIRCH.

NAMES OF WHITES ENGAGED IN THE MURDERS.

D. BIRCH, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on Barry Foreman's place, in Silverton. I know several white men who went down to the fuss from my neighborhood. I saw Barry Foreman, Richard Fruse, William Stead, Clayton Turner, and Duff Turner. I saw a great many others whom I didn't know.

CLXXX.

JAMES GOLDWIRE.

WHITE MEN TRY TO KILL DEPONENT'S SON.

JAMES GOLDWIRE, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 55 years old. I live not far from Rouse's Bridge, and about three miles away, on Amanda Bush's place. Three white men came to my house and jumped over the fence, and rushed after my boy Boston. They wanted to kill him, but they didn't. They said they were Butler's crowd. Boston ran out of the way.

CLXXXI.

JOHN HALL.

TO JOIN THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OR BE KILLED—OTHER THREATS TO
"THIN OUT THE NIGGERS."

JOHN HALL, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am 23 years of age, a republican, and have not joined a democratic club. I live on Mrs. Barbara Watt's place, near Jackson Station, beyond the railroad. Before this fuss, her son John wanted me to join a democratic club. He is 22 years of age, and had joined. He said if I didn't join I would not get any home next year. I said I could get a home. He said not unless I left the State; "you will be put under arrest." He was all the while telling me about this. He made threats that if I did not join I would be killed. He said his company club would kill me. He told me this Sunday a week ago. I asked him if he was in earnest, and he said yes. I said I had done nothing, and he said, "Never mind; if you don't join we will kill you anyhow. We want to kill out a damn lot of you republican niggers to keep you from voting the republican ticket." All the negroes down there vote the republican ticket and have always voted it. I know of one negro man down there, named Berry Scott, who has joined the democrats, in order that he can rent land from them. I don't know anything about the fuss, only what John Watts told me. He said they wanted to kill out the damned niggers to keep them from voting, and were going to do it. He told me this on Saturday at the gin-house. He told me he was in the fuss, but didn't say that he had killed any one. I know John Watts was in it, for I saw him before he went away on Saturday evening. He was on horseback, and had his gun and pistols. He told me he went. He went toward Harley's, and came back the next day three hours after dark,

Sunday, and went away Monday after dinner. He went down toward the station the next day, and he came home again on Monday. I saw him, for I took his horse. He never went away any more. He told me the object of the riot was to "thin out the niggers," so that the democrats could carry the election.

CLXXXII.

CHARLOTTE PARKMAN.

DRIVEN FROM HER HOUSE BECAUSE HER HUSBAND WOULD NOT JOIN A DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

CHARLOTTE PARKMAN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Samuel Page's place, and they have turned me out. I live at Beach Island. I am thirty years of age. They have turned me off Samuel Page's place because my husband would not join the democrats. They cursed my husband and drove him off, and were saying they were going to drive me off. I said I would sooner run off, and I would go. Sam Page said if it had not been for his pleading with Butler, me and my husband would have been in hell. Monroe Evans said we had fifty white men to kill us. Sam Page come there on Friday and ordered us out of the house, saying, "God damn it, get out of the house quick; your husband would not join my club. Get out, God damn quick, Butler will come and kill you." Afterward he said he was drunk and I must not go. I left because I was afraid, because he said he was going to kill me and my husband. This was on Friday evening before the riot. When Butler came along next morning I had moved out. Butler came along, going toward Rouse's Bridge, with about one hundred armed men in his company, about ten o'clock in the morning. Didn't know any of Butler's crowd. I saw Pickens Butler. He was in a buggy and came before the crowd, and waited until the crowd come up. I saw some men from Edgefield, but don't know their names. I had to hide myself, but peeped through a crack to see them. I know Pickens Butler, as I have seen him at his brother's place. He lives about nine miles from Hamburgh. I saw the crowd when they came back scattering. They were whooping and yelling; didn't hear what they said. They didn't shoot any pistols.

CLXXXIII.

ELLIC WILLIAMS.

DEPONENT SENT TO AIKEN TO REPORT TROUBLES TO THE SHERIFF—SHERIFF JORDAN SAYS HE CAN DO NO GOOD—HE WOULD NOT GO TO ROUSE'S BRIDGE—OLD ABRAM BLAKE ASSASSINATED.

ELLIC WILLIAMS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Silverton, in Sleepy Hollow, on Barney Foreman's place. I am a voter and a republican. I have not heard the white people make threats particularly. I heard some threats on Saturday evening. Th' white people came down there and holloed "Hurrah for Mink Holland!" and said they wanted to kill him. They said this at Levi Chavis's store. They didn't say what they were going to kill him for. Jim Tyler was one who said he would as soon take a game of marbles with us as not. I saw there Barney Foreman, Dick Turse, William Key, Martin Tyler, Elmore Tyler, William Marine, (who lives at Widow Robertson's, in Silverton,) Henry Shackelford, Isaac Foreman, Jess Foreman, Alonzo Harley, Jim Hankerson, Milledge Brown, Angus Brown, Kit Low, Job Banchman, Capt. Wallace Miller, Luther Rountree, Job Rountree, Tom Meyers, Jim Meyers, Arthur Simpkins, Charlie Simpkins, Milledge

Meyers, Bradley Eubanks, George Turner, Glove Turner, Winchester Weathersley, Bill Weathersley, Enoch Dix, Seth Dix, Boisey Ramsey, Lacooch Everett, and Charlie Romtree. A great many others were there whom I didn't know. They were all armed and mounted. We were attending a meeting of a club there when I saw these men. We broke up about 4 o'clock and went home. This is the club meeting over which Columbus Romtree is chairman. The meeting broke up quicker than usual because of the threats we had heard that the white people were coming down there to break up the club. The white men came down on us from Matlock's Church. They asked who was captain of the club, and Samuel Darby was the only one who answered them. Angus Brown asked us if we had a charter, and Darby said no, and the whites said we had better break up and have no more meetings. Samuel told them they would not have any more. Luther Rountree called us damn radicals, and said we had better keep away from there. He asked Leah Foreman if he was not one of Mink Holland's men, and he said he was not. They asked him why he had a ribbon on his hat, and he told them his children put it there. They asked him why he came there that day, and he said he just came to see what the other men were doing. They cheered out and hurrahed for Mink Holland, and said they were going to kill him. Elmore Tyler's company was there, and Beach Island company, Capt. Wallace Miller and Ansel Miller. They passed by, but didn't know the men in the ranks with them. On Sunday morning Scott Newman and the republicans got me to come to Aiken, and I reported here. I saw Sheriff Jordan. I got here about 11 or 12 o'clock. I saw the sheriff, and told him all about the trouble. There had been no killing then; only Peter Williams had been killed. I told him of this, and of the threats Butler's crowd were making to kill Mink Holland, and that the whites were fixing to fight. He told me he could do no good. I told him he could stop it if he went down. He said he could send no help unless we got orders from Columbia, and said he could do no good. Major Albert Carroll and Emanuel Allen heard me make the report to Sheriff Jordan and heard him say he could not stop it unless he got orders from Columbia, and said he would not go down there. I didn't try to make him go, but told him he could go if he wanted to. The sheriff didn't say anything. Jim Major talked with the sheriff and tried to get him to telegraph to Columbia, but he didn't give us any satisfaction; he only said he was not going down. I went back to the people home and told them the result of my visit. They started back Gooden Anderson and George Allen, to try and send a dispatch to Columbia, to make a report and try and get help, but they were brought back. Monday night I staid home; staid home on Tuesday night. I live about eight miles from Rouse's Bridge, so I didn't go into the swamp. I live about two miles from Jackson. I was told Kit Finnessey was shot, but never went to see him. Abram Blake was shot about two miles from me. This man was seventy or eighty years of age, and he was shot on Wednesday evening after the fuss stopped. He was killed in his cotton-patch in a gully. I did not see him after he was shot, nor did I see him shot. No one was with him, that I understand. I know of no others being shot but Peter Williams, and I saw him after he was shot. He was wounded in several places in his body about the waist, and had several bullets in him. Scott Tyler said no one should move him until he died. I do not know why he said this. Tyler had a bag of buck-shot standing close to him. I have not heard much said about the trouble since. I have heard Dr. Jackey Foreman say that they were going to fight the niggers again. I went and

talked with him, and asked him what they were fighting about. He said they were fighting about the roads. He said nothing else, but that they were going to fight the niggers again. He didn't say who they were going to kill. Dr. Isaac Foreman said the whites were going to be armed from their heels to their heads on election day.

CLXXXIV.

CLAUDIE HOLLY.

DEPONENT SHOOTS COBB, WHO WAS ADVANCING ON HIM WITH A DRAWN PISTOL.

CLAUDIE HOLLY, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I was at the railroad some five or six weeks ago, and met Samuel Cobb, who said "You God damn son-of-a-bitch; I was down on Sunday killing niggers." He had told several parties that he was going to shoot me, and he attempted to shoot me that day. He had his pistol cocked and advancing on me, and I shot him. I live half a mile from Langley. I was not at the riot. Some individual parties went down from Langley, but I didn't go down. On Monday I borrowed a saddle from Welly Jakes, but did not go any further than to Mrs. Kyler's (or Keizer's.) I can prove I didn't go further. I staid there, and didn't get home until Tuesday evening. I didn't come back with the other fellows. I saw some of them inquiring the road to Rouse's Bridge. I didn't know them. I think they came from Edgefield. Sam. Page staid at Mrs. Keizer's that night. He was home sick. He was there when I came. He was home that evening, but went to his brother's all night. I didn't go anywhere next morning, but cannot say where Sam. Page went after he left.

CLXXXV.

JOSIAH FOREMAN.

DEMOCRATIC THREATS—DEPONENT'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

JOSIAH FOREMAN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live in Aiken County, on David Foreman's place, three miles from Rouse's Bridge, on the Augusta Road. I did not hear the white men round me make any threats round me before the riot; but a white man did say they had begged us and persuaded us to vote with them to get out these damn carpet-baggers, and as we would not do it they were going to whip us and make us do it. This was said on Sunday, the day of the fuss. I went down to the bridge, but I did not know there was to be any fighting or I would not have gone; would not have left my house. I saw a company of white men near Weathersly's store; the rest of the company were up at the house. It was the same Sunday they shot Henry Campbell. It was before they had killed him. There were about 16 in the company. Jim Boutwright took hold of my gun and looked at my shot—bird-shot—and said, "This old man has got nothing." He said, he would cut my head off; the rest of the men said, "Let him alone." He did not appear mad when he said so. I thought afterward that he meant it by them killing so many, and I put myself in the woods. Boutwright did not take my gun nor ammunition. Boutwright must have come from Mr. Wood's company. He was with Jim Bose Cochran; they had a buggy along and their arms were in it. On Monday, they came and searched my house. They surrounded the house and went into it and searched for me. They called my name. They were Butler's men. My wife didn't know their names. There were about 200 in the road at this time. I laid out in the woods Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, until the soldiers came.

CLXXXVI.

PRIMUS BOWERS.

"KEPT OUT OF THE WAY OF EVERYTHING"—HIS LIFE THREATENED—HELPED BURY THE BODIES OF WARREN AND JOHN KELSEY AND DAVE BUSH.

PRIMUS BOWERS, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am twenty-eight years old. I live on Robert Darba's place, at Ellenton, about half a mile from the station. I was on the place during the riot. On Sunday I was at church. When the armed white men came there I went away, and all the time of the firing I was home. I went down to the station on Monday morning, but was not there when Cokee was there. I didn't see him round there, but I heard he was there. I staid home, and kept out of the way of everything. I saw a great lot of armed white men; they had guns and rifles. I tried to get out of the way, but one of them rode up and placed his double-barreled gun in my breast, and said he had a good mind to blow my damned brains out, but gave me no reason for saying so. He said, "You God damned black son of a bitch, if you make any motion to move, I'll blow you down." They rode on toward Ellenton, and I made myself scarce. After a little while they went to Kelsey's, and commenced firing. I heard the firing that killed Coker, but didn't see them. It was about 4.30 in the afternoon when Kelsey was killed. I was about half a mile from them. I saw the dead bodies, and helped to bury three of them, Warren, and John Kelsey, and Dave Bush. I didn't search the bodies; as I said, I didn't want to see them. We buried them on Wednesday evening. These men were republicans, and said when they died they would die republicans—Dave Bush said so. They were all killed on the spot. Coker was killed on Tuesday, about 9 or 10 o'clock—but I cannot fix the time definitely—it might have been later. I knew Coker well, and he was one of the best men who ever lived, a man of good reputation amongst the people. He never counseled any injury to any one, and didn't advise the colored people to fight the whites. I never heard threats, but heard rumors of them. Didn't help bury Coker.

CLXXXVII.

PETER GOLFIN.

IDENTIFIES ARMED WHITES—ZED GOLFIN ASSASSINATED—DEPONENT WOUNDED—HIDES IN THE WATER AND ESCAPES.

PETER GOLFIN, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live on Widow Holland's place in Richland township, in Barnwell County, about seven miles from Rouse's Bridge. I was at work during the riot except Thursday. I laid out nights and worked during the day. I knew some of the white men who passed my place armed and mounted. I recognized J. T. Martin, Milton Turner, Rich'd Rountree, Alonzo Dix, L. A. Ashley, Geo. Bates, H. B. Green, Geo. W. Green, Frank Green, Judson Green, Lawrence Green, and Bob Cane. On Thursday morning I saw George Bates and Warren Keenan and several other men going in troops of seven and twelve; they said they were going to Robbins's. I heard shooting down toward Ed. W. Bush's and that scared me, and I left and started for Blackwell, and got as far as Willis Hans's, about two miles from Elcho, and got to work picking cotton. I think it was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when seven mounted armed men came riding up to the fence. They said "Come here, boys." I asked them what they wanted, and they said they would shoot me down if I did not come to them. I said I had done nothing, and my brother took off his cotton sack and

broke and run and I followed him, and the white men came after us. They first shot at us on the hill. I thought the pond in the field was a swamp and I tried to get to it. My brother and I were together side by side, and the white men kept firing. Just as we got to the edge of the pond they shot my brother Zed Golfin down, and one buck-shot struck me in the head and knocked me down. I crawled off into the water as deep as I could and laid flat down into the water, and some one said is not that his head, and I got a piece of cypress bark and put over my head, and that's what saved me. My brother died right there. They never asked me if I was in the riot, but said if I did not come right to them they would kill me. J. P. Mills was with us.

CLXXXVIII.

JOE BUSH.

SAW A HUNDRED-ACRE FIELD FULL OF ARMED MEN—IS PURSUED AND FIRED UPON—ESCAPES TO THE SWAMP.

JOE BUSH, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I am 35 or 40 years old. I live on William Hankerson's place, below Ellenton, near the river. On Monday evening I saw two men ride up to the stations. I was there, and noticed they were strangers. They rode back. They came from toward Union Bridge. They looked about for a little while, and then yelled and went away, and I never saw them any more. Charley Evans, a white man, said to one of Bonner's clerks, "We'll come and stop them." I didn't know what he was talking about, as I didn't know anything had occurred. I saw them ride off, and before they got two hundred yards two white men rode up to them. They were all armed. I saw them outside of a fence, about two hundred yards from me. I looked at them, and the first thing I knew I saw a hundred-acre field and the road full of white armed men. I thought to myself there must be something going to be done, and I started to walk off. I was frightened, as I had never seen so many men before. They called to me to halt, but I could not stop, and I commenced to run. There was a field about one hundred and fifty yards from me, and I got over in it, and when I had got eighty or one hundred yards, they rode up to the fence and shot me and blistered my back. The shots didn't enter my flesh. I went into the river swamp and didn't come out again. Dr. Cannon told me the shots had not cut my back; 'twas mighty sore. He examined it on the Saturday after. I never would have come out of the swamp if the white men had not gone away. I heard the bullets whistle past me. I heard them shooting at the other boys after they ran me. They threw down the fence and ran their horses all over the field. They shot at Walter Darall, and the shots went through his hat. John Kelsey was killed right there, and my wife saw him shot. I didn't know the men who fired at me. Charley Evans told me that he told the men to turn their bull-dogs loose, and said, "By God, there is no law now but the double-barrel gun; it is the only law we have." He said he told Butler to turn his bull-dogs loose on the colored people.

CLXXXIX.

ISAIAH P. MILLS.

IDENTIFIES WHITE MEN ENGAGED AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—DEMOCRATIC THREATS—SAW THEM SHOOT THE GOLFIN.

ISAIAH P. MILLS, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live in Richland township, about 5 miles from Rouse's Bridge. I am 24 years of age, and a republican and a voter. I was at home Sunday

night of the riot, and I heard the news of the riot Sunday. About 20 of us went down to Rouse's bridge to see what was the matter. When we got there the news came to us that Basil Bryant was killed, and we went down to Union Bridge and got there on Monday morning just after sunrise, and staid there until 1 o'clock, and then went home. On Monday the news came to us that Butler had come to Ellenton and had killed Warren Kelsey and John Kelsey, and I started back to Rouse's Bridge to get with the balance of the colored people. Before I got there Butler had surrounded us and cut us off from them. On Tuesday I staid in the woods until the soldiers came, and went home that night. The following men I recognized during the fuss. I think they belong to Joyce's Branch Club: Ellis Bush, J. P. Martin, Billy Dix, Jimmy Green, Gus Bush, Moses Beck, Milton Turner, Billy Randon, John Ready, jr., Albert Beard, John Beard, Ansil Alexander, Bill Lorge, Richard Rountree, J. W. Godley, Alonzo Dix, George Bates, Caleb Killingworth, John Killingworth, W. W. Harley, Ben Baxley, Tabor Baxley, William Park, Jim Park, William Bradley, Joshua Baxley, W. M. Cave, J. A. Drummond, Philip Baxley, Pat Baxley, General Davis, Frederick Harley, Joe Cave, John Ready, jr., Henry Baxley, Josiah Baxley, Dixon Owens, H. B. Green, G. W. Green. I also saw the following, who belong to the Four-Mile Club: L. A. Ashley, John Dunbar. I saw other men going down to Robbins's, but the ones mentioned, I saw them going toward Rouse's Bridge on Monday. H. P. Green told me at his store before this fuss that if I didn't vote the democratic ticket I would get no land, and nothing to eat. I heard from other white men that they had made a resolution in the club not to give me any work or anything to eat, because I was a leader in the republican party. Since the riot Green has said "he would be damned if he would not have me and B. K. Morte in hell in less than a week." On Tuesday, election-day, I was at Red Oak, and the white men sent to ask me when I was going home, and I said I would not go home until the last vote was counted and the box nailed up; and then I heard Dixon Owens and Jim Gody say they would be damned if they would not get me that night. Before the sun went down I left. They said they were all going to have McCoy Dixon, who was a supervisor at that poll on the 22d September. Friday after the riot I was at Elko, Barnwell County, picking cotton in Willis Davis's field with Zad Golfin and Peter Golfin. About 2½ hours of sun seven white men on horseback came up to the fence with their guns. All had guns except one, who had a pistol. Of this party I knew Hampton Hair, Ashley Weathersby, Ashley Stansel, and Lewis Thompson, and Charlie Matthews. I was at one end of the field and the two Golfins were at the other end. These white men came up to the other end of the field and commenced talking to the Golfins, but I could not hear what they said I was so far off. While I was picking cotton I saw the two colored men running and two white men after them. I heard them say, "If you don't stop I'll shoot you." There were only two white men at the end of the field where the Golfins were. The other five white men were toward the end where I was. I saw the men run, and the white men toward me said, "Shoot them." Charlie Weathersby jumped over the fence and the others came into the field and passed me without saying a word to me and took after the boys. Just as they got on the hill I heard Matthews' gun fire, and then Hampton Hair and Ashley Weathersby shot in my sight; but after they got over the hill I could neither see them nor the boys. I heard the white men call stop, and after that I heard the report of five guns.

FOUND ZED GOLFIN'S BODY—PETER GOLFIN WAS WOUNDED—MORE THREATS.

Furman Hair was not in the field when the three first guns fired, as he made me go on with him in the direction the rest had gone. He asked me my name and I told him, and he said he knew me before but had forgotten me. When we got down to where he and I stopped, Hampton Hair and Ashley Weathersby came up and Furman Hair asked, "Have you let those fellows get away?" Hampton Hair said "God damn it, one of them stubbed his toe and fell down." Ashley Weathersby said to me I was the very man who helped tear up the railroad and broke into the car-box. I told him I had nothing to do with it; I knew nothing about it. He said you don't know me. I told him I knew him as well as I knew my right hand from my left; and he said "I'll see you again." They went round to a cypress-pond where the boys had run into, and one man was sent with me to watch me while I went back to pick cotton. After they had looked for the others they came back and took me out of the field into the wood, and they stood up and talked a long time, and then Frank Drummond came up in a buggy and they asked him if he knew me. He said he knew me mighty well, but didn't know anything bad about me, only I was the strongest radical they could find. They asked me what I was. I said I had always voted a republican ticket. They asked me how I was going to vote this time. I said I didn't know, as the election was too far off, and I didn't know if I should vote at all. They said "If you don't vote, God damn you, it will be all right." By this time Willis Hair and they said he need not have any fear the boys would come up for any pay for the cotton they had picked for him, and if they did he could charge it to the company, as they had a car-load of niggers to send to Cuba, and would have lots of money. One asked what they were going to do with me. Hampton Hair said carry him to Williston and carry him before Trial-Justice Holmes. Ashley Stonsel said he would not act as trial-justice any longer than Thursday, and others said "Let's carry him to Barnwell Court-House, to General Hagood." Furman Hair said "It's no use; I am satisfied with what he has said." Hampton Hair said we must do something with him. The others said, by this time, they were satisfied with what I had said. Some more white men came up and then they let me go. I then went down to the pond to hunt for the boys. I called for Zed and he didn't answer. I called Peter several times and heard him grunt and went towards him, and then I saw Zed Golfin lying by a cypress-tree dead. Peter was in the pond, and I told him to come out. He said he was not shot; but when he got ashore I saw that he was wounded in the head. These men had heard, they said, that we three were ringleaders in the fuss, and had warrants and had come to see if we were the leaders. I asked one man if Golfin were the ones they had warrants for, and they said no. I asked who these men were they were after. They said Nelson Holland was the main one they had a death-warrant for. They asked when I had seen him, and if I knew where he was. I said I had seen him the other day, and didn't know where he was. He said if he didn't look sharp they would get him. These men were under the command of Johnson Hagood. They live near Elko, in Barnwell County. I went to Blackville on Tuesday, September 26, and Nick Williams had been inquiring for me, because he heard I had been to Blackville to indict these men. He said if I had he would fix me if he could get hold of me and knew me. Said he didn't know me good. I staid in Blackville over a month, and when I was going home I heard that H. B. Green said he was looking out for me, and that he was going

to put I and B. C. Motts out of the way because we had a company. After the election I went to Blackville on Wednesday, and Wallace W. Harley told a young colored man named Henry Scott that I went and voted a republican ticket and persuaded all I could to do the same; and he said if he knew what time I was going from Blackville he would meet me with another man and would kill me, and the first place he should meet me he was going to give me a damn good cursing, and the balance, he would not tell what would follow, but said he would be damned if he should not leave that place; and if I didn't leave some one would make me or put an end to me.

CXC.

JOHN SAMUELS.

THREATS—IDENTIFIES WHITE MEN WHO WERE OUT AFTER NEGROES.

JOHN SAMUELS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Beach Island. Mr. Wallace Miller's company came by one day and asked me if I was a republican or a democrat. He said if I was a democrat I had better come along with them to a dinner, but if I was a republican I had better hide out, for they will come and rout you in a few days. This was on Saturday that they had a dinner, the day they struck Frank Arnim. There was about twenty or twenty-five men in the company. John Lomar and William Hammond spoke the words. Sam Horn, Sam Page, and Wallace Miller were in the company. I have not seen Miller's company on parade. I live on my own place, and none of these men have visited me or made threats. I saw these men pass going to the riot. Sam Horn had a double-barreled gun and a pistol. I saw a great many more armed white men coming from town, but I didn't know them. This was on Saturday, September 16. They were going toward Silverton. I saw the Augusta crowd, but who they were I didn't know. Capt. Wallace Miller's company followed them. I was in town on Saturday morning when they were going down. I didn't know the Augusta people. The first I knew there was any one ahead of me Dan told me, and Tom Wiggins, who got killed by his relations at Lomar's old place, told me to drive slow, as I could not tell what the men ahead of me might do.

CXCI.

JAMES CALLAHAN.

THREATS—NAMES OF MEN WHO WERE OUT SHOOTING.

JAMES CALLAHAN, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Whitmore Stallings' place, about four miles from Rouse's Bridge, between Silverton and Rouse's Bridge. I am a republican and a voter. I have heard some few threats. I heard Whitmore Stallings say on last Tuesday that if it had not been for the United States marshals they would not have let the republican speakers speak. I was at church on Sunday of the riot, and heard they were fighting, and turned back home. I asked Whitmore Stallings about the men who were killed. I asked him about Coker. He said he didn't see him killed, as he had come away about a half mile when they killed him. I asked, "What about David Bush?" and he said he didn't know who shot him. The Georgians, he said, shot him, and that about twenty men did all the shooting, and they were picket. I asked, "What about Henry Campbell?" and he said he didn't shoot him, and that he saw the shooting; that the muzzle of the gun was very near his body; and he then said he didn't see him

shot, but saw him fall. I asked him why they shot him. He didn't say. I never heard him make any threats before this fuss as to what they were going to do. F. M. Green said that they had killed Coker, and he hoped the crowd who went after Gloucester Holland would get him. He said he was rejoiced at the killing of Coker. He said, "You tell the niggers that if they have not had enough we can give them enough." He was ready to go into it again. They were going to have this cheating put down, and if they didn't put it down one way they would another. Whitmore Stallings was in the fuss. I saw him going. He went out first on Friday night and came home Saturday night, and went again Sunday morning and came back that night. After the white man got killed he didn't come home on Monday. Widow Green's son said they were going to clean up the niggers on Tuesday. I met him about daylight. He said the niggers were in the swamps, and they were going to drive them out in a huddle and then kill them. He was on his way home when I saw him. I never saw whether he went back or not. He had his gun and was on horseback. He said he had been on guard and was tired, and was going to sleep. I have heard no more threats.

CXCII.

HARRY GILBERT.

TAKEN BY WHITES AFTER THE MURDERS AT ROUSE'S BRIDGE—IS RUN BEFORE THE HORSES THREE MILES—JOHN KILLINGSWORTH SAVES DEPONENT'S LIFE.

HARRY GILBERT, colored, sworn, deposes and says :

I am twenty-six years old; live on Ed. Patterson's place, in Barnwell County, about fifteen miles from Ellenton and seventeen miles from Rouse's Bridge. Mick Patterson is his son; was trial-justice at Robbins Station. Alfred Fleming, colored, and I were captured by Dick Rountree, John Anderson, Richard Anderson, Jesse Bauchman, Lafayette Cane, Bob Cane, and John Killingsworth, and Fletcher Anderson, and others I can't now name; taken about 2 o'clock p. m. of Wednesday of riot at Rouse's Bridge. John Killingsworth was in command of company; was about forty or fifty armed white men in company, all mounted. They took us at George Anderson's. The men who arrested us were in his house, eating dinner, and took us to company, short way from house. They talked of killing us, but finally run us ahead of horses, about 3 p. m. to John Killingsworth's and half-way to Daniel Nixon's. They said we were nothing but damned radicals; ought to be killed. Asked us how we were going to vote. We said, "Democratic." They said it was a damned lie; that we said that to get off, &c. John Killingsworth finally saved us; others would have killed us but for him; had guns cocked, &c. Am a republican, and voted for Hayes and Wheeler, and Chamberlain.

CXCIII.

JAMES WOODLEY.

NAMES OF ARMED WHITE MEN—STAYED IN THE SWAMPS UNTIL THE SOLDIERS CAME—THREATS.

JAMES WOODLEY, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live in Richland Township, in Barnwell County. I am forty-nine years of age, and a republican. During the fuss I went down to Ellenton, and I saw James Bush with a double-barreled gun, and Dave Crossland a sixteen-shooter, and afterwards I saw Frank Dunbar and Charley Tutt come along together with a double barreled shot-gun between them.

They were on their way to Silverton. I saw Lewis, the telegraph operator at Ellenton, come out of the depot with his double-barreled shotgun, and saw him get on his horse and ride off toward Silverton. I saw Wallace Bailey on his way to Silverton, but didn't see his gun. I saw seven others going, but didn't know their names. On Sunday, about 11 o'clock, I was going to Red Hill to see how the riot was going on; I met a man named Captain Harrold, and he told me about the trouble at Rouse's Bridge; that they had killed a colored man. I went down to see, and saw Abram Overstreet, who was shot. I started home, and met L. A. Ashley, Dr. Milton Turner, and Edward Turner with their guns, except Edward Turner. We had some talk about the trouble at the bridge, and Stephen Bush, John Bush, and James Bush joined them, and went down with them. I went down to the colored people, as Alonzo Ashley said he wanted to quash the trouble. We went to Hamp. Weathersby's house, and met Butler's company there. I saw Allen Williams and James Green in the company. I staid there till Ashley came away, and came back with him. He said it was not settled. But on Monday morning I was home, and saw so many armed white people that I took to the swamp. I saw John Beard and Albert Beard and a great many others whom I didn't know. That night I came home, but on Tuesday the armed white men were still out, and I went into the swamp and staid there till the United States soldiers came. I have heard threats. I heard L. A. Ashley say that if we didn't vote for them, the democrats, we would be in danger, and they were determined to kill Gloucester Holland, as if it was not for him we would all join the democrats, and that Holland was leading us and putting the scalawags and Yankees in office. I have heard so many threats of this kind that I cannot recollect them all. They said if Chamberlain was elected there would be nothing but riots and bloodshed for the next two years to come. Ashley told me he was captain of the company who killed Edward M. Bush, and that he was within 20 feet of him when they killed him. He said he knew all the men who killed him, and there were only two of them who lived round about us, and that the others lived a good distance off. I didn't see Ed. W. Bush killed, as I was afraid to go. He was killed on Thursday, about 10.30 o'clock; am not certain as to the time. I saw four armed men going down towards Ashley in the morning before Ed. W. Bush was killed. They were armed and mounted; two of them were William Beard and his son, Albert Beard. I heard the guns when Bush was killed. I heard afterwards that it was at this time that Bush was killed. William Bush and his son returned afterwards, about 11 o'clock in the day. They said the riot was over. They didn't say they had killed any one.

CXCIV.

ALICE LEWIS.

SAW TWO COMPANIES OF ARMED MEN GOING DOWN THE COUNTRY.

ALICE LEWIS, (colored,) sworn November 17, says:

She is about twenty-eight, and is the wife of James Lewis, (colored,) and she and husband reside on the land of Nat. Hill, in Beech County, South Carolina, and worked for John C. Hornum, (white,) who rents land of said Hill. Deponent went to Augusta, Ga., on Saturday of riot, and returned, leaving Augusta at noon for home, crossing Sand-bar ferry, and when reached between Musterfield Branch and Dead River church, two companies of armed white men came along and passed her, going down country. Did not know any of them; was about 25 men in each company.

CXCIV.

CORNELIUS FERGUSON.

SAW ARMED WHITE MEN.

CORNELIUS FERGUSON, (colored,) sworn November 17, says :

I am 34, and reside in Silvertown, about one and a half miles from Jackson Station, Port Royal Railroad, river side, on John Bates' place ; I saw large party of armed white men on Monday of riot, going toward Ellenton Station ; this between 9 and 10 a. m. This was after Kit Finnessey was killed ; he killed three men below me ; heard of his death that morning ; did not know any party ; was distant from road ; Tuesday eve saw large party of same going back ; knew Dunbar and Lamar only ; Ansel Kelley (colored) talked with him.

CXCVI.

LEWIS JACKSON.

IDENTIFIES WHITES ENGAGED IN THE MURDERS—THREATS TO KILL DEPONENT AND OTHERS.

LEWIS JACKSON, (colored,) sworn November 17, says :

I am 23 years old ; live on John A. Green's place, in Barnwell County, about seven miles from railroad and below it. On Monday of riot, I met in the road Lawrence Green, George Green, Frank Green, Judge Green, John Green, (all brothers,) Crock Beck, George Bates, John A. Green, and others, fifty or more ; all were armed with guns, &c. Scott Tyler asked me, "Where going ?" I said, "Home ;" asked me how I was going to vote ; I said, did not know ; he then jumped off horse and put pistol to my side and said would kill me anyhow ; I begged ; others told him to wait and see ; then let me off ; this was about 10 o'clock a. m. The party went on toward Rouse's Bridge then, about five miles distant ; have all Green's talk about Rouse's Bridge since ; said went with intent to kill all niggers on Rouse's Bridge Creek ; said could not get them even ; all scattered ; Glover Turner told me before Rouse's Bridge affair, two weeks or a month, that the democrats were going to kill out all the leading republican niggers, such as Columbus Rountree, Albert Carroll, Daniel Rouse, and Elic Williams, and others, and then they could manage the rest.

CXCVII.

GASPER BUSH.

BUSH AND OTHERS MAKE THREATS—A DEAD-LIST MADE OUT—NAMES OF MEN ENGAGED IN THE MURDERS—STAYED IN THE SWAMP FOR FEAR OF HIS LIFE.

GASPER BUSH, duly sworn, deposes and says :

I live at Geo. W. Bush's place, about two miles down the creek from Rouse's Bridge, toward Union Bridge. I am a republican and a voter. Before the fuss commenced G. W. Bush was the first man to make threats. He came to my house when I, Geo. Bush, Madison Sapp, and Wm. Bush, who are all voters, were there ; all colored men. He said it was the leaders of the colored men they were after, and they were going to kill every single one of them. The leaders they were going to kill were Gloucester Holland, Elic Williams, John Hankerson, and Dr. Palmer, Hammond Rouse, and Daniel Rouse. I heard there is a list made out of those they are going to kill. Jink Bryant, a colored man who lives with Whitmore Stallings, heard the list read over. My name was

on it. Jink Bryant could tell a great many names on it. These threats I spoke of were made about three weeks before the fuss commenced. He, Bryant, told me how many names were on the list; there were about fifteen or twenty on the dead list. I am a brother to Geo. Scott, and G. W. Bush said when he was present, that before these foreigners, rogues, thieves, should continue to receive money from the State, they would ride up to their saddle-girths in blood. They were not going to stand it any longer for us to put these men in office, and would not be governed by them any longer. I saw in the disturbance Allen Williams, Elmore Ashley, Ed. Williams, from Barnwell. Elmore Ashley was in the company of white men going down to Crown's Bridge on Sunday evening. I saw them going to Union Bridge on Monday, about 12 o'clock. I understand that Ashley was captain of a company from Barnwell. Allen Williams said they were going to kill out the last damn nigger, and then they would bring the women and children under their hands. He said this on Monday, September 18. I staid Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, sometimes in the field and sometimes in the edge of the swamp. I could not sleep in my house on Sunday night, and never staid in my house any until Thursday night. My wife and my children staid there at first, but a colored man said he heard they were going to kill the women and children, and they would not stay in the house any more. We got surrounded, and did not sleep in the house any night.

CXCVIII.

JAMES WRIGHT.

THREATS MADE AFTER THE ASSASSINATIONS—GOING TO KILL EVERY NIGGER THAT HAD A GUN—IDENTIFIES MEN ENGAGED IN THE MURDERS.

JAMES WRIGHT, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge, on Thomas Weathersby's place. I am twenty-three years old; a republican, and a voter. I heard Hampton Weathersby say they intended to carry the election or kill every damn radical nigger there was in the place. He said the democrats would carry the election or do this. He said this after the fuss was over on Wednesday, in his own house, and I was there talking with him. He said he had been in the crowd of whites, and I saw him there on Sunday and Tuesday. I did not hear any others make threats; Milton Patterson was with me when he made this threat. I said, if they double-turned us as they did before by getting white men from other States and counties to kill us, you can carry it. On Sunday I came down behind eight white men; Jeff. Weathersby and Whitmore Stallings were with them. They came down to George Washington's house to see if they could see any one with a gun, and they were going to kill him. I followed them down from my house in the big road, and heard them say they would kill every nigger that had a gun. I went to George Washington's, but was not in time to see the white people there. I staid on Sunday and Monday nights in the swamp next the bridge; the colored people were doing nothing, only keeping out of the white people's way to keep from being killed. I never saw any with ammunition; they had some old guns. I never saw any one shot but Nelson Bush and Abram Overstreet, who came there. I saw Basil Bryant's dead body after he was shot; his brains were blown out at Union Bridge. I recognized in the fuss Hampton Weathersby, Jeff. Weathersby, Whitmore Stallings, William Ransey, Paul Bowers, and William Bush; these were all I knew in the large crowd of white men.

CXCIX.

SCOTT BROOKS.

HIDES IN THE SWAMP TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

SCOTT BROOKS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Kitty Bush's place, near Rouse's Bridge; about two miles from the bridge. I am a republican, and a voter; have heard no threats made. I went into the woods a while to keep out of the way of the whites, to keep them from killing me. I saw them riding about and shooting. I could not see good enough to recognize any of them; I was trying to save myself, as I knew if they saw me they would kill me. I staid in the swamp Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

CC.

SAM STUART.

VOTE REFUSED—FOLLOWED AND CRUELLY WHIPPED BY WHITE MEN.

SAM STUART, (colored,) sworn November 13, says:

I am twenty-eight; have lived in this county and State since emancipation, and now at Graniteville; rent house of Kittie Berdue; tried to vote at Miles's Mill poll on last election; was refused. Three men followed him, took him prisoner, marched him off in bushes, and whipped him most cruelly, and because of attempt to vote, and told him not to vote again in South Carolina while he lived; we're going to stop niggers voting, &c., against white people.

CCI.

HARRISON CHEVIS.

RADICAL NIGGERS TO BE KILLED OUT—COLORED MEN WERE DOING NOTHING BUT PRAYING WHEN THE SOLDIERS CAME.

HARRISON CHEVIS, (colored,) sworn November 11, 1876, says:

I am twenty-six years old, and reside on Dick Hankerson's place, in Beech Island, but I am working upon the Upper Three Rivers, cutting timber for myself and Jack Jones, my partner. Old man Dick Hankerson did not go to the riot, but he told my brother-in-law, Jacob Jones, (colored,) in my presence that we had adopted a plan to kill out these radical niggers. Our speaker here in Beech Island, from Georgia, (can't now think of his name,) told us we must kill out the niggers, or else make them vote with us, and we are going to do it. This was on Monday, three weeks before the killing at Rouse's Bridge and Ellenton, I think, after the fight was over. Dick Hankerson said he sent his mule to Augusta for a gun and ammunition for Mr. Crossland (David) to use down yonder in the fight in this war. Said he furnished a bag of buck-shot and a keg of powder, and his wagon, two mules, and Charley Johns, driver, to carry men there who had no other way to get there. I went to Rouse's Bridge on Monday evening of riot. Since riot Joe Hatches (white) has asked me if I knew anything about it? I said no. He said if you did your head would go off. Counsil Tyler, a week after riot, said Coker yelled as he talked with the man who cut buttons off his clothes and buttons from his shirt; said he was at Rouse's Bridge, and James Tyler said he was there. I heard Coon (John) Hankerson, a week after the killing at Rouse's Bridge, say he was there. I got to Rouse's Bridge about dark on Monday evening, and staid in the edge of the swamp that night and till United States soldiers came next day. They came about 9 o'clock. The colored men were doing nothing in the swamp but praying for protection, in great distress and fear of the whites.

Heard firing just as soldiers came, but did not see it. United States troops saved us. Of the whites armed, &c., I saw and recognized there, Alfred Betterson, of Barnwell County; John Owens, Aiken County; Wm. Woodward, Joe Stallings, son of James Stallings; Arthur Stallings, son of James Stallings; Jack Boyd, Everet Tyler, Counsil Tyler, James Tyler, James Green, Thomas Weathersby. I saw going there on Monday, in old field of widow Weathersby's, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile off, Wm. Floyd Weathersby, alias Chuuk Weathersby. He was mounted and had gun.

CCII.

NEEDHAM O. BRYANT.

"I WANT TO KILL A NIGGER"—MEN AND ARMED COMPANIES THAT WERE OUT—BETWEEN THIRTY AND FORTY NEGROES KILLED.

NEEDHAM O. BRYANT, (colored,) sworn November 13, says:

I am thirty-nine; reside in Hamburgh, where I have been nine or ten years. John Crawford, (white,) just after Ellenton riot, rode up to my door and fired off his pistol three or four times, and said: "Damn their souls, they have been ruling white folks long enough. I want to kill a nigger." James Lanam was with him. Monday evening of the riot Ben Glanton came along and notified, &c., of Liberty Hill company, about five hundred. About 11 o'clock at night about twenty-eight or thirty armed white men passed along, &c. Tuesday morning, 7 or 8 o'clock, Dempsey Bussey's company came along. Knew Wyatt Seigler and Robert Seigler, Oscar Burnett, Lewis Glanton. Same company returned Wednesday morning, Dempsey Bussey in command. Augustus White's company came back that day. Bill Bowler came in advance, and went back and brought them in. Came 10 or 11 o'clock. I knew George Adams, James Adams, ——— Brown, ——— Curenton, James Mackey, Thomas Settle, Milledge Turner, James Turner. Went down with another man mounted and armed with rifles. Saw James Turner returned without his company; came a day later. I saw John and Henry McMinion return on Wednesday of riot. I think they belong to A. P. Butler's company. I saw Thomas Shaw, captain, return Tuesday evening alone. He is captain of a company about eight miles from Hamburgh. Ben Strum came back Wednesday by himself. Thomas Shaw said there were between thirty and forty niggers killed.

CCIII.

WATSON VERDIER.

DRIVEN FROM HOME BY ARMED MEN.

WATSON VERDIER, (colored,) sworn November 23, says:

He, during Ellenton riot, lived at Bennett's Springs, Barnwell County, on O. R. Parker's place; party of white men hunted him to kill him; saw party returning from Ellenton riot. McDuffie Meyers said he had been there, and his hands stunk with negro blood. Some men were in party. This was on Wednesday; have been hunted by these men since this; have finally left there, and am now in Aiken, fearful of an attack on my life.

CCIV.

JACOB FITZSIMMONS.

TAKEN OUT TO BE KILLED—A WHITE WOMAN SAVES HIS LIFE.

JACOB FITZSIMMONS, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live on John Bates's place, near Jackson Station, about one mile from

there. I am not a voter, but am a republican. I am not quite old enough to vote. I know of white men down there making threats against colored republicans. Ben Regsden took me out and said he was going to kill me. He took me from home and carried me to Bill Turner's on Tuesday of the fuss, and but for Ben Regsden's wife he would have killed me. He said he was going to kill me because I was a republican, and for being a member of the club at Chair's store. He took me about a mile and a half from home. Patterson Proctor was with him. He said I had been talking against the democrats, and they were going to kill me. They had their guns loaded with buck-shot and drawn on me. Patterson Proctor's wife interfered and said I didn't trouble any one, and she didn't think it was right to bother me. They turned me loose, and I went home. On Monday I was at Chair's store, and saw mounted and armed white men going down to the disturbance. I saw Claudius Hammond with a double-barreled gun. I saw Kit Low. This was the only time I was disturbed. John Bates was there and loaned Proctor his gun to march off to kill me. John Ransey, a colored man, was at Turner's with his wife. Ella Turner was there. Ben Regsden was in the field, but I don't know if Patterson Proctor was there.

CCV.

JERRY COUNSEL.

ZADE BUSH AND OTHERS "DEVEILED"—SHERIFF PATTERSON WOUNDED—THREATS—REPUBLICANS IN BARNWELL JOINED THE DEMOCRATS TO SAVE THEIR LIVES—NAMES OF WHITES WHO HUNTED REPUBLICANS—THE COLORED PEOPLE ALL RUN OFF IN THE SWAMPS.

JERRY COUNSEL, duly sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Robbins's Station, about two miles from there, on Job Ashley's place, toward Barnwell. I am twenty-five years of age, and am a voter in Barnwell County now. I saw 250 of Mr. Hagood's brigade on Joe Ashley's place on Wednesday morning, the week following Peter Williams was killed—that is, on September 20. They were armed with guns, Spencer or Enfield rifles, sixteen-shooters, and pistols, and were mounted. They took my brother, Zade Bush, and Wright Counsel, and deviled them, and told them they were going to shoot them, and put their pistols to their heads, faces, and across their throats to make them tell who burnt up Ashley's cotton-house and shot Patterson, who was shot at in the road on Tuesday night. I think Patterson was the sheriff of Barnwell County, and they thought my brother knew who shot him. Patterson was not killed; the shots grazed his side and breast with slugs they said. They said Patterson was coming to Ellenton to make peace. Hagood's company came from Barnwell, and got there on Wednesday morning. The sheriff was shot about a quarter of a mile from Joe Ashley's place. There were some men ahead of him who opened the gate, and as he cleared the gate some one shot him. This was on Tuesday night, September 19. Hagood's company went to Steele Creek, and struck a camp there on Wednesday. Steele Creek is near the railroad, about four miles from Ashley's, and about a mile from the railrod. They staid there two or three days; some would go and some would come back, and some staid there near a week. All the colored men were dodging out. Ed. W. Bush was killed at Alonzo Ashley's place. I heard he was killed; some women came and told us. It is five miles to Joe Ashley's. No one else was killed there. I heard the whites talk; they said they were going to kill out the last one of us, if we would not vote their way, and pack the foreigners out the country. They said

they would kill the last damn nigger. I heard such talk several times, quite many times; and Samper Simpkins told me himself that, "just as long as you damn niggers stay in the woods, we are going to ride after you and kill you, if you won't vote our way, and vote the democratic ticket." He asked me if I was in the fuss. I told him no, as he had his Spencer rifle drawn on me, and said if I was in the fuss, he was going to kill me. He said afterward I could come back and pick cotton. Joe Ashley told me to stay on his place, and he would not let one of us be hurt, but if the white people catch your people off they will kill you. When they said this, Jim Minus, Zade Bush, Wright Counsel, and George Lewis, colored men, were there, and heard him. In reply to this, I said I will have to wait and see what my party is going to do. I am going to follow the biggest majority. He said I had better go with the biggest majority, as the biggest majority were going to vote the democratic ticket. He said, "You see what your leaders have brought you to. Your leading men have caused you to be without house or home. They have brought you into trouble and caused several of you to be killed. You see who your friends are now; they are the democrats. The radicals are not your friends." We had to agree with them, as we were so afraid, until we could see further. The other colored men said they would have to vote the democratic ticket, as they had no other way to go. George Lewis and Jim Numas had signed the democratic list, but the others didn't. They are not interfering with any one now only Henry Coker, who lives on Joe Williams's place, and he has a family. I saw him last night, Sunday, October 15, at Thomas Bush's place, in Barnwell County. He told me the whites would not let him stay in his house, and they had sworn to kill him. He had come to Tom Bush's, because they were hunting for him round his place, and he was very much scared. I am staying at home nights, but I don't feel safe; but I take the risk. A whole lot of people in Barnwell County have joined the democratic party to save their lives. Hagood's men and the settlement people have gone round and made threats against the colored people as to what they will do if they don't vote with them. They have threatened most every man; but no one threatened his life but Samper Simpkins. I saw the following white men on Wednesday. The men from Barnwell County did not disband on Tuesday: John Stallings, alias Son, Cuff Proctor, Wilson Munn, Royal Munn, Bob Munn, Charlie Munn, James (Bose) Cochran, John Sweat, Sam Proctor, James Boatwright, John Anderson.* These are all I know. These men all came from Barnwell County, near to Robbins's Station. They had their guns, and were hunting men that day. I heard them say they were hunting to find us in the swamp, and if we were found in the swamp they would kill us, but if we were at work in the field they would not kill us. They said "they were hunting the God-damned radical niggers." They were hunting, they said, those who were in the fight at Ellenton, and were going to kill every God-damned one of us. They said we had got to vote the democratic ticket or they would kill us out. They said if they could not get us by fair means they would get us by foul play. They didn't shoot any one that day; there were a great many in the crowd, but I did not know any more. Joe Ashley told us there were two hundred and fifty in Hagood's crowd. Those that I knew live near Robbins's. Hagood was with them, and they didn't disband till Friday. They said the Yankees told them to take our guns, and they took several and broke them up. They said they were our friends, and the Yankees were not. I am staying home now; but when the white men

* Or Hankerson.

come along we have to give them the way and take to the woods. We are thirty miles from Allendale. They have not whipped any round there. The colored people all run off in the swamp, and some of their wives have gone crazy. The Stallings round there are the relations of the Stallings in this county. They are John Stallings's sons.

CCVI.

JACK FOREMAN.

HAD TO LIE OUT IN THE SWAMP UNTIL HE BECAME SICK.

JACK FOREMAN, sworn, deposes and says:

I live at Rouse's Bridge, between that and Union Bridge. It was difficult to stay in the house during the fuss, in the middle of last month, and we had to run and leave our homes, because the whites were killing the colored people. I had to lie out in the woods and swamp nights until I am sick. They were killing all the colored men they could catch. They made threats against me and my brother, Josiah Foreman. Everett Stallings, alias Buck, threatened us. He said he missed us this time, but he would catch us next time and kill us for being damn radical thieves; that we belonged to Gloucester Holland's club, and he was going to kill us. I didn't see any killing, but I saw some after they were shot. I saw Henry Campbell, Overstreet, and Nelson Weathersly, and I saw where Bush was buried. Everett Stallings said they would get us next time; that they were broken up by the Yankees this time. Simpkins' son said so, too.

PART VIII.

THE BLACK CODE OF 1866.

REPRINTED IN FULL.

FREEDMEN'S CODE.

COMPILED BY

H. MELVILLE MYERS, JR.

CHARLESTON :

STEWART & RHODES,

212 KING STREET.

1866.

INTRODUCTORY.

Natura enim juris explicanda est nobis, eaque ab hominis repetenda natura.
(Cic. De Leg., lib. I, c. v.)

The compilation and publication of the following pages, embracing the recent and more important acts of the general assembly, an ordinance of the convention of the State of South Carolina, and the new constitution, has been induced on account of its general utility and public convenience. Under our democratic-republican institutions, and to a self-governed people, a correct knowledge of the constitution—the only solid basis of our free, representative form of government—with a clear conception of the leading principles and the general application of the laws are of paramount consideration. These laws are the solemn declarations of the legislative or sovereign power of the State; and when they are in perfect conformity with the express or implied requirements of the constitution, and are impartially prescribed to every citizen within its legislative jurisdiction, each citizen should be prompted by every “tie of nature, of honor, and religion,” faithfully to transmit to posterity the laws and the constitution, with their necessary and practical modifications and amendments, at least unimpaired and without derogation. Unnatural and unbecoming, therefore, do they appear who may be thus willfully ignorant of the general principles of justice and sound policy of the laws which should govern them, while, as unwilling subjects, they apparently yield but blind obedience, murmuring at the seeming injustice and harshness of their legal operations. And consequently it is on account of this unacquaintance with the laws and the essential causes from which they result that they are necessarily unmindful of the beneficent influences, the practical consequences flowing from their general bearing on civil society.

But the interest and practical importance discoverable in this compilation of laws scarcely require here even a concise statement of the leading and more prominent contents.

The “Act to extend relief to debtors and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales,” more usually known as the “stay-law,” passed the general assembly on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1861, and was continued of force with modifications and amendments by successive legislation, and which act was expressly excluded from the list of excepted acts (the causes of which excepted enactments having ceased) by the third section of an ordinance of the convention “to declare in force the constitution and the laws heretofore in force in this State,” &c., may be regarded as an act of grave consideration and importance to every citizen throughout the entire State. Having its late origin in the first incipency of our southern stratocracy, it has, during the long period of its existence, virtually closed every avenue which properly leads to the legal adjustment of civil rights and the usual administration of justice. And in consequence of this *impairment of the legal remedies for the enforcement of contracts* in civil courts, legislators and eminent members of the legal profession have earnestly entered their emphatic protests against this act, which has been regarded as *ipso facto void* and unconstitutional, being in contravention of the requisitions and in direct violation of both the State and Federal constitutions, and as inconsistent with the faithful discharge of the high obligations which

the possession of sovereign power imposes upon those subject to its authority, which obligation is most distinctly and solemnly recognized and set forth in England's *Magna Charta*. The ordinance of the State convention "to declare in force the constitution and the laws heretofore in force in this State, and the acts official, public and private, done and appointments and elections made under authority of the same;" the act of the general assembly in reference to State taxes for the year 1866; the "Act to authorize farmers and planters to give their books of original entry in evidence in certain cases," are all of special importance and practical application.

The remaining act included in this compilation is the code of laws which has been instituted for the special government, regulation, and protection of all classes of freedmen.

Scarcely had the proclamation announced that hostilities were over, while the spirit of peace seemed still sorrowfully brooding over a war-stricken land, when South Carolina, amid the desolation and the ruins of her capitol, assembled in convention, which was composed of the statesmen and eminent civilians, the wisdom of the State. The members of this venerable assembly, with that degree of facility for accommodating themselves to circumstances so peculiar to the American mind, faithfully yielding to the impress of so sudden emancipation, after calm and mature deliberation amended the State constitution in reference to slavery, thereby abolishing the institution, and *in solemn council resolved* upon the appointment of a commission to prepare and submit a code of laws which would be applicable to all classes of freedmen, in consequence of this material alteration and change in the organic and fundamental laws of the State. The code thus submitted to the general assembly embraced, 1st, a bill preliminary to the legislation induced by the emancipation of slaves; 2d, a bill to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers, vagrancy, and bastardy; 3d, a bill to establish district courts; and, 4th, a bill to amend the criminal law. This code was approved, adopted, and ratified by the general assembly, with immaterial alterations and amendments, on the 20th day of December, 1865, which rendered inapplicable to persons of color all statutes and regulations concerning slaves, and it was declared by special enactment (prelim. act, sec. 4) that "although such persons *are not entitled to social or political equality* with white persons, they shall have the right to acquire, own, and dispose of property; to make contracts; to enjoy the fruits of their labor; to sue and be sued; and to *receive protection under the laws* in their persons and property."

To the political philosopher, the practical statesman, even to the candid and reflecting mind, in the light of truth, reason, and nature, with a proper conception of the principles of government, human or divine, in view of all the civil jurisprudence and sound legislation of the past, these enactments, embodying the *positive law*, which thus *establishes* the civil and political status of the freedmen within this legislative jurisdiction, are surely based upon deep principles of wisdom, justice, and sound policy. Guided by the principles which flow through the political history of all governments, and properly influenced by the ever-recurring experience of all ages, the irresistible conviction appears: that of all people the most incapable and unworthy of self-government, the most dependent and helpless that could be selected to perform any of the duties or fulfill any of the essential qualifications pertaining to electors, must be the suddenly-enfranchised freedmen of the South. No people are more ignorant of the necessary functions of a representative

form of government, none morally or intellectually more incapable of appreciating or realizing the grand fulfillments of so high a mission. Never, as a race, were they recognized as citizens, or as the *liberi homines* of the English *Magna Charta*. Never were they recognized as the *liberi homines pares curiæ legales homines* in the documents of the middle ages, nor were they ever recognized as the *liberi et equi cives* in the Declaration of American Independence, which resulted in the formation of a Federal Constitution and a General Government, solely and exclusively organized to rule over, protect, and regulate the venerable organizers of this system of constitutional government, and all citizens comprehended within its jurisdiction, who, as free-born white American citizens, ever enjoyed the right of elective franchise before this Government had been derived from them as part and parcel of its political machinery. While the negro race, by common and universal consent was then and ever has been excluded, as a separate class, from all civilized governments and the family of nations, and was then only recognized as a distinct race, doomed by a mysterious and divine ordination to perpetual bondage, possessing no civil or political rights whatever. The *status civitatis*, therefore, of all freedmen in this State can only be properly and constitutionally recognized as the condition of free negroes or colored persons manumitted, and they can only naturally and properly assume that social and political status in civil society in South Carolina which the legislature has hitherto recognized, when the Government extends its regulating and controlling protection over all other free negroes and persons of color within the legislative jurisdiction of the State; consequently, they have ample and full protection secured to them. They are placed equal *before the law* in the *possession and enjoyment of all their rights of person—of liberty and of property*. To institute, therefore, between the Anglo-Saxon, the high-minded, virtuous, intelligent, patriotic Southerner and the freedman, a social or political approximation more intimate—to mingle the social or political existence of the two classes more closely, would surely be one of the highest exhibitions of treason to the race. These two great classes, then, are distinctly marked by the impress of nature. They are races separate and distinct; the one the highest and noblest type of humanity, the other the lowest and most degraded. Fully recognizing these deeply marked distinctions of nature, ever mindful of the former relations and the fearful antagonism which might be eventually exhibited between these two races, the general assembly, in instituting the freedmen's code, have governed their counsels by wisdom, their measures by moderation, and their principles by justice. "*In sociate civili, aut lex aut vis valet.*" And as the just conceptions of this code, which has been so recently induced by the change in some of the fundamental principles in the State constitution in reference to the freedmen, that the State may again be restored to her constitutional relations to the Federal Government, are so highly essential to the proper appreciation of their civil rights and correlative duties involved, with equal correctness may it be assumed that, in view of the speedy promulgation of this code, its wise, humane, and just administration, there will be illustrated most conspicuously the wisdom, harmony, and justness of this law.

But there is a class of republicans who, in their willful career of extreme hostility, are contemplating the complete reversion and change of all the actions of both State and Federal Governments, at least so far as they do not conform to *their principles of natural right*, as deduced from natural reason, who distinctly and boldly affirm that *all men*, irrespective of color, creed, or caste, are created with *equal inherent natural in*

alienable rights, and thus only recognizing these State governments and laws, institutions and constitutions, simply as *mere external structures*, with no time-honored principles and long-recognized and well-established precedents, around which cluster so many grand, imposing, and sacred maxims of the common law, which have hitherto rendered them the durable basis of all our social and political existence. This ultra element of republicanism has long since vitiated and corroded their northern literature, pervaded their civil jurisprudence, rendered impure their grand system of theology, shed its Utopian influence through all their local legislations, and now has become so augmented that it has most effectually established the creed of a political party which commands so overwhelming a majority in both branches of the Federal Congress. This majority do contend that all men embraced within the States which constitute the Federal Union, regardless of class or color, should be governed by certain fixed, inflexible, invariable rules deduced from natural reason; that this Government, which is adapted and applicable only to a race of virtuous, intelligent, and patriotic white citizens, should be indiscriminately administered in States consisting of two distinct races, opposite in color, differing as widely in character, moral and mental habits, as are the opposing "characteristics of barbarism and civilization." Animated by this great controlling law of *their nature*, by the superior *instinct of natural freedom*, and by looking within they have there revealed to them the eternal right of their instinctive consciousness, and the higher law of *universal liberty and negro equality*. And therefore it is that they demand, as a necessary and indispensable prerequisite to the restoration to the Union of the Southern States to their civil and political power, that the civil and political status of the freedmen shall, so far as legislation can accomplish it, be perfect equality, culminating with the right of elective franchise, and, as a further punishment, the humiliation and utter degradation of the South, they would accordingly seek to introduce the freedmen with all "their foulness, with all their prosaic and characteristic vulgarities, domesticated and disciplined with all their evil associations, into our charmed domestic circles of genuine refinement and social equality.* To the former master, to all conservative men and patriots north and south, they virtually say, "Why is it you take so much upon yourselves, seeing that these freedmen, formerly slaves, are now by the law of nature created your equal? By their natural and inalienable rights, and by the unalterable act of emancipation, they are now as free as yourselves, and must be thereby entitled to all your social and political life; they are therefore not to be thus excluded, by your State legislations and conventions from the high positions of wealth and honor, they are not thus to be excluded from the halls of legislation and the stately palaces of the nation. Why is it, then, you continue to lift yourselves so high above the negro? Verily, we will not, by our recent constitutional amendments, our continued and further congressional legislation, submit to this superior white elevation above the freedmen."

Such are some of the leading characteristics of this republican party now in the Federal Congress, as derived from the legitimate exponents of their political faith, extreme and sectional policy, and these are some of the natural sequences, when they announce that there exists, in view of our legislative enactments, an impending crisis—the irrepressible conflict within the social systems of the South, which shall continually and steadily progress and be developed until there is perfect equality among all classes, or the one or the other race must be exterminated. For under

* The Hon. J. R. Giddings, with some degree of pride, boasted in Congress that on one occasion he had the pleasure of dining with nine negro gentlemen at his own table.

the Federal Constitution, which was formed "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare" of all the States, and "secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity," we now behold in the national councils this sectional and radical majority, though sworn to support that Constitution, gradually assuming possession of the General Government, seeking to intrench itself in all of the departments, exerting all its official and personal influence to defeat the grand objects for which it was established, clothing itself with all the political power, disregarding all the imposing barriers of the Constitution, the solemn forms of law, the high and sacred obligations of humanity, the acknowledged co-equal sovereignty of all States embraced within the Federal compact, most effectually arraying section against section and class against class, and seeking to fill the land again with all the horrors of a second internecine conflict and endless civil contest. In a word, the party having now constituted itself the Federal Government, the present political issues, the necessary consequence of this fearful antagonism, appear to be a conflict between the radical majority in Congress and the executive power as to whether there shall be established between the two sections of the country perpetual peace and concord or endless agitation and sectional discord; whether there shall continue to be a Union of perfect equality of all the States, or a disunion of the Southern States; whether all the States shall continue to exist in all their original and constitutional sovereignty, or a portion of them utterly subjugated and destroyed; whether there shall continue a Constitution in all its supreme and native integrity, or an absolute and endless anarchism; whether there shall exist civil liberty as ordered by constitutional laws, or liberty as disordered by a numerical and sectional radicalism; whether this Government shall continue a democratic republic or a purely radical and sectional stratocracy!!

And the virtuous, intelligent, and patriotic American people are now beginning more fully to realize in Andrew Johnson, by his bold, manly, and heroic defense of the Constitution, and of the right of each State guaranteed under the Union, as a Federal Executive whose stern self-abnegation, lofty patriotism, and the wise policy which he has maturely organized for the complete restoration of all the States, elevated above mere party feelings and sectional strife, he exhibits a moral spectacle as sublime and magnanimous as the world has ever before witnessed.*

* The Hon. J. D. Baldwin, Congressman from Massachusetts, of the Sumner-Stevens politics, in giving a description of the President, thus concedes his power and ability:

"Mr. Johnson is a man of stalwart mold. Just above middle stature, he is so broad-shouldered, firm-set, and deep-chested as almost to seem below it. He has a large head. It is a compact home for his fiery will and brain. His face is marked, strong oval outline, powerful under-jaw; well-defined but rather sharp chin; a wide, straight mouth; full, flexible lips; skin, coarse in texture, but firm; complexion, swarthy; hair, coarse, black, streaked with grey; a nose small at the root, but full and large at the nostrils, which expand and lift as he speaks; broad, roomy forehead; beetling, bushy eyebrows, beneath which are a pair of the coldest hazle-gray eyes I ever saw in a human head; these are the outlines of Andrew Johnson.

"For the first time I stood near and looked closely on the man. In the course of an eventful life I have seen many men of willful power and force, but never before have I looked on one so thoroughly embodying the evil spirit of revolution. It will not do to underrate Mr. Johnson. He is terribly in earnest, and, withal, most vindictively cool. A thoroughly-paced demagogue, his inconsequential logic, his egotism, his repetitions, his thorough belief in himself, and his popularity, are all elements of strength, when he faces such assemblages as were arrayed about him on the 22d February last. Andrew Johnson is an able man—how able I never realized till yesterday. All results are involved in his policy. Had he a Cabinet as able and as desperate, the dire results which the near future would bring could hardly be named now. We stand on the verge of a fierce strife, to meet which the country should gather its strength and gird up its loins. This man is no weak Buchanan, and he means to crush Congress or be crushed."

Thus far there have been revealed a reach of thought, maturity of judgment, in the eventful and magnanimous administration of this wise and patriotic statesman, encircling in his range "the whole Government, a restored Union, a thoroughly reconstructed and united country," which, if effectually consummated, will be fully able to evolve and most speedily accomplish results the grandest and most sublime. The radicals in Congress having indignantly passed over the sanctity of the Constitution, when the brave and generous South, ever chivalrous and great, had finally terminated her terrible and deadly conflicts on the field, and had faithfully acceded to all the requirements stipulated by the General Government, they still seek the further humiliation and utter degradation of the South by the enforcement of, without discrimination, what is designated as the civil rights of the negro, which, being amplified and expanded, is the right to vote in all elections, the right to testify in all courts of justice, the right to set upon all juries, the right to intermarry with all white persons. It is the natural right extended to the negro to exercise all those functions which would inevitably lead to the complete subversion of the laws of the States and the continued foisting of the military law upon the people of the South to an indefinite and unlimited period. But the Federal Executive, amid this rage of faction, this storm of passion for the natural, equal, rights of all men, like Neptune of old, rising above the billows and clouds of this *dangerous sea of political metaphysics*, embraces within his mental vision the true policy, the wise administration, the ever-increasing grandeur and ultimate destiny of the Republic, recognizes only that Union which he has been taught to revere; "that Union contemplated by the Constitution; a union of communities having equal rights; a union regulated and governed by the principles of the Constitution; a union of sovereign and co-ordinate States, entitled to regulate their *domestic affairs in their own way*, which States, under the Federal compact, are inexorably bound to fulfill all their obligations to each other with scrupulous fidelity," dignity, and honor.

H. MELVILLE MYERS, JR.

BARNWELL C. H., S. C., *March 21, 1866.*

THE FREEDMEN'S CODE.

AN ACT preliminary to the legislation induced by the emancipation of slaves.

Whereas, the convention of this State, by the constitution lately ratified, did recognize the emancipation of slaves, and declare that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall ever be re-established in this State," and did direct that, for each district in the State, there should be established an inferior court, to be styled "the district court, which court shall have jurisdiction of all civil causes wherein one or both of the parties are persons of color, and of all criminal causes wherein the accused is a person of color:" Therefore,

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, now met and sitting in general assembly, and by the authority of the same, that this act shall be preliminary to "An act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers, vagrancy, and bastardy," and an "Act to establish district courts," and an "Act to amend the criminal law," which acts have been

induced by the constitution aforesaid; and that in reference to these acts the following provisions shall obtain:

SEC. II. Words importing the singular number only, shall be construed to apply to several persons or things as well as one person or thing; and every word importing the masculine gender only, shall be construed to extend to a female as well as a male, where the context does not forbid such construction.

SEC. III. All free negroes, mulattoes and mestizoes, all freedmen and freedwomen, and all descendants through either sex of any of these persons, shall be known as *persons of color*, except that every such descendant, who may have of Caucasian blood seven-eighths or more, shall be deemed a white person.

SEC. IV. The statutes and regulations concerning slaves are now inapplicable to persons of color; and although such persons are not entitled to social or political equality with white persons, they shall have the right to acquire, own, and dispose of property; to make contracts; to enjoy the fruits of their labor; to sue and be sued; and to receive protection under the law in their persons and property.

SEC. V. All rights and remedies respecting persons and property, and all duties and liabilities under laws, civil and criminal, which apply to white persons, are extended to persons of color, subject to the modifications made by this act and the other acts hereinbefore mentioned.

In the senate-house, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

W. D. PORTER,

President of the Senate.

C. H. SIMONTON,

Speaker House of Representatives.

AN ACT to amend the criminal law.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, now met and sitting in general assembly, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SOME FELONIES WITHOUT BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

SEC. I. Either of the crimes specified in this first section shall be felony without benefit of clergy, to wit: For a person of color to commit any willful homicide unless in self-defense; for a person of color to commit an assault upon a white woman with manifest intent to ravish her; for a person of color to have sexual intercourse with a white woman by personating her husband; for a person of color to raise an insurrection or rebellion in this State; for any person to furnish arms or ammunition to other persons who are in a state of actual insurrection or rebellion, or permit them to resort to his house for advancement of their evil purpose; for any person to administer, or cause to be taken by any other person, any poison, chloroform, soporific, or other destructive thing, or to shoot at, stab, cut, or wound any other person, or by any means whatsoever to cause bodily injury to any other person, whereby, in any of these cases, a bodily injury dangerous to the life of any other person is caused, with intent in any of these cases to commit the crime of murder, or the crime of rape, or the crime of robbery, burglary, or larceny; for any person who had been transported under sentence to return to this State within the period of prohibition contained in the sentence;

or for a person to steal a horse or a mule, or cotton packed in a bale ready for market.

SEC. II. A kitchen, smoke-house, corn-crib, store-room, dairy, servants' room, carriage-house, barn or stable, rice-pounding mill, threshing-mill, store-barn, mill-house, gin-house, work-shop, factory, or potato-house, within two hundred yards of a dwelling-house, and used by any person residing in the dwelling-house, or either of the buildings here enumerated, shall be considered parcel of such dwelling-house in respect to the crimes of burglary and arson, and all crimes which, either by common law or statute, are constituted or aggravated by being committed in a dwelling-house. And under this section, any house in which dwells a watchman or other person appointed to watch or protect property, shall be considered a parcel of the dwelling-house, of which all the buildings just enumerated shall be protected.

SOME FELONIES WITH BENEFIT OF CLERGY.

SEC. III. Either of the crimes specified in this third section shall be felony with benefit of clergy, to wit: For any person to attempt to raise an insurrection or rebellion in this State, or to counsel, aid, or hire any other person to raise any insurrection or rebellion, although no insurrection or rebellion may take place; for any person to administer, or cause to be taken by any other person, any poison, chloroform, soporific, or other deleterious thing, or to shoot at, stab, cut, or wound any other person, or by any means whatsoever to cause bodily injury to any other person, whereby, in any of these cases, a bodily injury, serious but not dangerous to life, is caused to any other person, with intent in any of these cases to commit the crime of murder, or the crime of rape, or the crime of robbery, burglary, or larceny; for any person to commit an assault with any kind of loaded arms, or with a sword, dirk, knife, ax, hatchet, or other deadly weapon, whereby bodily injury to any other person is caused, with the intent to commit the crime of murder, or the crime of rape, or the crime of robbery or burglary; for any person to steal, or destroy, or willfully conceal any last will and testament, or any paper in the nature of a last will and testament; for any person to break and enter any corn-crib, cotton-house, gin-house, meat-house, stable, shop, store-room, warehouse, counting-house, or other out-house, not by the second section of this act, or by previous law, parcel of a dwelling-house, and steal therein any chattel, money, or valuable securities; for any person to steal any bull, cow, ox, steer, or calf, or to steal any sheep, hog, or goat; for any person unlawfully and maliciously to burn or destroy, or cause to be burned or destroyed, any cotton, in the seed or ginned, loose or in bale, any corn, shucked or unshucked, any wheat, rice, oats, rye, barley, pease, or other grain, threshed or unthreshed, any fodder, any straw or shucks, if property to the value of ten dollars be thereby destroyed; for any person, unlawfully and maliciously, to burn or destroy, or cause to be burned or destroyed, any gin-house, mill-house, shop, or out-house or building, not by the second section of this act, or by previous law, parcel of a dwelling-house; for any servant to steal any chattel, money, or valuable security, to the value of ten dollars, belonging to or in the possession or power of his master or employer, or being in any dwelling-house; for any of such person to take from any field not belonging to or being in the possession of such person, any cotton, corn, rice, or other grain, although the same may not have been severed from the soil fraudulently, with any intent secretly to convert the same to the use of such person taking the same; willfully to set fire to turpentine

farms; for any person willfully to cut any rice-field dam, or disturb any tank or flood-gate whereby damage may be caused to the growing crop.

SEC. IV. The punishment of felony with benefit of clergy, for the first offense, shall, at the discretion of the court, be by one or more of the following modes, to wit: transportation beyond the limits of this State, and prohibition of return for a period not less than five years; confinement in a penitentiary, work-house, or penal farm, (when such institutions shall exist,) for a period not less than three months nor more than ten years, with such imposition of hard labor and solitary confinement as may be directed; whipping in all cases involving the *crimen falsi*; disqualification to vote, for a term of years not exceeding twenty, at any election made by the people of this State, or any part thereof, for any civil or political office; confinement in tread-mill or stocks, solitary confinement, hard labor, corporal punishment; imprisonment not less than three months nor more than ten years; fine, not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars. But no punishment more degrading than imprisonment shall be imposed on a white person for a crime not infamous.

SOME MISDEMEANORS.

SEC. V. The offenses specified in this fifth section, shall be aggravated misdemeanors, to wit: For any person to administer or attempt to administer to any other person, or to cause to be taken, or to attempt to cause to be taken, by any other person, any poison, chloroform, soporific, or other deleterious thing; or for him to commit an assault on any other person, with intent, in any of these cases, to commit the crime of murder, or the crime of rape, or the crime of robbery or larceny, or with the intent to maim, disfigure, or disable such other person, or to do some other grievous bodily harm to such other person, or with intent to resist or prevent the lawful apprehension or detainer of any person, although no bodily injury may be effected; for any servant to steal any chattel, money or valuable security below the value of ten dollars, belonging to or in the possession or power of his master or employer, or being in any dwelling-house; for any person unlawfully and maliciously to burn or destroy, or cause to be burned or destroyed, any agricultural product, although property to the value of ten dollars may not thereby be destroyed; for a servant to assault his master or employer, or any member of his master's or employer's family, or any person authorized to direct and control him.

SEC. VI. All simple larcenies and thefts, where the value of the goods and chattels, moneys and valuable securities is stolen, is less than ten dollars, shall be misdemeanors, punishable by whipping, corporal punishment, hard labor and the necessary imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. VII. Of chattels, moneys, and valuable securities, which were delivered by the owners thereof to any other person to be kept, carried or otherwise dealt with for the owner, or which were in the custody of any other person, under any trust reposed in such other person by the owner, the felonious carrying away by such other person, shall be larceny.

SEC. VIII. If any clerk, servant or other employé, shall receive or take into his possession any chattel, money or valuable security, for or in the name of, or on the account of his employer or master, and shall fraudulently embezzle the same, or any part thereof, such clerk, servant or employé shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished in the same way

as if he had been convicted of having feloniously stolen from the employer or master, chattels, moneys or valuable securities of the same amount in value. In any such case, except when the offense shall relate to a chattel, it shall be sufficient to allege the embezzlement to be of money, without specifying any particular coin or valuable security, and to prove the embezzlement of any amount of moneys or valuable securities. If in any such case, upon the trial, the proof shall show a larceny, the jury shall be at liberty to return a verdict that the offender is not guilty of embezzlement, but is guilty of simple larceny, or of larceny as a servant, as the case may be; and upon the trial of a clerk, servant or employé for larceny, if the proof shall show an embezzlement, the jury shall be at liberty to return a verdict that the offender is not guilty of larceny, but is guilty of embezzlement, and thereupon, in either case, the effect shall be the same as if the offense whereof the offender is found guilty had been specially alleged; the amount in value being taken to be that which is alleged, unless the verdict shall fix a less amount. No person tried for embezzlement or larceny as aforesaid, shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for larceny or embezzlement upon the same facts.

SEC. IX. If any person shall incite, procure, hire, or counsel a servant to commit a larceny or embezzlement of any chattels, money, or valuable security of his master, such offender shall be guilty of an offense, and, according to the event, may be a misdemeanor or a felony. If the said larceny or embezzlement should not be committed by such servant, the offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be punished as if he had been convicted of simple larceny of goods below the value of ten dollars. If the said larceny or embezzlement should be committed by the servant and be itself only a misdemeanor, the offender aforesaid shall be deemed a principal in that misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be punished accordingly. If the said larceny or embezzlement committed by the servant should be a felony, the offender aforesaid shall be an accessory before the fact, may be tried and convicted, whether his principal be or be not previously convicted, and, upon conviction, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime under the law.

SEC. X. A person of color, who is in the employment of a master engaged in husbandry, shall not have the right to sell any corn, rice, peas, wheat, or other grain, any flour, cotton, fodder, hay, bacon, fresh meat of any kind, poultry of any kind, animal of any kind, or any other product of a farm, without having written evidence from such master, or some person authorized by him, or from the district judge or a magistrate, that he has the right to sell such product; and if any person shall directly or indirectly purchase any such product from such person of color, without such written evidence, the purchaser and seller shall both be guilty of a misdemeanor. The purchaser, upon conviction of any such offense, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and to suffer imprisonment not exceeding twelve months. The seller shall be liable to a fine of at least five dollars, and at least equal to twice the value of the product sold, and if that be not immediately paid, shall suffer corporal punishment.

SEC. XI. It shall be a misdemeanor, for any person not authorized, to write or give to a person of color a writing which professes to show evidence of a right of that person of color to sell any product of a farm, which, by the section last preceding, he is forbidden to sell without written evidence; and any person convicted of this misdemeanor shall be liable to the same extent as the purchaser, in the section last preceding, is made liable; and it shall be a misdemeanor for a person of

color to exhibit, as evidence of his right to sell any product, a writing which he knows to be false or counterfeited, or to have been written or given by any person not authorized; and on conviction of this misdemeanor before a district court or magistrate, such person of color shall be liable, as, in section last preceding, the seller is made liable. These provisions shall *mutatis mutandis* extend to cases where the writing professes to be a permit of absence, or permit of any other kind. The fines in any of these cases being at the discretion of the judge or magistrate.

SEC. XII. Where no special punishment is provided for a misdemeanor, it shall, according to its nature and degree, be punished at the discretion of the court, by one or more of the modes of punishment which, in the fourth section of this act, have been enumerated for a felony with benefit of clergy, except transportation.

SEC. XIII. Persons of color constitute no part of the militia of the State, and no one of them shall, without permission in writing from the district judge or magistrate, be allowed to keep a fire-arm, sword, or other military weapon; except that one of them who is the owner of a farm, may keep a shot-gun or rifle, such as is ordinarily used in hunting, but not a pistol, musket, or other fire-arm or weapon appropriate for purposes of war. The district judge or magistrate may give an order, under which any weapon unlawfully kept may be seized and sold, the proceeds of the sale to go into the district-court fund. The possession of a weapon in violation of this act shall be a misdemeanor, which shall be tried before a district court or a magistrate, and in case of conviction shall be punished by a fine equal to twice the value of the weapon so unlawfully kept, and if that be not immediately paid, by corporal punishment.

SEC. XIV. It shall not be lawful for a person of color to be the owner, in whole or in part, of any distillery where spirituous liquors of any kind are sold by retail; nor for a person of color to be engaged in distilling any spirituous liquors, or retailing them in a shop or elsewhere. A person of color who shall do anything contrary to the prohibitions herein contained, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, may be punished by fine or corporal punishment and hard labor, as to the district judge or magistrate before whom he may be tried shall seem meet.

SEC. XV. If any person shall falsely personate any master or employer, and shall, either personally or in writing, give any false, forged, or counterfeited character to any person offering himself to be hired as a servant, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. XVI. If any person shall knowingly and willfully pretend, or falsely assert in writing, that any servant has been hired or retained for any period of time whatsoever, or in any station or capacity whatever, other than that which, or in which, such servant has been hired or retained, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. XVII. If any person shall knowingly and willfully pretend, or falsely assert in writing, that any servant was discharged, or left his service, at any other time than that at which he was discharged or actually left such service, or that any such servant had not been hired or employed in any person's service, contrary to truth, then, in either of these cases, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. XVIII. If any person shall offer himself as a servant, asserting or pretending that he hath served in any service in which he shall not actually have served, or with a false, forged, or counterfeit certificate of his character, or shall, in anywise, add to, or alter, efface, or erase any

date, matter, or thing contained in, or referred to, in any certificate given to him by his last or former actual master or employer, or by any other person duly authorized by such master or employer to give the same; then, in either of these cases, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. XIX. If any person, having before been in service, shall, when offering to hire himself as a servant in any service whatsoever, falsely and willfully pretend not to have been hired or retained in any previous service as a servant, such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. XX. In case of conviction of either of the misdemeanors specified in the five sections last preceding, the punishment shall be a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and in case the fine shall not be immediately paid, there shall be substitution of other punishments, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. XXI. Every willful trespass is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and any person guilty thereof may be either sued for damages, or prosecuted for the misdemeanor, at the option of the party injured; and in case of conviction of the misdemeanor, the punishment shall be a fine apportioned to the damage done, and the circumstances of enormity attending the trespass, with substitution of other punishment, as hereinafter provided, if the fine be not immediately paid.

SEC. XXII. No person of color shall migrate into and reside in this State, unless within twenty days after his arrival within the same he shall enter into a bond with two freeholders as sureties, to be approved by the judge of the district court or a magistrate, in a penalty of \$1,000, conditioned for his good behavior, and for his support, if he should become unable to support himself. And in case any such person shall fail to execute the bond as aforesaid, the district judge or any magistrate is hereby authorized and required, upon complaint and due proof thereof, to issue his warrant commanding such person of color to leave the State within ten days thereafter. And if any such person, so ordered to leave the State, shall not leave the State within the time prescribed in such warrant, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to such corporal punishment as the court in its discretion shall think fit to order. And if any such person so convicted and punished shall still remain within the State more than fifteen days after the punishment shall have been inflicted, or having left the State shall return to the same, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be transported beyond the limits of this State for life, or be kept to hard labor, with occasional solitary confinement, for a period not exceeding five years. And if any person of color, who shall have been convicted of any infamous offense in any other State or country, shall come or be brought into this State, such person of color, on conviction thereof, shall be transported beyond the limits of this State for life, or be kept to hard labor, with occasional solitary confinement, for any period not exceeding fifteen years.

PROVISIONS EXTENDING TO ALL CLASSES OF OFFENSES AND ALL COURTS—SOME PROVISIONS UNDER OTHER HEADS EXTENDING TO ALL COURTS.

SEC. XXIII. On the trial of any person for felony, when the crime charged shall include an assault against the person, it shall be lawful for the jury to acquit of the felony and to find against the person indicted a verdict of guilty of assault, if the evidence shall warrant such finding; and when such verdict shall be found, the court shall have the

power, by sentence, to impose upon the person so found guilty, punishment by fine, imprisonment, hard labor, corporal punishment, and solitary confinement, one or more as may, in the opinion of the judge, be required by the degree of the offense. In like manner there may be conviction of any less offense contained in a greater which is charged, and punishment at the discretion of the court, according to the nature of the offense of which the accused has been found guilty.

SEC. XXIV. When several persons of color are convicted of one capital offense, the jury which tries them may recommend one or more to mercy for reasons which, in their opinion, mitigate the guilt; the district judge shall report the case with his opinion, and the governor shall do in the matter as seems to him meet. The same may be done when one only is convicted of a capital offense; before sentence of death shall be executed in any case, time for application to the governor shall be allowed.

SEC. XXV. Hard labor shall be work on the roads, streets, or public works, under the supervision of a superintendent of convicts, if there be such an officer, who can be conveniently employed, or under the supervision of the sheriff; a constable, jailer, or other person that may be appointed by the district judge or by the sheriff; or it shall be work on any building or other undertaking, or in any business of a private individual, who will pay reasonable wages and can be safely intrusted with the supervision; the judge or the sheriff, under the direction of the district judge, making choice of the place and manner of employment from time to time. In any case the work may, according to the directions of the judge, be without unusual pain or restraint, or may be done in a chain-gang, or with ball and chain, or under other pain or burden; and it may be without or it may be attended with confinement. A magistrate shall, as to cases before him, have the power which is here given to the district judge.

SEC. XXVI. Corporal punishment is intended to include only such modes of punishment, not affecting life or limb, as are used in the Army and Navy of the United States, adapted in kind and degree to the nature of the offense. The sentence in each case and directions of the judge or magistrate shall define it. Whipping, when it is provided for by the law, shall be inflicted as heretofore.

SEC. XXVII. Whenever, under any law, sentence imposing a fine is passed, if the fine and costs be not immediately paid, there shall be detention of the convict and substitution of other punishment. If the offense should not involve the *crimen falsi*, and be infamous, the substitution shall be, in the case of a white person, imprisonment for a time proportioned to the fine, at the rate of one day for each dollar, and in case of a person of color, enforced labor without unnecessary pain or restraint, for a time proportioned to the fine, at the rate of one day for each dollar. But if the offense should be infamous, there shall be substituted for a fine, for imprisonment, or for both, hard labor, corporal punishment, solitary confinement, and confinement in tread-mill or stocks, one or more, at the discretion of the judge of the superior court, the district judge, or the magistrate who pronounces the sentence. In this act, and in respect to all crimes and misdemeanors, the term servant shall be understood to embrace an apprentice as well as a servant under contract.

SUPERINTENDENT OF CONVICTS.

SEC. XXVIII. The district judge, when he may think it necessary, shall have power to appoint a superintendent of convicts, whose duty

it shall be to superintend as many as he can of convicts sentenced to hard labor, to inflict corporal punishment directed upon all convicts within his reach, and to execute the orders of the judge, sheriff, or magistrate, in relation to these matters. The superintendent shall, at his pleasure, have access to apartments in the jail for necessary confinement of convicts, and may, by all necessary means, enforce his authority over the convicts under his supervision, punish their disobedience, and overcome resistance or attempted rescue offered by them, or any other person. When he shall deem it necessary, he may call upon the *posse comitatus*, with the same effect and under like penalties to those who disobey it, as the sheriff might do. The superintendent shall receive a suitable compensation, to be fixed by the district judge, and paid from the district court fund. All wages received from the labor of convicts shall go into that fund, and from that shall be provided food and other necessities for the convicts.

ARREST OF OFFENDERS.

SEC. XXIX. Upon view of a misdemeanor committed by a person of color, or by a white person toward a person of color, a magistrate may arrest the offender and, according to the nature of the case, punish the offender summarily, or bind him in recognizance with sufficient sureties to appear at the next monthly sitting of the district court, or commit him for trial before the district court.

SEC. XXX. Upon view of a misdemeanor committed by a person of color, any person present may arrest the offender, and take him before a magistrate, to be dealt with as the case may require. In case of a misdemeanor committed by a white person toward a person of color, any person may complain to a magistrate, who shall cause the offender to be arrested, and, according to the nature of the case, to be brought before himself, or be taken for trial in the district court.

SEC. XXXI. Upon view of a felony committed, or upon certain information that a felony has been committed, any person may arrest the felon and take him directly to the district judge or a magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

SEC. XXXII. In the night-time any person may be arrested by such efficient means as the darkness and the probability of his escape render necessary, even if his life should be thereby taken, in cases where he has committed a felony, or has entered a dwelling-house with evil intent, or has broken or is breaking into an out-house, with a view to plunder, or has in his possession stolen property, or, being under circumstances which raise just suspicion of his design to steal or to commit some felony, flees when he is hailed.

In the senate-house, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

W. D. PORTER,

President of the Senate.

C. H. SIMONTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

AN ACT to establish district courts.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, now met and sitting in general assembly, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

I. In each judicial district of the State, except Charleston, there shall be established a district court, which shall be organized by the judge

thereof as soon as possible after his election ; except in the judicial district of Charleston, there shall be established two district courts, one for the election district of Charleston and one for the election district of Berkley.

II. The judge of each district court shall receive, from the treasurer of the State, a salary of five hundred dollars a year, payable quarterly ; and he shall be entitled, for a further compensation, to receive annually, from the district court fund, as hereafter prescribed, an additional sum as follows : For Abbeville district, seven hundred dollars ; Barnwell district, seven hundred dollars ; Colleton district, one thousand dollars ; Chester district, five hundred dollars ; Darlington district, five hundred dollars ; Edgefield district, eight hundred dollars ; Fairfield district, five hundred dollars ; Georgetown district, one thousand dollars ; Laurens district, five hundred dollars ; Newberry district, five hundred dollars ; Orangeburgh district, five hundred dollars ; Richland district, one thousand dollars ; Sumter district, seven hundred dollars ; Union district, five hundred dollars ; York district, five hundred dollars ; Williamsburgh district, five hundred dollars ; Berkley election district, one thousand dollars ; Charleston election district, one thousand dollars ; Beaufort district, one thousand dollars ; Kershaw district, five hundred dollars ; and for the district judge of each of the other judicial districts of this State, the sum of five hundred dollars : *Provided, however,* That in case the district court fund in any district shall prove insufficient for the purpose for such additional compensation, as herein provided, no claim for the whole or any part of such additional compensation upon the treasury of the State shall arise by reason of such deficiency : *And provided also,* That the time when the salaries herein provided for shall commence, shall be when the court is organized, and the judge empowered to execute this act.

III. For each district court, the clerk and sheriff of the district shall respectively be clerk and sheriff, and may act in person or by deputy ; whenever, in this act or other acts passed at this session, one of these officers is mentioned, either he or his deputy is meant, unless the context shows that he himself is intended.

IV. The judge, clerk, and sheriff of a district court shall each, before entering on the duties of his office, take the official oath prescribed in the constitution of the State, and also the following oath, viz : "I solemnly swear (or affirm) that, as judge, clerk, or sheriff (as the case may be) of the district court for the district of ———, I will earnestly endeavor to do what is required of me by law, and, without prejudice for or against race or color, to conduct myself as becomes an upright and faithful officer." These oaths shall be indorsed on the commission or certificate of appointment of the office, and with it be entered on the journal of the district court.

V. The office of every magistrate now in office shall continue according to the terms of the appointment under which it is held, with the power and rights now by law attaching and incident to such office. The magistrates who are appointed to exercise the powers and duties, and to have the rights imposed by this act and the act entitled "An act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers and vagrancy," shall be appointed in every district by the district judge thereof, by and with the advice and consent of a majority of the delegation of such district in the general assembly, in such manner and so located as the condition of the district may, from time to time, require ; and such magistrate shall have all the powers and rights and may exercise all the duties of magistrates, by law

conferred on magistrates. Each magistrate so appointed shall, before entering on the duties of his office, take before the clerk of the district the oaths heretofore prescribed for the district judge, and also the oath prescribed in the second section of the "Act concerning the office and duties of magistrates," passed A. D. 1839, and shall sign a roll as required in that section. The term of his office shall be four years from the day he signed the roll.

VI. The sum which limits the proceedings by summary process is enlarged to one hundred dollars, exclusive of costs. In every case under that proceeding, either party may be witness in his own behalf, or may be required by the adverse party to testify, either by being served with a subpœna, or by being called up under a commission, in like manner as in like circumstances another witness in the case could be; the practice now prevailing in reference to interrogatories propounded to an adverse party not being hereby interfered with. And in every such case, no person shall be held incompetent as a witness because of interest. Of all such cases, where both the parties litigant are white persons, there shall be concurrent jurisdiction in the superior court of law and in the district court; all laws, rules, fees, powers, and practice in respect to such cases which may prevail in the superior court being extended to the district court.

VII. The district court shall have exclusive jurisdiction, subject to appeal, of all civil causes where one or both of the parties are persons of color, and of all criminal cases wherein the accused is a person of color, and also of all cases of misdemeanor affecting the person or property of a person of color, and of all cases of bastardy and all cases of vagrancy not tried before a magistrate. In these cases the same laws, fees, powers, and practice shall prevail in the district court as in the superior court, except as to juries, concerning which provision is hereafter made, and except as to matters of form, concerning which power is hereinafter given to the court of appeals. In the district court prosecutions shall be conducted by the attorney-general or solicitor of the circuit to which the district belongs, or by a deputy appointed by such attorney-general or solicitor, or, in the absence of all of these, by an attorney appointed by the district judge. Whenever any case affecting the person or property of a person of color, which arises within the district of a district judge, that judge may have an interest, the process may be made returnable and the case be tried before the district court of an adjoining district which the plaintiff or actor in the case may select.

VIII. The district court shall have the same power and jurisdiction as the superior court of law in reference to constables, jurors, punishment of contempt. The district court shall have power in all cases of tenants holding over, cases of forcible entry and detainer, cases under the insolvent debtors' acts, where the arrest and detention are under the process of a district court, all cases under the prison-bound act, and all matters of district police; the practice being always conformed, in general, to that of the superior court, subject to the rules which may be made by the court of appeals.

IX. The judge of a district court shall, in all respects, have the power of a magistrate for his district. He shall exercise supervision over the clerk and sheriff of his court, the coroner, all magistrates, constables, boards of commissioners, and other public functionaries of his district; and from him to any of them may proceed orders, rules, and attachments, or writs of *mandamus*, prohibition, *certiorari*, *quo warranto*, or *scire facias*.

X. The judge of a district court shall have the powers in respect to

habeas corpus which two magistrates have under the ninth section of the "Act concerning the office and duties of magistrates," passed A. D. 1839; he may admit to bail in all cases bailable, and in all cases triable in his court, and may also exercise jurisdiction under *habeas corpus* at common law in all cases within his district, where the liberty of a person of color is restrained, or the liberty of any person is restrained by a person of color; and in all cases within his district, which affect white persons only, except that he shall not have the power of a judge of a superior court to discharge or let to bail a white person charged with a felony not clergyable, against whom a true bill has been found.

XI. The judge of a district court shall have the power which is given to two magistrates by the act of 1787, concerning vagrants; and shall likewise have the power which two magistrates have under the twenty-third section of the "Act concerning the office and duties of magistrates," passed A. D. 1839, in respect to tenants holding over; and in the case of a tenant holding over, or of an issue of fact to be tried under the prison-bound act, or in any other case where, by law, there is provision for trial or inquest by a jury before one or more magistrates, the district judge may either proceed to organize a jury, as magistrates are directed to do, and have trial before himself at a place to be appointed by him, or may take the case into his court, and submit it to a jury organized there, as is hereinafter provided; and the verdict had in either course shall have all the effect which any verdict before magistrates would have; an appeal may be taken by either party to a circuit judge at chambers, or in open court, from the decision of the district court on the trial of any case between landlord and tenant, or of forcible entry and detainer: *Provided*, that notice of the appeal shall be given in writing to the district judge, and to the opposite party, or his attorney, within twenty-four hours after the decision shall have been rendered, and that a time, not exceeding twenty days, shall be stated in the notice as the time at which the application to hear the appeal will be made, which notice shall state before what judge and what place the application will be made. It shall be the duty of the district judge on whom the notice of appeal may be served, to deliver to the appellant or his attorney, within two days after service of such notice, a certified copy of all the proceedings in the case, and for such certificate and copy the clerk of the district court shall be entitled to charge as costs in the case, fifty cents for the certificate and one mill for each word of such copy. The judge before whom the appeal shall be heard shall have the power to reverse the decision, if there be no evidence upon which to sustain it, in cases where the decision shall be for the plaintiff or actor, or may in any case grant a new trial or order an issue made up to be tried in the circuit court.

XII. The district court shall be always open, and shall be a court of record. Ordinarily it shall sit in the court-room of the district courthouse, except in the district of Berkeley. A place near by shall be provided by the commissioners of public buildings for its sittings when the court-room may be occupied by the superior court. For any sitting, except the quarterly sittings hereinafter mentioned, the district judge may, however, appoint any place in the district; and these parties, witnesses, jurors, and other persons concerned, shall be bound, having due notice, to attend; every summons, notice, and process being, however, understood to require attendance at the courthouse if another place be not specified.

XIII. All judgments and decrees obtained in the district court, the effect of which would be to create a lien on the property of the defend-

ant, shall be entered up at such times as judgment obtained in the circuit court thence next ensuing may be entered up.

XIV. On the first Monday of every month shall be a monthly sitting of the district court, which shall continue as long as the dispatch of business may require. At this sitting may be tried small and mean causes; small matters, civil and criminal, between persons of color, between white persons and persons of color, between master and servant, between master and apprentice, and between employer and laborer; petty misdemeanors imputed to persons of color, complaints by persons of color against white persons of misdemeanors, for which a fine not exceeding twenty dollars is a sufficient punishment; civil suits, involving not more than twenty dollars, in which a person of color is a party; and questions concerning vagrants and paupers, not requiring a jury. Any business to which a judge at chambers is competent, and other business which does not require a jury, may also be done. Besides all business which may be done as aforesaid, may also, at this sitting of the district court, be tried cases of aggravated misdemeanors and clergyable felonies of which persons of color may be accused, and of misdemeanors requiring punishment exceeding a fine of twenty dollars, and affecting the person or property of a person of color, of which white persons may be accused. These cases may be tried by a common jury, organized as hereinafter provided, and, in case of conviction, punishment shall be awarded by the judge according to the practice of the superior court of law. At this sitting may also be tried cases of tenants holding over, cases under the prison-bound or insolvent-debtor act, which are hereinbefore mentioned, and any issue in a civil suit ordered to be tried before a common jury.

XV. Previous to a monthly sitting, if the nature of the business shall require a jury, the judge shall direct the sheriff to summon a common jury. Thereupon, the sheriff shall return the names of eighteen citizens of the district, and from these nine shall be drawn, in the presence of the judge, at least ten days before the said monthly sitting; and the jury so drawn shall be summoned by the sheriff, and served with tickets at least five days before they are required to attend; and they shall be bound to attend under the penalties which may fall upon defaulting jurors in the superior court of law. Of those who attend, six shall be drawn in open court, of whom the four first drawn shall constitute the common jury for that sitting, the other two being supernumeraries to supply vacancies. The others who may attend shall be discharged without pay; but the six drawn shall be entitled to like pay as jurors in the superior court of law. If less than six, out of the nine summoned, should attend, the sheriff shall summon a sufficient number that may be drawn of the original eighteen, or in case of their insufficiency, of any other citizens. *Provided*, No person shall be required to attend as a juror more than once in six months. The right to challenge peremptorily one juror is given to the accused and to the prosecuting officer in any criminal case triable before a jury, at a monthly sitting; and the same right is given to each party in a civil suit there triable; unanimity of the four jurors shall be requisite for a verdict.

XVI. Four times a year there shall be a quarterly sitting of the district court, to be continued as long as business may require, and if necessary, to be adjourned from week to week; at which, besides any business that may be done at a monthly sitting, may be tried cases of summary process pending in the court; civil suits, above the summary jurisdiction, wherein one or both of the parties are persons of color, cases of crime or felony punishable by death without benefit of clergy, of which persons of color may be accused, and any other matters pending

in the court. The proceedings in the cases severally shall be, in general, similar to those in like cases in the superior court of law, subject to the diversities in form which may be produced by the rules adopted by the court of appeals, as hereinafter provided.

XVII. For each quarterly sitting, jurors shall be drawn at a monthly sitting, not more than forty nor less than ten days before such quarterly sitting, who shall, under a venire, be summoned by the sheriff five days preceding the time which may be fixed for the commencement of the quarterly sitting. With a view to these jurors, once in every two years a list shall be procured from the tax-collector; from that the names of all jurors qualified to sit as jurors in the superior court, shall be entered on tickets, and from these tickets there shall be drawn, for each quarterly sitting, twenty-four, to be copied in the panel annexed. At the quarterly sitting, from those of the twenty-four who attend, eight shall be drawn in open court, who shall constitute a grand jury, and twelve shall be drawn who shall constitute a petit jury of six, to be called a special jury, and six supernumeraries. Of the grand jurors, the concurrence of six shall be necessary to the finding of a true bill. In the special jury, unanimity of the six shall be required for a verdict. At the opening of a trial in a capital case, at least twelve jurors shall be present, and of these the accused may make peremptory challenges until the number shall be reduced to six. At the opening of a trial in a civil suit, or in a criminal case not capital, not more than ten jurors need be present, and each party alternately in a civil suit, and the accused in a criminal case, not capital, may make peremptory challenges until the jury of six is left. If there should not be sufficient reduction by challenges, the six shall be ascertained by drawing. An insufficient number in any instance shall be supplied by jurors whom the sheriff shall summon, of the same persons and in the same way, as has been hereinbefore provided in respect to a common jury. A special jury may do anything for which a common jury is competent. Challenges for cause at either the monthly or quarterly sittings shall be unlimited. A separate jury-box shall be provided for the district court, and in respect to juries, the orders of court, duties of tax-collector, sheriff, and clerk, pay of jurors, penalties for default, and all laws and practice shall, with such modifications as the provisions herein made, and the rules adopted by the court of appeals may render necessary, be the same in the district court as in the superior court.

XVIII. The judge shall take care, by proper arrangements of the order of business, and by discharging all jurors who may be present above the necessary number, to reduce the expenses of his court as much as justice will permit. Each juror shall receive from the clerk a certificate signed by the clerk, and countersigned by the judge, for such sum as for like services he would have received if a juror of the superior court; and this sum shall be paid under the order of the district-court judge. In like manner there shall be a certificate and payment for any constable that may attend the court under the order of the sheriff, of whom there shall not be more than three without the order of the judge, which shall be granted only in cases of necessity. The clerk shall enter on the journal of the court a roll containing the names of the jurors and constables, who receive certificates, with the sums paid to them respectively, and copies of the rolls for the year preceding, the clerk shall annually, after the quarterly sitting in each year, which ends next before the regular session of the general assembly, transmit to the treasurer. A condensed statement of all the rolls for all the districts of the State shall be contained in the annual report of the treasurer.

XIX. The judges of the court of appeals shall, from time to time, fix the days upon which the quarterly sittings of the district court in each district shall convene, avoiding, as far as possible, interference with the superior court in that district or neighboring districts, giving public notice of the several days fixed, and making no unnecessary changes.

XX. The district court shall have exclusive jurisdiction, subject to appeal of all matters of equity, wherein one or both of the parties are persons of color. These matters shall be heard and determined by the district judge at a quarterly sitting, or at such other time as with his concurrence the parties may fix, with an appeal from the chancellor on circuit. In respect to them, the commissioner in equity for the district shall regard the judge of the district court as he does a chancellor, in respect to matters in the superior court of equity; and in both of these courts, the law, practice, fees, modes of proceeding, and effect of orders and process shall be, as nearly as may be, the same.

XXI. The judge of a district court may practice as an attorney or solicitor in the superior courts of law and equity, except in cases which have been argued before him or heard in his court, but he shall not have a partner in the practice in the district of which he is the judge.

XXII. The clerk of a district court shall attend the monthly and quarterly sittings of the court, and all other sittings at which the judge shall require him to attend. He shall keep a full and exact journal of every order, decision, verdict, sentence, and act of the court; having one book for civil suits, in which only white persons are parties; second, a book for vagrancy and bastardy; third, a book for civil suits, in which persons of color are parties; and a fourth for criminal matters affecting persons of color. All process from the court shall be signed by him and be sealed. All papers which come into his office shall be carefully kept, and those which are to remain there shall be arranged, labeled, and filed away, as nearly as may be, according to the directions given by law concerning papers of the superior courts.

XXIII. The judge shall himself keep a journal of all orders, decisions, sentences, and acts of the court, when in absence of the clerk he is sitting without a jury, which journal shall, from time to time, at least once a quarter, be filed in the clerk's office. He may, when necessary, appoint a clerk *pro tempore*.

XXIV. The sheriff shall execute all orders, sentences, and process from the district court, under like penalties for neglect as for neglect of like orders, sentences, and process from a superior court; and in like manner he shall, for such neglect, be liable to rule, attachment, action, and forfeiture. The sheriff shall have power to call on the *posse comitatus* to aid him in the execution of all such orders, sentences, and process, mesne or final, in civil or criminal matters, where more force than that of one man is required, or resistance is apprehended. Every person who, being called to aid as one of the posse, does not immediately and earnestly give aid according to the direction of the sheriff, shall be subject to rule and attachment for contempt, and to a fine not less than twenty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

XXV. The return-day of the district court for mesne process in civil suits, triable at the quarterly sittings, shall be eight days before each quarterly sitting. In the superior court and district court the law and practice shall be the same as to the liens of judgments and decrees, as to the manner of serving process, process served after return-day, several defendants residing in different districts, writs of *fieri facias* and *capias ad faciendum* exemptions from arrest, bail-bonds, orders for suspending executions, writs of attachment, and all other matters wherein

diversity is not produced by act of the legislature or rules made by the judges, as hereinafter provided.

XXVI. All fees for services required from the clerk and sheriff of the district court shall be paid in cash by the party requiring the services, and, according to the judgment and order of the court, may or may not be recovered against the opposite party. This provision shall extend to all cases by summary process in the superior courts of law.

XXVII. The sheriff shall keep the papers which come to his office from a district court separate from those which come from a superior court. He shall in one book enter all mesne process from the district court, and in another all final process from that court, taking care, however, to preserve the priority of liens by attachment or execution, whatever court the process may come from.

XXVIII. All fines, penalties, forfeitures, and other moneys belonging to the district court fund, which the sheriff may collect under orders, sentences, or process of the district court, and all such moneys as may be turned over to him by any other officer, the sheriff shall hold under the security of his official bond until they shall be paid under the order or draft of the district judge. Aids paid for licenses, and such aids for approval of contracts and instruments of apprenticeship, and such fees for reports upon appeals from the district judge as the judge may direct the clerk to receive and the clerk may receive; and all other moneys belonging to the district fund, whether collected first by the clerk or turned over to him by some other officer who had collected them, which may come to the hands of the clerk, the clerk shall hold, under the security of his official bond, until they shall be paid under the order or draft of the district judge. Each magistrate shall, at least once in every three months, report and pay to the chairman of the board of relief of indigent persons of color the moneys received by him from aids, taxes, fines, and penalties, and all other moneys belonging to the district court fund which have come to his hands. On the first day of each quarterly sitting of the district court the sheriff, the clerk, each magistrate of the district, the chairman of the board aforesaid, the superintendents of convicts, and every person (besides a constable, who must make returns to a magistrate) who may have had charge of convicts or received wages or other moneys which belong to the district court fund, shall each make to the court a full and minute report of his receipts, disbursements, and payments, showing the items on each side of the account, and the exact balance in his hands, accompanied by an estimate of the probable receipts and requirements in his department for the next quarter. The report of the chairman aforesaid shall specially set forth all known delinquencies of magistrates in reporting, paying, or discharging other duty, with the names of the delinquents. The district judge shall examine all of these reports carefully, and take the most prompt and energetic means to prevent and correct all defalcations and omissions. Having ascertained the amount of the district fund which is on hand, including what he himself may have, he shall, by orders entered on the journal of his court, direct payments to be made by the officers respectively, in such sums as he may designate, to the following purposes, namely: 1. The annual additional compensation of the judge, of which one-fourth shall be taken each quarter. 2. Jurors' certificates. 3. Expenses of the court, including fees payable out of the district-court fund. 4. Pay of superintendent and other expenses of contracts. 5. Balance to be paid to the chairman of the board of relief of indigent persons of color for the uses of that board. For their services in respect to the collection and disbursement of the district-court fund, the several officers shall, in the

settlement of their accounts, be allowed commissions as follows: The sheriff and magistrate shall each have five per centum upon all sums collected by him, to be in addition to commissions, which, with other fees, a sheriff or constable may exact from persons against whom he executes process; and the sheriff and magistrate shall each be further allowed two and a half per centum upon the proper disbursement made by him. The clerk, superintendent of convicts, jailor, and other persons who may have had supervision of convicts, or received wages belonging to the district-court fund, shall each have two and a half per centum upon all sums collected by him, and two and a half per centum upon all sums disbursed by him. In no case shall sums collected be understood to include sums received from some other of the officers who are required to make reports as hereinbefore required, nor disbursements to include sums turned over to another of those officers. It shall be the duty of the district judge to guard the fund against duplicated commissions, as well as against other improper charges. The chairman of the board of relief of indigent persons of color shall be allowed commissions upon his own collection and disbursement as another magistrate is, and in addition shall, for each semi-annual report to his board and each quarterly report to the court, be allowed, out of the district-court fund, a sum not less than five dollars nor more than twenty dollars, which the district judge shall fix according to the quantity of business done by him and the manner in which it was done. The clerk shall, under the supervision of the judge of the district court, annually, at some early day, between the quarterly sitting of the court which next precedes the regular session of the general assembly and that regular session, prepare and transmit to the treasurer a report from his district-court, issued by the clerk and certified by the judge. This report shall contain a condensed statement, compiled from the reports which are made to the court and from the journals of the court, showing, for the year preceding, the whole sum which went into the district-court fund, how much from each source, the commissions for collection, the whole disbursements, and how much for each general purpose, the commission upon disbursements, other expenses, the balance on hand, and the liabilities unpaid. The treasurer shall aggregate the reports of the clerks so as to show results for the whole State, and shall lay before the general assembly a tabular statement of these aggregates, together with the reports of the clerk, noting particularly any district court from which reports had not been received.

XXIX. An indictment against a white person for the homicide of a person of color shall be tried in the superior court of law, and so shall all other indictments in which a white person is accused of a capital felony, affecting the person or property of a person of color.

XXX. In every case, civil and criminal, in which a person of color is a party, or which affects the person or property of a person of color, persons of color shall be competent witnesses. The accused, in such a criminal case, and the parties in every such civil case, may be witnesses, and so may every other person who is a competent witness; and in every such case either party may offer testimony as to his own character, or that of his adversary, or of the prosecutor, or of the third person mentioned in an indictment.

XXXI. A magistrate shall have jurisdiction over small disputes, controversies, and complaints that may arise in his neighborhood between persons of color, or between persons of color and a white person, and of petty misdemeanors committed by or toward a person of color, between master and servant, between master and apprentice, and between em-

ployer and laborer, and civil suits involving not more than twenty dollars, in which a person of color is a party—his power in no case going beyond a judgment, fine, or forfeiture of twenty dollars. He shall be specially charged with the supervision of persons of color in his neighborhood, their protection, the prevention of their misconduct and depredations, and a cautious regard to the peace, health, and safety of his neighborhood.

XXXII. Persons of color shall be liable to suits commenced by attachments, foreign and domestic, as white persons are in like cases. Besides this, there may be, in the case of a person of color, a proceeding to be called a special attachment, of the following nature, namely: By any tax, a person of color is made liable for a sum certain, and who desires to obtain from a garnishee what is supposed to be in his hands belonging to such person of color may sue out a short summons against the garnishee, in or upon which the sum certain before mentioned, with costs, and the amount of property claimed to be in the hands of the garnishee, shall be set down, which summons a magistrate may issue, if the amount of money or value of property claimed from the garnishee is twenty dollars or under; and the district court must issue if it is above that sum. The summons having been issued, the garnishee, if he acknowledge his indebtedness to the person of color before mentioned, or his possession of property belonging to him, may pay to the plaintiff in attachment, if his debt to the person of color be due, or give his note to such plaintiff, if such debt be payable at a future day, and may surrender to such plaintiff any chose in action or other property of the person of color in his possession, so as to discharge the amount claimed from him, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and costs, and the receipt of the plaintiff in attachment shall be an acquittance of the garnishee *pro tanto* against the person of color. If the garnishee should not acknowledge, pay, give note and surrender as above to the satisfaction of the plaintiff in attachment, the garnishee shall, in obedience to the summons, make the return on oath to the magistrate or district court, as the case may be, of what, if anything, he owes to the person of color, either presently due or payable in future, or has in possession belonging to him. If the plaintiff should be then satisfied, the garnishee shall pay, give note, and surrender as before mentioned; but if the plaintiff should be still dissatisfied, he and the garnishee, with other witnesses, (of whom the person of color may be one on either side,) shall be heard, and orders respecting the matter between them be made by the magistrate or district court, according to the truth, as it may appear. If the garnishee should fail to make a return or meet the trial, judgment shall be rendered against him for the amount or value claimed from him in the summons. Any property surrendered by a garnishee before or after trial shall be sold under the order of the magistrate or court, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the tax and costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the person of color. For goods eloigned or wasted after service of the summons the garnishee who had them in his possession shall be made answerable. Like proceeding may be had upon any second or subsequent attachment; priority between various plaintiffs pursuing the same garnishee being settled according to the priority of the different dates of different summonses against him.

XXXIII. Questions of color and caste shall, subject to the right of appeal on either side, be conclusively determined by a verdict rendered upon an issue of fact joined in a case of prohibition or mandamus. The writ in such case may be granted upon application made by or in behalf

of any person alleged to be a person of color against any sheriff, magistrate, or other officer who is proceeding in a way that would be proper toward a person of color and not proper toward a white person, or who refuses, at the instance of the person in question, to do what a white person shall have a right to demand to be done. It may be granted by any judge of a superior court, or by the judge of the district court to whose district the officer belongs, the burden of proof being, by the order of the judge, thrown upon that party against whom his opinion inclines, according to the judgment which he may form, upon inspection of the person in question, affidavits or documents. The issue shall be tried in the superior court of law for the district aforesaid. Inspection of the person in question, and of his kindred, testimony direct or from reputation concerning his parentage, and direct testimony concerning his conduct and reception in society, may enter into the evidence. The attorney general or solicitor of the circuit shall, *ex officio*, represent the party, officer in the issue. A judicial proceeding, not such as is here made conclusive, previously had, in a case wherein the person in question was a party, or wherein his caste was collaterally tried in a case between other parties, may be received in evidence, but shall not be conclusive or have weight beyond what, under the circumstances, the jury may give.

XXXIV. An action or legal proceeding, not involving the title to land, in which a person of color is plaintiff or defendant, must be commenced as below specified, or it will be barred, namely: An action founded upon a tort within three months from the time the cause of action arose; an action founded upon a contract not in writing, within six months from the time the cause of action arose; an action founded upon a contract in writing, wherein the debt or damages do not exceed two hundred dollars, within twelve months from the time the cause of action arose; except that, first, a payment of part, with a distinct acknowledgment of a balance due, or an express promise to pay a well-defined sum, shall constitute a new era from which the period of limitation shall run on a matter of contract. Second, that if any legal proceeding shall be commenced within the limited period, in good faith for recovery upon tort or contract, and shall terminate without judgment for the plaintiff, its termination shall constitute the period from which the time shall be counted. Third, that these shall not be included in the computation of time between the death of a white person, defendant, and grant of administration or probate to his personal representative. Nor fourth, the time during which an executor or administrator and defendant is by law protected from suit. Nor fifth, the time during which a person of color, defendant, may be absent from the district in which the cause of action arose, or may be absconding in that district.

XXXV. In reference to wills, executors and administrators, distribution of estates after payment of debts, the rights and remedies of legatees and next of kin, and all other matters relating to testators and intestates, the same which applies to white persons shall extend to persons of color.

XXXVI. To the district court there shall be an appeal from the ordinary in respect to matters which affect persons of color, to be conducted as in like case is an appeal to a superior court. An appeal from a magistrate shall go to the district court, the appellant paying in cash to the magistrate one dollar as a fee for the report. An appeal from the district court or district judge shall go to the court of appeals, the appellant paying in cash two dollars for the report, which shall go to the district court fund. No order of any courts or judge in this State

shall require printing by a party to a suit of any report, brief, or other paper connected with appeals.

XXXVII. The various boards of commissioners for the district, instead of the reports heretofore made to the superior court of law, shall, on the first day of the first quarterly sitting of the district court in each year, make such reports to the district court. The district judge shall himself examine these reports carefully, see that they contain a full statement of transactions for the year preceding, as well as a correct account of receipts and expenditures, and point out errors and omissions. He may also refer them to the grand jury in his court, and shall make each order in reference to them as he may think likely to secure in future accurate conformity to law.

XXXVIII. In case of the vacancy of the office of a district judge, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the governor shall immediately appoint a successor, who shall continue in office until a judge shall be elected by the legislature, and shall take the oaths of office. The district judge, during his continuance in office, shall hold no other office of profit or trust in this State or the United States.

XXXIX. In all process and pleadings in the district court, the largest liberty of amendment consistent with fairness shall be allowed. Indictments shall be required to contain only so much as will give to the accused reasonable information of the charge against which he is to defend himself; substance, and not form, shall be looked to; and technical requirements shall not be permitted to hinder or delay the administration of justice.

XL. The judges of the court of appeals shall, from time to time, make rules for the orderly and uniform transaction of business and conduct of cases in the several district courts of the State, and shall prescribe forms short and simple for the conduct of business, and for the assistance of officers and others connected with these courts.

FEES.

XLI. The fees of officers for all services which are required by this act, or either of the other acts mentioned in the "Act preliminary to the legislation induced by the emancipation of slaves," and for which no special provision is made in any of these acts, shall be the same as now prescribed by law for like services, except as is hereinafter provided.

XLII. The attorney-general, solicitor, deputy of either, or other district attorney, shall have:

For convicting each offender in the district court of a capital crime.....	\$15 00
For convicting each offender of a felony, with benefit of clergy, or an aggravated misdemeanor.....	10 00
For convicting each offender of a petty misdemeanor.....	5 00
(Misdemeanors to be classified according to rules to be adopted by the court of appeals.)	
For representing the tax-collector, magistrate, or other officer in a case for the trial of a question of color or caste.....	\$20 00

To be paid out of any public funds in the hands of such officer, and recovered back from the adverse party if the final decision should be against him.

XLIII. The clerk shall have, in the following matters connected with the district court, these fees, to wit:

For all services respecting juries, including entries in the journal, receiving returns, and making certificates:

For a jury at a monthly sitting.....	\$0 50
For juries at a quarterly sitting.....	75

For a new jury-list, and necessary tickets.....	\$2 00
For an annual copy of rolls of jurors and constables transmitted to the treasurer.....	5 00
For the annual report from the district court transmitted to the treasurer.....	10 00
For copying any report or other paper, or making any entry more than one hundred words in a journal, for each word.....	1
For license granted by order of the district judge.....	50
On all moneys paid into court under order of court, 3 per cent.....	3
For filing any report, instrument of apprenticeship, or other paper directed to be filed in his office.....	20

The services mentioned in the last two items, if required by said district board, shall be paid for out of its funds; if required by a magistrate, shall be collected by him along with his own fees from the person liable for the paper. For any summons, notice, order, sentence, process, mesne, or final, which might have proceeded from a magistrate, if the case be before the judge of the district court, and the clerk issue the paper, the fees of the clerk shall be the same as the magistrate would have had.

XLIV. The sheriff shall have in the following matters connected with the district court these fees, to wit:

For obtaining a copy of the tax-collector's return and helping the clerk about a new jury-list.....	\$2 00
For summoning a jury at a monthly sitting.....	1 00
For summoning a jury at a quarterly sitting, including the writing of summons.....	1 50
Besides mileage for the number of miles actually and necessarily traversed in summoning a jury, at the rate per mile of.....	05

The sheriff or constable shall have for serving process and executing orders from the district court, (not intended to include the ordinary proceedings by summary process,) the following fees, to wit:

For arresting an individual, or serving a chattel under a special order, or evicting a tenant, or doing other specific service as duly required.....	\$0 50
For serving any process, summons, or order not requiring any specific action...	25
With mileage from the place whence the summons, order, or other paper issued, to the place of its service or execution, going, but not returning, per mile....	05
For specific execution of a sentence.....	50
For receiving money, note, or goods under special attachment.....	50

For fees of the clerk and sheriff, respecting the juries in the district court, and the fees of the clerk for copying rolls and reports transmitted by him to the treasurer, and of the magistrates, for reports shall be paid out of the district-court fund.

XLV. A magistrate, for the services mentioned below, shall have fees as follows, namely:

For a summons or notice, and taking the return thereof.....	\$0 20
For making and entering any order or decision not below mentioned, including a copy if it is to be served.....	20
For hearing and determining any small or mean cause, or any complaint, dispute, or controversy, including all necessary entries of judgment, decree, or order.....	25
For the same as in the last item, where more than four witnesses are examined.....	50
For an order of eviction.....	50
For a special attachment and taking return thereof.....	50
For return of garnishee not contested.....	30
For binding out an apprentice, including the instruments, to be paid by the master.....	50
For approving a contract between master and servant.....	50
For any affidavit, not a return before mentioned.....	30
For each quarterly report to the district court not disapproved by the district judge.....	1 00
For each semi-annual report to the chairman of the board of relief of indigent persons of color, not disapproved by the said board.....	2 00

XLVI. The person who requires services in a civil suit or complaint, or any matter which he expects to be specially beneficial to himself before the district court or a magistrate, shall pay the fees for them, and he shall recover back from the adverse party what he has thus properly paid, if he should prevail against that party. In a criminal proceeding, the services shall be rendered without instant payment; and if the accused should be convicted, he shall be bound to pay all the costs of the prosecution, and for them be liable to all the modes of exaction which may be used for the collection of fines. If collection from the convict cannot be had, then the State shall be liable for one-half the costs. If the accused should be acquitted, the judges or magistrate before whom the trial has been had, if he has become satisfied in the course of the trial that the prosecution was without probable cause, may order that the prosecutor shall pay the costs of the prosecution, and thereupon process for collection shall go against the prosecutor in like manner as in case of conviction it might have gone against the convict.

XLVIII. For the district court of Berkeley the provisions of this act shall prevail, subject to the following modifications, namely: The clerk, sheriff, masters and registers in equity, and ordinary for Charleston judicial district, shall have the same powers and be subject to the same duties and liabilities in respect to Berkeley district as like officers in other districts. An appeal from the ordinary of Charleston judicial district, which, under this act, should go to a district court, shall go to the district court of Berkeley, according to the rules which, if such election-district had an ordinary, would determine the ordinary that should have jurisdiction of the matter in question. The various boards of commissioners in Berkeley district shall report to the court of that district, and be subject to it in like manner as in other districts boards are to their respective district courts. The records of Berkeley district shall be kept in the office of the district clerk of the judicial district of Charleston. The judge of the district court of Berkeley may hold a monthly and quarterly sittings of his court at such places in his district as he may appoint, taking care to give due public notice, and all process of his court shall be returnable to such place as the judge of the court may appoint, and be, by suitable words, framed accordingly. Jurors for common juries shall be summoned by the sheriff from any citizens of the district; and, for special juries, jurors shall be drawn from a box which contains the names of all citizens of the district, the judge being at liberty to reject, of those drawn, any citizen who lives more than twenty miles from the place where the court is appointed to be held.

XLIX. All the provisions of this act will apply to the district court of Charleston, and all the officers of the judicial district of Charleston will occupy the same relations to the district court of Charleston as like officers do in other judicial districts to the district court of such districts, except as in this act excepted in reference to Berkeley district.

W. D. PORTER,

President of the Senate.

C. H. SIMONTON,

Speaker House of Representatives.

AN ACT to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers and vagrancy.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives, now met and sitting in general assembly, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

I. The relation of husband and wife among persons of color is established.

II. Those who now live as such are declared to be husband and wife.

III. In case of one man having two or more reputed wives, or one woman two or more reputed husbands, the man shall, by the first of April next, select one of his reputed wives, or the woman one of her reputed husbands, and the ceremony of marriage between this man or woman and the person so selected shall be performed.

IV. Every colored child, heretofore born, is declared to be the legitimate child of his mother, and also of his colored father, if he is acknowledged by such a father.

V. Persons of color, desirous hereafter to become husband and wife, should have the contract of marriage duly solemnized.

VI. A clergyman, the district judge, a magistrate, or any judicial officer may solemnize marriages.

VII. Cohabitation, with reputation or recognition of the parties, shall be evidence of marriage in cases criminal and civil.

VIII. One who is a pauper or a charge to the public shall not be competent to contract marriage. Marriage between a white person and a person of color shall be illegal and void.

IX. The marriage of an apprentice shall not, without the consent of the master, be lawful.

X. A husband shall not, for any cause, abandon or turn away his wife, nor a wife her husband. Either of them that abandons or turns away the other, may be prosecuted for a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof before a district judge, may be punished by fine and corporal punishment, duly apportioned to the circumstances of aggravation or mitigation. A husband not disabled, who has been thus convicted of having abandoned or turned away his wife, or who has shown to fail in maintaining his wife and children, may be bound to service by the district judge from year to year, and so much of the profits of his labor as may be requisite be applied to the maintenance of his wife and children, the distribution between them being made according to their respective merits and necessities. In like manner, a wife not disabled who has been thus convicted may be bound, and the proceeds of her labor applied to the maintenance of her children. In either case any surplus profit shall go to the person bound. At the end of any year for which he was bound the husband shall have the right to return to, or receive back, his wife, and thereupon shall be discharged, upon condition of his afterward maintaining his wife and children. A like right a wife shall have at the end of a year for which she was bound, on condition of her making future exertions to maintain her family.

XI. Whenever a husband shall be convicted of having abandoned or turned away his wife, she shall be competent to make a contract for service; and until he shall return to her or receive her back, she shall have all the rights and be subject to all the liabilities of an unmarried woman, except the right to contract marriage. When either husband

or wife has abandoned the other in any district, and that other remains there, if, upon the warrant or summons against the one charged of misdemeanor under the section next preceding, there be a return by a sheriff or constable, under oath, that the accused has left the district or absconds, so that there cannot be personal service, the prosecution may proceed as if the person had been arrested, and, upon conviction, all the other consequences shall follow, except punishment, and that shall be reserved until the accused may be brought into court, when an opportunity shall be given for disproving the truth of the return and setting aside the conviction.

PARENT AND CHILD.

XII. The relation of parent and child among persons of color is recognized, confers all the rights and remedies, civil and criminal, and imposes all the duties that are incident thereto by law, unless the same are modified by this act, or some legislation connected herewith.

XIII. The father shall support and maintain his children, under fifteen years of age, whether they be born of one of his reputed wives or of any other woman.

GUARDIAN AND WARDS.

XIV. The relation of guardian and ward, as it now exists in this State, with all the rights and duties incident thereto, is extended to persons of color, with the modifications made by this act.

MASTER AND APPRENTICE.

XV. A child over the age of two years, born of a colored parent, may be bound by the father, if he be living in the district, or in case of his death or absence from the district, by the mother, as an apprentice, to any respectable white or colored person who is competent to make a contract—a male until he shall attain the age of twenty-one years and a female until she shall attain the age of eighteen years.

XVI. Illegitimate children, within the ages above specified, may be bound by the mother.

XVII. Colored children, between the ages mentioned, who have neither father nor mother living in the district in which they are found, or whose parents are paupers, or unable to afford to them maintenance, or whose parents are not teaching them habits of industry and honesty, or are persons of notoriously bad character, or are vagrants, or have been either of them convicted of an infamous offense, may be bound as apprentices by the district judge, or one of the magistrates, for the aforesaid term.

XVIII. Males of the age of twelve years, and females of the age of ten years, shall sign the indenture of apprenticeship, and be bound thereby.

XIX. When the apprentice is under these ages, and in all cases of compulsory apprenticeship, where the infant refuses assent, his signature shall not be necessary to the validity of the apprenticeship. The master's obligation of apprenticeship in all cases of compulsory apprenticeship, and cases where the father or mother does not bind a child, shall be executed in the presence of the district judge, or one of the magistrates, certified by him, and filed in the office of the clerk of the district court.

XX. The indenture of voluntary apprenticeship shall be under seal, and be signed by the master, the parent, and the apprentice, attested

by two credible witnesses, and approved by the district judge or one of the magistrates.

XXI. All instruments of apprenticeship shall be executed in duplicate, one of which shall be retained by the master and the other filed in the office of the clerk of the district court. For the approval of an instrument of apprenticeship, thus executed in duplicate, the master shall pay an aid of three dollars to the magistrate or district judge, as the case may be.

XXII. The master or mistress shall teach the apprentice the business of husbandry, or some other useful trade or business, which shall be specified in the instrument of apprenticeship; shall furnish him wholesome food and suitable clothing; teach him habits of industry, honesty, and morality; govern and treat him with humanity; and if there be a school within a convenient distance, in which colored children are taught, shall send him to school at least six weeks in every year of his apprenticeship, after he shall be of the age of ten years: *Provided*, That the teacher of such school shall have the license of the district judge to establish the same.

XXIII. The master shall have authority to inflict moderate chastisement and impose reasonable restraint upon his apprentice, and to recapture him if he depart from his service.

XXIV. The master shall receive to his own use the profits of the labor of his apprentice. The relation of master and apprentice shall be dissolved by the death of the master, except where the apprentice is engaged in husbandry, and may be dissolved by the district judge when both parties consent, or it shall appear to be seriously detrimental to either party. In the excepted case it shall terminate at the end of the year in which the master died.

XXV. In cases of the habitual neglect or violation of the duties herein imposed on the master, and whenever the apprentice is in danger of moral contamination by the vicious conduct of the master, the relation of master and apprentice may be dissolved by the order of the district judge. And any person shall have the right to complain to the district judge that the master does not exercise proper discipline over his apprentice, to the injury of his neighbor; and if upon investigation it shall so be found, the late contract between the parties shall be dissolved.

XXVI. In case of alleged violation of duty, or of misconduct on the part of the master or apprentice, either party may make complaint to a magistrate, who shall summon the parties before him, inquire into the cause of complaint, and make such order as shall be meet, not extending to the dissolution of the relation of the parties; and if the master be found to be in default, he shall be fined not exceeding twenty dollars and costs; and if the apprentice be in default, he may be corrected in such manner as the magistrate shall order. A frivolous complaint made by either party shall be regarded as a default.

XXVII. In cases in which the district judge shall order the apprentice to be discharged for immoderate correction or unlawful restraint of the apprentice, the master shall be liable to indictment, and, on conviction, to fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding a fine of fifty dollars and imprisonment of thirty days, and also to an action for damages by the apprentice.

XXVIII. All orders made by a magistrate, touching the relation of master and apprentice, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the district court.

XXIX. A mechanic, artisan, or shop-keeper, or other person who is

required to have a license, shall not receive any colored apprentice without having first obtained such license.

XXX. At the expiration of his term of service the apprentice shall have the right to recover from his master a sum not exceeding sixty dollars.

XXXI. To an apprentice shall apply the provisions hereinafter made for a servant under contract, so far as respects the regulations of labor, the duties of the servant, the rights of the master as to third persons, and the rights of servants as to third persons, except that to an apprentice the master shall be bound to furnish necessary medicine and medical assistance.

XXXII. In all indentures or obligations of apprenticeship, the regulations herein prescribed shall be considered stipulations.

XXXIII. Form of indenture to be used in cases of voluntary apprenticeship, where the apprentice is bound by father or mother, (to be in duplicate:)

I, (father or mother, as the case may be,) of (name of child,) my child, of the age of — years, do hereby bind said child to (name of master,) to learn the (here insert the trade or business,) and I (name of master) agree to receive the said child as my apprentice. In witness whereof, we (the master, father, or mother, as the case may be, and child, if over the prescribed age) have subscribed our names and put our seals this — day of —, 186—.

A. B.	[L. S.]
C. D.	[L. S.]
E. F.	[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in the presence of—

G. H.

I. K.

I approve the above indenture of apprenticeship this — day of —, 18—.

M. N., *Judge of the District Court, or Magistrate.*

XXXIV. Form of obligation of apprenticeship, taken by the district judge or magistrate, to be used in all cases of compulsory apprenticeship, and in all cases where neither father nor mother binds the child, (to be in duplicate.)

I (name of master) agree to receive (name of apprentice) as my apprentice, to learn the (insert trade or business,) and I bind myself to perform all my duties as such master. In witness whereof, (the master, and apprentice, if over the prescribed age, who consents to be bound, otherwise only the master,) ha— subscribed — name and put — seal — this — day of —, 186—.

A. B.	[L. S.]
C. D.	[L. S.]

Signed and sealed in the presence of—

E. F., (*District Judge or Magistrate.*)

I approve and certify the above obligation of apprenticeship, this — day of —, 186—.

E. F., (*Judge of the District Court or Magistrate.*)

CONTRACTS FOR SERVICE.

XXXV. All persons of color who make contracts for service or labor, shall be known as servants, and those with whom they contract shall be known as masters.

XXXVI. Contracts between masters and servants, for one month or more, shall be in writing, be attested by one white witness, and be approved by the judge of the district court, or by a magistrate.

XXXVII. The period of service shall be expressed in the contract; but if it be not expressed, it shall be until the twenty-fifth day of December next, after the commencement of the service.

XXXVIII. If the rate of wages be not stipulated by the parties to the contract, it shall be fixed by the district judge or a magistrate, on application by one of the parties, and notice to the other.

XXXIX. A person of color, who has no parent living in the district, and is ten years of age, and is not an apprentice, may make a valid contract for labor or service for one year or less.

XL. Contracts between masters and servants may be set aside for fraud or unfairness, notwithstanding they have been approved.

XLI. Written contracts between masters and servants shall be presented for approval within twenty days after their execution.

XLII. Contracts for one month or more shall not be binding on the servant, unless they are in writing and have been presented for approval within the time aforesaid.

XLIII. For any neglect of the duty to make a contract as herein directed, or the evasion of that duty by the repeated employment of the same persons for periods less than one month, the party offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable on conviction to pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and not less than five dollars, for each person so employed. No written contract shall be required, when the servant voluntarily receives no remuneration, except food and clothing.

XLIV. For the approval of contracts, the following sums, to be called aids, shall be paid to the district judge, or the magistrate, as the case may be, in cash, when the contract is approved, provided no aid shall be paid for any servant under twelve years of age:

For a contract for one month or less, for each servant.....	\$0 25
For a contract not exceeding three months, and more than one month, for each servant	50
For a contract not exceeding six months, and more than three months, for each servant	75
For a contract for one year, or any time more than six months, for each servant,	1 00
For a contract for more than one year, for each year or part of a year, over one year, for each servant.....	1 00
One half of which aids shall be paid by the master and one-half by the servant.	

REGULATIONS OF LABOR ON FARMS.

XLV. On farms or in out-door service, the hours of labor, except on Sunday, shall be from sunrise to sunset, with a reasonable interval for breakfast and dinner. Servants shall rise at the dawn in the morning, feed, water, and care for the animals on the farm, do the usual and needful work about the premises, prepare their meals for the day, if required by the master, and begin the farm-work or other work by sunrise. The servant shall be careful of all the animals and property of his master, and especially of the animals and instruments used by him; shall protect the same from injury by other persons, and shall be answerable for all property lost, destroyed, or injured by his negligence, dishonesty, or bad faith.

XLVI. All lost time, not caused by the act of the master, and all losses occasioned by neglect of the duties hereinbefore prescribed, may be deducted from the wages of the servant; and food, nursing, and other necessities for the servant, while he is absent from work on account of

sickness or other cause, may also be deducted from his wages. Servants shall be quiet and orderly in their quarters, at their work, and on the premises; shall extinguish their lights and fires, and retire to rest at seasonable hours. Work at night, and out-door work in inclement weather, shall not be exacted unless in case of necessity. Servants shall not be kept at home on Sunday, unless to take care of the premises, or animals thereupon, or for work of daily necessity, or on unusual occasions; and in such cases only so many shall be kept at home as are necessary for these purposes. Sunday work shall be done by the servants in turn, except in cases of sickness or other disability, when it may be assigned to them out of their regular term. Absentees on Sunday shall return to their homes by sunset.

XLVII. The master may give to a servant a task at work about the business of the farm which shall be reasonable. If the servant complain of the task, the district judge, or a magistrate, shall have power to reduce or increase it. Failure to do a task shall be deemed evidence of indolence, but a single failure shall not be conclusive. When a servant is entering into a contract he may be required to rate himself as a full hand, three-fourths, half, or one-fourth hand, and according to this rate inserted in the contract shall be the task, and, of course, the wages.

XLVIII. Visitors or other persons shall not be invited or allowed by the servant to come or remain upon the premises of the master without his express permission.

XLIX. Servants shall not be absent from the premises without the permission of the master.

RIGHTS OF MASTER AS BETWEEN HIMSELF AND HIS SERVANT.

L. When the servant shall depart from the service of the master without good cause, he shall forfeit the wages due to him. The servant shall obey all lawful orders of the master or his agent, and shall be honest, truthful, sober, civil, and diligent in his business. The master may moderately correct servants who have made contracts and are under eighteen years of age. He shall not be liable to pay for any additional or extraordinary services or labor of his servant, the same being necessary, unless by his express agreement.

CAUSES OF DISCHARGE OF A SERVANT.

LI. The master may discharge his servant for willful disobedience of the lawful order of himself or his agent, habitual negligence or indolence in business, drunkenness, moral or legal misconduct, want of respect and civility to himself, his family, guests, or agents, or for prolonged absence from the premises, or absence on two or more occasions without permission.

LII. For any acts or things herein declared to be causes for the discharge of a servant, or for any breach of contract or duty by him, instead of discharging the servant, the master may complain to the district judge, or one of the magistrates, who shall have power, on being satisfied of the misconduct complained of, to inflict, or cause to be inflicted, on the servant suitable corporal punishment, or impose upon him such pecuniary fine as may be thought fit, and immediately to remand him to his work; which fine shall be deducted from his wages, if not otherwise paid.

LIII. If a master has made a valid contract with a servant, the district judge, or a magistrate, may compel such servant to observe his contract, by ordering infliction of the punishment or imposition of the fine hereinbefore authorized.

RIGHTS OF MASTERS AS TO THIRD PERSONS.

LIV. The master shall not be liable for the voluntary trespasses, torts, or misdemeanors of his servants. He shall not be liable for any contract of his servant, unless made by his authority, nor for the acts of the servant, unless they shall be done within the scope of the authority intrusted to him by the master, or in the course of his employment for the master, in which excepted cases the master shall be answerable for the fraud, negligence, or want of skill of his servant. The master's right of self-defense shall embrace his servant. It shall be his duty to protect his servant from violence by others, in his presence, and he may render him aid and assistance in obtaining redress for injury to his rights of person or property.

LV. Any person who shall deprive a master of the service of his servant, by enticing him away, or by harboring and detaining him, knowing him to be a servant, or by beating, confining, disabling, or otherwise injuring him, shall be liable, on conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and not less than twenty dollars, and to imprisonment or hard labor, at the discretion of the court, not exceeding sixty days; and also to an action by the master to recover damages for loss of services.

LVI. The master may command his servant to aid him for the defense of his own person, family, premises, or property, or of the person or property of any servant on the premises of the master, and it shall be the duty of the servant promptly to obey such command.

LVII. The master shall not be bound to furnish medicine or medical assistance for his servant, without his express engagement.

LVIII. A master may give the character of one who has been in his service to a person who may make inquiry of him, which shall be a privileged communication, unless it be falsely and maliciously given; and no servant shall have power to make a new contract without the production of the discharge of his former master, district judge, or magistrates.

LIX. Any person who shall willfully misrepresent the character of a servant, whether he has been in his service or not, either for moral qualities, or for skill or experience in any employment or service, shall be liable to an action for damages, by any one who has been aggrieved thereby.

LX. Upon the conviction of any master of larceny or felony, the district judge shall have the right, upon the demand of any white freeholder, to annul the contract between such convict and his colored servants. If any white freeholder shall complain to the district judge that any master so manages and controls his colored servants as to make them a nuisance to the neighborhood, the judge shall order an issue to be made up and tried before a jury, and if such issue is found in favor of the complainant, the district judge shall annul the contract between such master and his colored servant or servants, and in each of the cases above provided for he shall not approve any subsequent contract between such person and any colored servant for two years thereafter.

RIGHTS OF SERVANT AS BETWEEN HIMSELF AND MASTER.

LXI. The servant may depart from the master's service for an insufficient supply of wholesome food, for an unauthorized battery upon his own person, or one of his family, not committed in defense of the person, family, guests, or agents of the master, nor to prevent a crime or aggra-

vated misdemeanor, invasion by the master of the conjugal rights of the servant, or his failure to pay wages when due, and may recover wages due for services rendered to the time of his departure.

LXII. The contract for service shall not be terminated by the death of the master, without the assent of the servant. Wages due to white laborers, and to white and colored servants, shall rank as rent does in case of the insufficiency of the master's property to pay all debts and demands against him, but not more than one year's wages shall be so preferred. When wrongfully discharged from service the servant may recover wages for the whole period of service according to the contract. If his wages have not been paid to the day of his discharge, he may regard his contract rescinded by the discharge, and recover wages up to that time.

LXIII. The master shall receive into his employment the servant with whom he has made a contract, but any of the causes which may justify him in discharging a servant shall justify him in refusing to receive him.

LXIV. The master shall, upon the discharge, or at the expiration of his term of service, furnish the servant with a certificate of discharge, and, at the request of the servant, give him a certificate of character.

MUTUAL RIGHTS OF MASTER AND SERVANT.

LXV. Whenever a master discharges a servant, the servant may make immediate complaint to a district judge or magistrate, and whenever a servant departs from his master's service, the master may make like complaint. In either case, the district judge or magistrate shall, by summons or warrant, have the parties brought before him, hear them and their witnesses, and decide as to the sufficiency of the cause of his discharge or departure. This decision shall not affect or prejudice any further action on either side, but it may avail to restore the relation of master and servant between the parties, if that be ordered. If the servant be decided to have been unlawfully discharged, and should desire to return to service under his contract, the master shall be compelled to receive him, under the penalty of twenty dollars in case of his refusal. If the master desire the return of a servant who has been decided to have departed without sufficient cause, the servant may be compelled, by fine and corporal punishment, to return to the service of the master, and perform his duties under the contract.

RIGHTS OF SERVANTS AS TO THIRD PERSONS.

LXVI. The servant shall not be liable for contracts made by the express authority of his master.

LXVII. A servant shall not be liable, civilly or criminally, for any act done by the command of his master in defense of the master's person, family, guests, agents, servants, premises, or property. He shall not be liable, in an action *ex delicto*, for any tort committed on the premises of the master by his express command.

HOUSE SERVANTS AND OTHERS NOT IN HUSBANDRY.

LXVIII. The rules and regulations prescribed for master and servant apply to persons in service as household servants, conferring the same rights and imposing the same duties, with the following modifications:

LXIX. Servants and apprentices employed as house servants in the

various duties of the household, and in all the domestic duties of the family, shall, at all hours of the day or night, and on all days of the week, promptly answer all calls and obey and execute all lawful orders and commands of the family in whose service they are employed.

LXX. It is the duty of this class of servants to be especially civil and polite to their masters, their families and guests, and they shall receive gentle and kind treatment.

FOR ALL SERVANTS.

LXXI. In all contracts between master and servant for service, the foregoing regulations shall be stipulations, unless it shall be otherwise provided in the contract, and the following form shall be a sufficient contract, unless some special agreement be made between the parties:

Form of contract.

I, (name of servant,) do hereby agree with (name of master) to be his (here insert the words "household servant" or "servant in husbandry," as the case may be,) from the date hereof, at the wages of (here insert the wages, to be paid by the year or month,) and in consideration thereof I, (name of master,) agree to receive the said (name of servant) as such servant, and to pay him the said wages, this day of , 186 .
A. B.
C. D.

Witness, E. F.

I approve the above contract this day of , 186 .
G. H., *Judge of the District Court, or Magistrate.*

After the words "servant in husbandry" may be inserted, if it be required, the words, "to be rated as full hand, three-fourths hand, half-hand, or one-fourth hand," as the case may be.

MECHANICS, ARTISANS, AND SHOP-KEEPERS.

LXXII. No person of color shall pursue or practice the art, trade, or business of an artisan, mechanic, or shop-keeper, or any other trade, employment, or business, (besides that of husbandry, or that of a servant under a contract for services or labor,) on his own account and for his own benefit, or in partnership with a white person, or as agent or servant of any person, until he shall have obtained a license therefor from the judge of the district court, which license shall be good for one year only. This license the judge may grant upon petition of the applicant, and upon being satisfied of his skill and fitness and of his good moral character, and upon payment, by the applicant, to the clerk of the district court of one hundred dollars, if a shop-keeper or peddler, to be paid annually, and ten dollars, if a mechanic, artisan, or to engage in any other trade, also to be paid annually: *Provided, however,* That upon complaint being made and proved to the district judge of an abuse of such license, he shall revoke the same: *And provided, also,* That no person of color shall practice any mechanical art or trade, unless he shows that he has served an apprenticeship in such trade or art, or is now practicing such trade or art.

LXXIII. For violation of the prohibition contained in the section next preceding, the offender, upon conviction thereof before the judge

of the district court, shall pay, for each offense, a fine of double the amount of such license, one-half whereof shall go to the informer, who shall be a competent witness.

LXXIV. The sums paid to the clerk for these licenses shall be aids, and go into the district-court fund; and the clerk shall keep a record of all licenses issued under the order of the judge of the district court.

EVICTIOⁿ OF PERSONS OF COLOR.

LXXV. Where, upon any farm or lands there are now persons of color, who were formerly the slaves of the owner, lessee, or occupant of the said farm or lands, who may have been there on the 10th day of November, 1865, and have been on said lands for six months previous, and who are helpless, either from old age, infancy, disease, or other cause, and who are unable of themselves, and have no parent or other relation able to maintain them and to provide other homes or quarters, it shall not be lawful for the present or any subsequent owner, lessee, or occupant, before the 1st day of January, in the year 1867, to evict or drive from the houses which now are, or hereafter shall be lawfully occupied by such helpless persons of color, such helpless persons, or any of them, by rendering such houses uninhabitable, or by any other means; and upon conviction of having done so, every such owner, lessee, occupant, agent, or other person shall be fined not exceeding fifty dollars, nor less than five dollars, for each such person of color so evicted, and may be imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge of the district court, not exceeding one month.

LXXVI. But the owner, lessee, or occupant of such farm or lands shall nevertheless have authority to preserve order and good conduct in the houses so occupied as aforesaid, and to prevent visitors and other persons from sojourning therein, and for insolence to himself or his family, for theft or trespass committed by such persons of color, or any one of them, upon the premises, or for violations by them of his regulations for the preservation of order and good conduct, the prevention of visitors and sojourners therein, the owner, lessee, or occupant may complain to the judge of the district court, or a magistrate, who, upon finding the complaint well founded, may, according to the case, cause the immediate eviction of some or all of such persons of color, and their removal from the premises. After the period aforesaid they may be ejected, as is hereinafter provided in case of intruders.

LXXVII. It shall be the duty of the judge of the district court, or any magistrate, on complaint made to him that persons of color have intruded into any house or upon any premises as trespassers or otherwise, or that they unlawfully remain therein without permission of the owner, on ascertaining the complaint to be well founded, to cause such persons to be immediately removed therefrom, and in the case of the return of any such person without lawful permission, the party so offending may be subjected to such fine and corporal punishment as the magistrate or district judge may see proper to impose.

LXXVIII. During the term of service, the house occupied by any servant is the master's; and on the expiration of the term of service or the discharge of a servant, he shall no longer remain on the premises of the master; and it shall be the duty of the judge of the district court, or a magistrate, on complaint of any person interested and due proof made, to cause such servant to be immediately removed from such premises.

LXXIX. Leases of a house or land to a person of color shall be in

writing. If there be no written lease, or the term of lease shall have expired, a person of color in possession shall be a tenant at will, and shall not be entitled to notice; and on complaint by any person interested, to the judge of the district court or a magistrate, such persons of color shall be instantly ejected by order or warrant, unless he produce a written lease authorizing its possession, or prove that such writing existed and was lost.

LXXX. In every case the costs of eviction may be exacted, by order or process, from the person evicted.

PAUPERS.

LXXXI. When a person of color shall be unable to earn his support, and is likely to become a charge to the public, the fathers and grandfathers, mother and grandmothers, child and grandchild, brother and sister of such person shall, each according to his ability, contribute monthly, for the support of such poor relation, such sum as the district judge or one of the magistrates, upon complaint to him, shall deem necessary and proper; and on failure to pay such sum, the same shall be collected by summary order or process.

LXXXII. In each judicial district, except the judicial district of Charleston, in which there shall be one board for the election district of Charleston and one for the election district of Berkley, there shall be established a board, to be known as the board of relief of indigent persons of color, which shall consist of a chairman and not less than three nor more than seven other members, all of whom shall be magistrates of the district and be selected by the district judge.

LXXXIII. This board shall meet at the court-house on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in February and August in every year, and at other times and places fixed by its own appointment or the summons of its chairman, and it may, at its pleasure, appoint sub-boards, to be composed of such of its own members and other magistrates of the district as it may select.

LXXXIV. By the board, the district shall, as soon as practicable, be divided into precincts, within each of which some magistrate shall reside. The board is required to keep exact minutes of all its proceedings, and in these shall appear the boundaries of each precinct as from time to time they may be arranged.

LXXXV. A district-court fund shall be established in each district, to be composed of aids paid for the approval of contracts between master and servant, and of instruments of apprenticeship, and for licenses granted by the district judge, all fines, penalties, and forfeitures collected under order or process from the district court or a magistrate of the district, fees for appeal from the district judge, wages of convicts, and taxes collected under the order of the board of relief of indigent persons of color.

LXXXVI. If the district court fund, after payment of the sums with which it is charged on account of the salary of the judge of the district court, superintendent of convicts, jurors, and other expenses of the court, and of convicts, shall be insufficient to support indigent persons of color who may be proper charges on the public, the board aforesaid shall have power to impose for that purpose, whenever it may be required, a tax of one dollar on each male person of color between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, and fifty cents on each unmarried female person of color between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to be collected in each precinct by a magistrate thereof: *Provided*, That the said

imposition of a tax shall be approved in writing by the judge of the district court, and that his approval shall appear in the journals of that court.

LXXXVII. For collection of a tax imposed by the board aforesaid, every magistrate of a precinct shall give ten days' public notice, within his precinct, of the classes of persons liable to the tax, the sum which is required from every person of each class, and of the day when payment shall be made. Every person liable to pay, who fails to pay on the day appointed, shall become liable to pay a double tax if he shall not make to the magistrate a satisfactory excuse, and against him the magistrate may issue process in the nature of *fieri facias*, special attachment, and other process most likely to exact payment, any or all of which shall be executed by a constable or the sheriff.

LXXXVIII. It shall be the duty of every person who is occupant of a house or premises, within seven days after notice, to report, in writing and on oath, to a magistrate of the precinct in which such house or premises are, the names, sexes, ages, and occupations of all persons of color in the said house or on the said premises who are unable to earn a livelihood for themselves and respective families, with the cause of disability as to each one, and also in respect to each one of such persons, the name, place of abode, and ability, so far as may be known, of every relation who is, according to the provisions hereinbefore contained, bound to contribute to the support of such person. For every failure, without good excuse, to make report as herein required, an occupant of house or premises as aforesaid shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars nor less than five dollars, to be paid immediately, or, if it should not be paid, substitution of other punishment to take place, as in other cases of fines not paid.

LXXXIX. It shall be the duty of every magistrate to make diligent inquiry into the condition and wants of the colored poor within his precinct; to give public notice when reports from occupants as aforesaid are required; to require such reports within a month before each regular meeting of the board of relief of indigent persons of color, and whensoever else the said board may direct; to examine such reports when made to him; from them and other information, to ascertain the correctness of the facts therein stated; to enforce, as far as possible, the obligation of persons bound, as before provided, to contribute to the support of poor relations, and to make reports to the board aforesaid as hereinafter directed, and to the district court, as is required by the "act to establish district courts."

XC. Every magistrate shall, besides the quarterly reports which he is required to make to the district court, make, on the Monday next preceding the first Monday of February and August, every year, a semi-annual report to the chairman of the board aforesaid, which report shall clearly exhibit, for the time since his last preceding semi-annual report, all his receipts, all his payments, all his commissions, the condition of the colored population within his precinct, the name, sex, age, occupation, and particular disability of every person of color in that population who requires assistance from the public, the sum which, in his opinion, is necessary for such person, and the sum required for his whole precinct. In the receipts the distinction shall be observed between collections and moneys turned over to the magistrate by some other officer, the particulars and sum of each being shown. The collections shall be classified according to the sources from which they proceeded, or, for instance, aids from contracts, aids from instruments of apprenticeship, fines, taxes. Under taxes shall appear the name and sex of the person from whom each item was collected. The

sums paid for the support of poor relations, and by and for whom, shall be set forth. In the expenditures distinctions shall be observed between actual disbursements and sums turned over to other officers, and the different purposes of disbursements be arranged under suitable heads. Every expenditure must be accompanied by a proper voucher, unless it should appear that it was impracticable to obtain one. For any failure to make a report as herein required, a magistrate shall be liable to indictment, shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars nor less than twenty dollars.

XCI. The chairman of the board aforesaid, besides the quarterly reports which, by the "Act to establish district courts," he is required to make to the district court, shall, at each regular sitting of the said board, and whensoever else he may be required by the said board, or by the district judge, make to the board, in respect to his own acts as magistrate of a precinct, such a report as is required from another magistrate, lay before the board the reports made to him by other magistrates, and also make a full and particular report, in which shall be condensed the information obtained from the semi-annual reports of the magistrates, so as to show the condition and wants of the whole district and of each precinct, which report shall also exhibit the receipts and expenditures for the whole district since the report last preceding, arranged under proper heads, so as to show the sums received from each source, and by what magistrate, the sums disbursed for each purpose, and by what magistrate, the sums turned over from one officer to another, commissions, expenses, and contributions for poor relations. Each report shall particularly specify all delinquencies of magistrates during its period, and the names of delinquents. For any failure to make report as here required, the chairman shall be liable to indictment, and, upon conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than twenty dollars.

XCII. The board of relief of indigent persons of color shall determine the sum necessary for the support of each indigent person of color who shall be deemed a proper charge on the public, the sum required by each precinct, the sum which shall be paid to each magistrate to be disbursed by him, when reports from occupants as aforesaid shall be required, and when a tax shall be imposed. It shall direct the magistrates respectively in the performance of the duties required of them in reference to paupers and the district-court fund, and it shall report to the district court all delinquencies and delinquents.

XCIII. The balance of the district-court fund which, as provided by the "Act to establish district courts," shall, under the order of the district judge, be paid to the chairman aforesaid, shall, under the order of the board aforesaid, be distributed to the magistrates of precincts, and be by them disbursed for the relief of indigent persons of color, and other uses of the board, as may be directed. The minutes of the board shall show the sum assigned to each magistrate, and the receipt of the magistrate for every sum paid to him shall be taken by the chairman of the board, and shall accompany the next report of the chairman to the board, as well as be exhibited in support of the chairman's quarterly report to the district court in which such payment is set down.

XCIV. On satisfactory information to the district judge or a magistrate that a person of color has removed from another district, and is likely to become a charge to the district into which he has removed, the district judge or the magistrate shall proceed against such a person as a vagrant, and, on conviction, he shall be punished as such: *Provided, however,* That persons of color who were removed by their former masters from other districts, within the last five years, shall be allowed

twelve months to return to the districts from which they were removed; and those who have been separated from their families or relatives shall be allowed to return to them within twelve months.

VAGRANCY AND IDLENESS.

XCV. These are public grievances, and must be punished as crimes.

XCVI. All persons who have not some fixed and known place of abode, and some lawful and reputable employment; those who have not some visible and known means of a fair, honest, and reputable livelihood; all common prostitutes; those who are found wandering from place to place, vending, bartering, or peddling any articles or commodities without a license from the district judge or other proper authorities; all common gamblers; persons who lead idle or disorderly lives, or keep or frequent disorderly or disreputable houses or places; those who, not having sufficient means of support, are able to work and do not work; those who (whether or not they own lands, or are lessees or mechanics) do not provide a reasonable and proper maintenance for themselves and families; those who are engaged in representing, publicly or privately, for fee or reward, without license, any tragedy, interlude, comedy, farce, play, or other similar entertainment, exhibition of the circus, slight of hand, wax-work, or the like; those who, for private gain, without license, give any concert or musical entertainment of any description; fortune-tellers; sturdy beggars; common drunkards; those who hunt game of any description, or fish on the land of others, or frequent the premises, contrary to the will of the occupants, shall be deemed vagrants, and be liable to the punishment hereinafter provided.

XCVII. Upon information or oath of another, or upon his own knowledge, the district judge or magistrate shall issue a warrant for the arrest of any person of color known or believed to be a vagrant, within the meaning of this act. The magistrate may proceed to try, with the assistance of five freeholders, or call in to his aid another magistrate, and the two may proceed to try, with the assistance of three freeholders, as provided by the act of 1787, concerning vagrants; or the magistrate may commit the accused to be tried before the district court. On conviction, the defendant shall be liable to imprisonment and to hard labor, one or both, as shall be fixed by the verdict, not exceeding twelve months.

XCVIII. The defendant, if sentenced to hard labor after conviction, may, by order of the district judge or magistrate before whom he was convicted, be hired, for such wages as can be obtained for his services, to any owner or lessee of a farm, for the term of labor to which he was sentenced, or be hired for the same labor on the streets, public roads, or public buildings. The person receiving such vagrant shall have all the rights and remedies for enforcing good conduct and diligence at labor that are herein provided in the case of master and servant.

XCIX. These provisions concerning vagrancy shall not be construed to repeal any other act or acts, in whole or part consistent herewith.

In the senate-house, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

W. D. PORTER,

President of the Senate.

C. H. SIMONTON,

Speaker House of Representatives.

Approved.

JAMES L. ORR.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR

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PART IX.

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DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN PAPERS

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A VINDICATION OF THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—THE CHARGE OF LAWLESSNESS DENIED.—TESTIMONY OF THE STATE JUDICIARY, COUNTY OFFICERS, AND PRIVATE CITIZENS.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

On the 7th October, 1876, Daniel H. Chamberlain, governor of South Carolina, issued the following proclamation :

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Whereas it has been made known to me, by written and sworn evidence, that there exist such unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages of persons in the counties of Aiken and Barnwell, that it has become impracticable, in my judgment, as governor of the State, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the law of the State within said counties; by reason whereof it has become necessary, in my judgment, as governor, to call forth and employ the military force of the State to enforce the faithful execution of the laws;

And whereas it has been made known to me as governor that certain organizations and combinations of men exist in all the counties of the State, commonly known as "rifle-clubs;"

And whereas such organizations and combinations of men are illegal, and strictly forbidden by the laws of the State;

And whereas such organizations and combinations of men are engaged in promoting illegal objects and in committing open acts of lawlessness and violence:

Now, therefore, I, Daniel H. Chamberlain, governor of said State, do issue this, my proclamation, as required by the thirteenth section of chapter 132 of the general statutes of the State, commanding the said unlawful combinations and assemblages of persons in the counties of Aiken and Barnwell to disperse, and retire peaceably to their homes within three days from the date of this proclamation, and henceforth to abstain from all unlawful interference with the rights of citizens and from all violations of the public peace.

And I do further, by this proclamation, forbid the existence of all said organizations or combinations of men, commonly known as rifle-clubs, and all other organizations or combinations of men, or formations, not forming a part of the organized militia of the State, which are armed with fire-arms or other weapons of war, or which engage, or are formed for the purpose of engaging, in drilling, exercising the manual of arms or military maneuvers, or which appear, or are formed for the purpose of appearing under arms, or under the command of officers bearing the titles or assuming the functions of ordinary military officers, or in any other manner acting or proposing to act as organized and armed bodies of men; and I do command all such organizations, combinations, formations, or bodies of men, forthwith to disband, and cease to exist in any place or under any circumstances in the State.

And I do further declare and make known by this proclamation, to all the people of this State, that in case this proclamation shall be disregarded for the space of three days from the date thereof, I shall proceed to put into active use all the powers with which, as governor, I

* This is a pamphlet of 8 pages. It is reprinted in full.

am invested by the constitution and laws of the State, for the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the rights of the citizens, and particularly the powers conferred on me by chapter 132 of the general statutes of the State, as well as by the Constitution of the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this 7th day of October, A. D. 1876, and in the one hundred and first year of American Independence.

By the governor,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

H. E. HAYNE, *Secretary of State*.

THE CHARGE DENIED.

Reply of the State Democratic executive committee :

HEADQUARTERS STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Columbia, S. C., October 7, 1876.

To the people of the United States :

In a period of profound peace, with the laws unresisted, and the process of the courts unopposed, the governor of South Carolina has, by proclamation, declared that, in the counties of Aiken and Barnwell, it has become impracticable to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding, the laws of the State, and that it has become necessary for him, as governor, "to call forth and employ the military force of the State to enforce the faithful execution of the law." He has also alleged that certain organizations and combinations exist contrary to law in all the counties of the State, which are engaged in promoting illegal objects, and in committing open acts of lawlessness and violence; and he has threatened to declare martial law, and suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*.

The charges preferred by Governor Chamberlain against the citizens of the State are as false and libelous as his threatened usurpation of power is tyrannical and unwarranted; and his extraordinary proclamation can be explained only upon the assumption that Governor Chamberlain, with a similar disregard of law and of fact, is determined to resort to the most extreme measures to prevent the otherwise certain defeat of himself and his corrupt party.

There have been disturbances in Aiken County, non-political in their character. They have long since ceased. All the parties for whom warrants were issued have promptly surrendered themselves to the law. Perfect peace and the profoundest quiet prevail. No armed combinations hinder the processes of the courts, and the republican county convention last week held a continuous session of two days without molestation. The disturbances in Barnwell were republican in their origin, beginning in the resistance, by an armed band of negroes, of the arrest of a robber for whom a warrant had been duly issued. This band tore up a railroad, wrecked a train, fired upon and wounded the sheriff of the county, and were dispersed by a so-called armed band of whites, who had been duly summoned by the sheriff as a posse, with the sanction of the judge of the court then in session. This posse, after performing their duties, quietly dispersed. So far from opposing the law,

the whole people desire the prompt dispatch of business in the courts and the enforcement of the law by the civil arm.

The white people throughout the State have volunteered their services to the governor to maintain the law, and he has refused them in a libelous communication, intended solely to furnish a pretext for the introduction of Federal troops, to be placed under the control of irresponsible and unscrupulous officials to overawe the people and control the election.

The democratic nominees in seventeen of the thirty-two counties in the State have held meetings, attended by thousands of citizens of both races and parties. The republicans have held meetings when and where they pleased, and not a single act of violence has yet occurred.

On the 18th ultimo the democratic executive committee invited the republican canvassers to a joint discussion at their meetings. This invitation was renewed on the 28th ultimo, and accepted by the republican executive committee on the 5th instant, upon the usual terms. The proclamation of the governor is utterly at variance with the action of the executive committee of his own party. The latter acquiesces in free discussion. The former, in effect, suppresses debate and substitutes armed force for free speech.

We assert earnestly, with a full sense of our responsibility, that no condition of things exists in the State which justifies so extraordinary a proceeding on the part of Governor Chamberlain. Its sole object is to irritate and provoke collisions, which may be the excuse for an appeal to the administration of the United States to garrison the State. We shall counsel our people to preserve the peace, obey the laws, and calmly await the day of their deliverance from this wanton despotism.

To the people of the United States we submit our wrongs, confidently relying on their wisdom and justice to rebuke this daring attempt to regulate the ballot by the bayonet and crush the liberties of a people.

A. C. HASKELL,
T. B. FRASER,
JOHN BRATTON,
J. D. KENNEDY,
J. A. HOYT,
R. O'NEALE, JR.,
J. ADGER SMYTH,

State Democratic Executive Committee.

A VINDICATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The following correspondence explains itself:

SUMTER, S. C., *October 7, 1876.*

MY DEAR SIR: In view of the grave charges made by Governor Chamberlain against the democratic party and their mode of conducting the present canvass, in his letter to Colonel Haskell—charges declaring that the State is an armed camp, and that our meetings are attended by organized armed bodies—may I ask you, as a republican, and as the chief-justice of the State, to say, if, in your observation, these charges are borne out by the facts of the case? You saw, to-day, one of the largest meetings we have held, and you can, therefore, speak from experience and personal observation. I have been through seventeen of the counties of the State, and I have addressed, I am sure, at

least one hundred thousand people, and I can say, with perfect truth, that I have not seen one single armed body of men, nor has one disturbance occurred, at any of these vast meetings. My solicitude for the good name of our State will, I trust, be a sufficient excuse for my calling your attention to this matter. Requesting an early answer,
I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON.

His Hon. F. J. MOSES, *Chief-Justice*.

SUMTER, S. C., *October 7, 1876.*

MY DEAR SIR: I am just in receipt of your note, and at once reply to the same. For the last three or four months I have not been in any of the counties but those of Sumter and Richland. Within that period I have been present at only two political meetings—one held by the republican party and the other, to-day, at this place, by the democrats. Although I was at the latter but a short time, I was for the greater part of the day in the streets, with every opportunity of observing the behavior and demeanor of the large concourse which the occasion had brought together. The collection consisted of citizens on foot and horseback. I saw in no instance any exhibition of arms or any behavior inconsistent with the strictest propriety. At the republican meeting to which I have above referred there was no attempt at interruption.

I shall require very strong evidence to satisfy me that South Carolina is an armed camp. I know of nothing which would lead me so to conclude. For myself I do not know of anything which would make me doubtful in any part of the State of enjoying the same security which I feel attaches to me under my own roof.

I trust the day is far distant when violations of the peace in our own borders will require the interference of any arm more potent than that of the law.

Very respectfully, yours,

F. J. MOSES.

General WADE HAMPTON.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 7, 1876.*

MY DEAR SIR: The condition of affairs in South Carolina has become a matter of public discussion. It is charged that the democratic canvass is being conducted with peculiar rancor and many manifestations of violence. Your observation we know has been limited, but we will value your expression of opinion from what you have seen.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. HASKELL,

Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee.

Hon. A. J. WILLARD,

Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 7, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: Your note of this date is before me, asking an expression of my views as to the existence of rancor and manifestations of violence in the character of the democratic canvass of this State.

I am unable to throw much light on this subject for two reasons: In the first place, I have been absent from the State for the last three months, and only a week has passed since my return to the city. In the next place my ideas of the character and responsibilities of the judicial office have led me at all times to abstain from participating in political action, and accordingly I have little information except that derived from public rumor and the newspapers of what has transpired at political gatherings.

I can only say that I have witnessed nothing beyond the circumstances generally characteristic of an excited political canvass. I have seen no violence; on the contrary, so far as I have had intercourse with gentlemen of your party, I have observed less disposition to excited statement and personal bitterness than during any of the previous political campaigns of this State.

I sincerely hope that the fears of many that the lawless portion of the community will be permitted to disturb the peace and injure the good name of the State are groundless. I am satisfied that it is the intention of the leading members of your party to prevent such a state of things, and I believe they have the ability to do so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. WILLARD. (Republican.)

Col. A. C. HASKELL.

In response to inquiries addressed by Col. A. C. Haskell, the following telegrams and letters were received:

CHESTER, S. C., *October 7, 1876.*

In reply to your inquiry of this date, I would state that peace and order prevail throughout the limits of the sixth judicial circuit, embracing the four counties of York, Chester, Fairfield, and Lancaster. In this circuit no armed organizations obstruct judicial proceedings, and no resistance has been offered to the due execution of legal process. In charging the grand jury of York on last Monday, I stated that if any citizen, whatever might be his race, color, or party, had been threatened with loss of employment or put in terror because of his political opinions, he should make complaint before the grand jury, or in open court, and the law should be put in motion to sustain him in the free and untrammelled exercise of all his rights of citizenship. The grand jury, consisting of nine white and six colored citizens, reported unanimously on last Wednesday night that no organizations, either armed or otherwise, having for their object the exhibition of force to control the free exercise of the elective franchise, existed in that county, and no complaint charging the existence of such organizations had been made to them. The same is true of each and every county in this circuit. The only case of political intimidation that has transpired in this circuit was tried in York on last Thursday, the defendant being one Edward McDonald, colored, charged with threatening the life of one Henry Lowry, also colored, because he had joined a democratic club, and had declared his purpose of voting the democratic ticket. The jury consisted of six republican colored citizens and six white men, one of whom is also an avowed republican. The prisoner was ably defended by W. B. Williams, esq., himself a candidate on the democratic ticket. The jury were charged by me that they were the sole judges of the evidence, and that the guilt of the prisoner must be established beyond a reasonable doubt to war-

rant a conviction. They rendered a verdict of guilty, and I sentenced the prisoner to three months in jail—the lowest penalty prescribed by law for the offense. I have traversed many counties in the State canvassing for Hayes and Wheeler and in favor of Chamberlain for governor during the past sixty days, and I have nowhere seen an attempt on the part of any portion of the population to suppress the right of free speech by armed violence. I solemnly protest against the proclamation of Governor Chamberlain as absolutely false, in so far as it imputes to the inhabitants within the limits of this circuit any purpose to obstruct the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or to resist in any manner the due execution of the laws for the protection of life, property, or the rights of citizenship; and I have good and sufficient reasons to believe, and do believe, that the said proclamation is equally false in imputing such insurrectionary purpose to the white population in the other circuits of this State. I regard the proclamation as symbolizing fitly a formidable conspiracy against the rights of the people, having for its object the carrying of this State for D. H. Chamberlain and his candidates, which conspiracy is further typified by a board of state canvassers, or election returning board, the majority of whose members are candidates on Chamberlain's ticket, and by ninety-six commissioners of election in the several counties, seventy of whom are Chamberlain's declared partisans, and of which last number some forty are county treasurers, and auditors, or trial-justices, holding lucrative offices by his appointment, and removable from office at his pleasure, or are known to him as declared candidates for office, indorsing his ticket, who unseat themselves if they make a declaration of the election which seats the candidates opposed to Chamberlain and his ticket. The rifle-clubs that he has ordered disbanded are in the main organizations chartered under the act of the republican legislature in 1874, and all of them are acting but in the assertion of the right of the people to keep and bear arms, guaranteed against infringement in the second article of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and all assert their loyalty to the Union, and obedience to its laws, and respect and uphold its flag.

T. J. MACKEY,

Judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit of South Carolina.

To A. C. HASKELL,

Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee, Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 7, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I have just read the proclamation of Governor Chamberlain as to the reign of terror in this State and inability to enforce the laws through the ordinary channel, and I must say that the causes alleged for issuing the same do not apply to the eighth circuit, over which I preside; nor do I believe they have any existence as to any other portion of the State.

I am, very respectfully,

THOMPSON H. COOKE,

Judge of the Eighth Circuit of the State of South Carolina.

Col. A. C. HASKELL,

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party.

A REPUBLICAN REJOINDER.

Governor Chamberlain, on the 9th October, replied, by a card in the Union Herald, re-asserting his charges, and appending a letter from D. T. Corbin, United States district attorney, from which the following extract is made:

"The civil arm of the Government in this county (Aiken) is as powerless as the wind to prevent these atrocities. The sheriff of the county, if disposed, dare not attempt to arrest the perpetrators of these crimes for fear of his own life being taken. He did not, as I am credibly informed, go within seven miles of the eight hundred men—so estimated by United States officers who saw them—assembled under the command of A. P. Butler near Rouse's Bridge, and marching upon a crowd of colored men there whom they had surrounded, and intended, as scores of them allege, to kill.

"In conclusion, I only have to say, that the condition of affairs in Aiken County rivals the worst demonstrations of the Ku-Klux Klan in 1870 and 1871. In my judgment, you owe it to yourself, as governor, and to the people of the State, to exercise, and at once, all the powers vested in you as governor of the State to put down this deplorable state of affairs.

"Very respectfully,

"D. T. CORBIN,

"United States District Attorney of South Carolina."

 THE SLANDER REFUTED.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 11, 1876.*

You are the sheriff referred to in Mr. Corbin's statement to Governor Chamberlain. Please report what is the condition of affairs in your county.

A. C. HASKELL,

Chairman Executive Committee Democratic Party.

HIRAM JORDAN,

Sheriff Aiken County

AIKEN, *October 11, 1876.*

Everything is quiet in this county. I have not now, nor have ever had, any resistance offered me in serving any judicial process placed in my hands. I can individually and alone arrest any man or set of men in this county, upon the proper process of my courts, as I did in the Hamburgh case, and need no help in making such arrests, not even a posse, much less the aid of Federal soldiers. I have been in many parts of this county, and know of no armed bands or assemblages of men prepared to resist the law. I learned that the posse engaged in suppressing the Ellenton riot, under a constable, dispersed when the Federal soldiers promised they would disperse the negroes.

H. JORDAN, S. A. C.

To Col. HASKELL, *Chairman.*

The following was received from Sheriff Patterson of Barnwell County, an appointee of Governor Chamberlain :

BARNWELL C. H., *October 12, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication of this date, asking if, within my knowledge such unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages of persons exist within this county that "it has become impracticable to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the State" within the same, I beg leave to state that if such exist it is without my knowledge. The only resistance that has ever been offered to me, in my official capacity, in this county, was that offered by the negroes in the Ellenton riot, when I was fired upon and wounded. I am confident that I could, unaided and alone, arrest any white man in this county upon any proper process, and would not hesitate to undertake to do so. Barnwell County, previous to and since the Ellenton riot, has enjoyed unbroken peace for a long period of time. The people are all law-abiding and peaceably disposed citizens. Having been a trial-justice since reconstruction till November last, when I assumed the duties of sheriff, I have had unusual opportunities for observing the disposition of the people, and I am glad to be able to testify to their good character as citizens.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES PATTERSON, S. B. C.

Gen. JOHNSON HAGOOD.

The following telegram was sent to the Hon. P. L. Wiggin, republican, judge of the Aiken and Barnwell circuit :

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 9, 1876.*

To Judge WIGGIN, *care Maj. Wm. Elliott, Beaufort, S. C.:*

Has any resistance been offered to duly issued warrants in your circuit? Please telegraph immediately.

A. C. HASKELL.

Judge Wiggin replied as follows :

BEAUFORT, S. C., *October 9, 1876.*

Col. A. C. HASKELL :

Officials attempting to execute warrants duly issued have been resisted in this circuit.

P. L. WIGGIN.

The following telegram was then sent :

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 9, 1876.*

Judge P. L. WIGGIN :

Please name the cases and the color and party of the persons resisting the warrants, and the offense.

A. C. HASKELL.

BEAUFORT, S. C., *October 9, 1876.*

Col. A. C. HASKELL :

Judge Wiggin refuses to answer to-night, but says he has no official information of resistance in this circuit, except in the cases of the Combahee riot in Beaufort and Colleton, all colored, and has rumors of resistance to arrest by colored men in Aiken as the cause of the Ellenton riots.

WM. ELLIOTT.

In response to the inquiry of Colonel Haskell, Judge Shaw, of the third circuit, telegraphed as follows :

SUMTER, *October 9, 1876.*

Col. A. C. HASKELL :

I know of no lawlessness or violence which the law cannot remedy in this circuit. The law is maintained and administered without difficulty.

A. J. SHAW,
Judge Third Circuit.

The following telegram was received from Judge Northrop, republican :

NEWBERRY, *October 9, 1876.*

In reply to your inquiry I have to say that I am in no wise prepared to express any just opinion upon the peace of the State, except so far as concerns the circuit over which I have the honor to preside. Since my appointment to the bench, I have been engrossed by my judicial duties, which have been and are onerous. They have left me without time or inclination to become advised of particular matters outside of my circuit. I am not aware of any resistance to the process of the court in this county where I have been holding court for a week. Unusual quiet prevails. There seems to be a public apprehension that the times are out of joint, and a general anxiety that public order should be preserved. Speaking for this circuit, I can only say that while the public mind is, of course, inflamed by the ardor of the campaign, I have not yet been confronted by any organized or individual resistance to the authority of the courts. The good sense of the people will continue to preserve the public peace.

L. C. NORTHROP,
Judge Seventh Circuit.

The executive committee then issued a second address, as follows :

HEADQUARTERS STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Columbia, S. C., October 9, 1876.

To the people of the United States :

In further answer to the charge against this State made by Governor Chamberlain, we ask leave to submit the following :

The judiciary of South Carolina consist of three justices of the supreme court and eight circuit judges, all elected by republican legislatures. One of the supreme court judges is absent, and has been for some months. Two of the circuit judges are out of the reach of communication, and we have failed as yet to get the views of the third. But the testimony of Governor Scott and Justices Moses and Willard apply to most of the circuit under this judge's jurisdiction. We sent yesterday the testimony of Chief-Justice Moses, Associate Justice Willard, and Judges Mackey and Cooke. We attach to-day the evidence of Judge Northrop, Judge Wiggin, (Aiken and Barnwell are in his circuit,) and Judge Shaw. Thus we have the conclusive answer from the supreme court, and five-eighths of the circuit court, whose jurisdiction covers three-fourths of the territory of the State.

All our inquiries have failed to elicit *a single instance of resistance to officers of the law except by republican negroes.* The answers from Judge Wiggin explain these. They were at Ellenton and in the rice-field region,

where the white population is sparse. In the latter, armed bodies of negroes, bearing State arms and ammunition, marched about four days, whipping negro men and women most cruelly to compel them to join in a labor-strike. Some were whipped almost to death. [See speech of Thomas Hamilton, colored republican representative from Beaufort.] In this instance, there was resistance. Arrests were made, the prisoners were rescued, the posse of the sheriff were driven across the country, and the law defied. These facts were officially reported to the governor, and he received appeals from the suffering negroes; but under all these circumstances no proclamation of insurrection was issued, because no political capital could be made out of it.

As to the riot in Charleston, the judge is absent; but we cite Governor Chamberlain's own statement in his letter of the 4th instant: "The most trustworthy information seems to fix the chief responsibility for causing this riot upon the republicans."

A. C. HASKELL,
Chairman State Democratic Committee

ADDITIONAL REPUBLICAN EVIDENCE.

The following letter was received from Ex-Governor Scott, republican:

COLUMBIA, *October 9, 1876.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of letter of 9th instant, making inquiries as to my knowledge of lawlessness and violence existing in this State, and I have to say in reply that I have been absent from home for more than three months, and could only form an opinion as to the condition of political affairs by the reports in the newspapers, which led me to believe that the State was not quiet. Ten days ago I arrived at home and found Columbia as quiet as any part of the States I have been in while North. In this city there is no violence or lawlessness, nor are the courts in any way interfered with in the discharge of their functions. I have no knowledge of what has occurred in the counties referred to by the governor, viz, Barnwell and Aiken.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. K. SCOTT.

Col. A. C. HASKELL, *Chairman, &c.*

The following response was received from Judge Carpenter, republican, for over four years judge of the circuit composing Kershaw, Richland, Lexington, and Edgefield Counties:

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 10.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, propounding certain questions in reference to the condition of this judicial circuit, of the State, and certain military organizations.

After a month's absence from home I returned about a week ago, and since that time I have been exclusively occupied with official affairs, holding the regular term of the circuit court for this county. As to the alleged lawlessness and violence in other portions of the State, I

know nothing. I have seen statements in the newspapers giving different and entirely contradictory accounts of the transactions referred to in the proclamation of Governor Chamberlain, but have not examined the testimony or been in either of the localities.

Since my return home I have been treated by my acquaintances of both political parties with the usual kindness and respect, and I have seen no exhibition of violence and lawlessness. No resistance to judicial process or authority has been attempted in this circuit to my knowledge since I had the honor to be its presiding judge. I am not acquainted with any other than the Richland rifle and the Richland volunteer rifle clubs. I do not know of my own knowledge, nor has any complaint been made to me, of any acts of violence, open or secret, having been committed by these companies. My acquaintance with the members of those organizations is quite general, and from my knowledge of the personal character of the gentlemen composing them, I should think no danger to the peace and good order of society could be rationally apprehended from that source. Withdrawn from partisan politics, as a citizen I feel a deep interest in the welfare of the State, and I hope those of both parties having charge of the canvass will exercise such prudence, justice, and fairness as will insure a free, fair, and full expression of the popular will.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. B. CARPENTER.

Col. A. C. HASKELL,
Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee, Columbia, S. C.

The following telegram was received from Judge Townsend, republican :

CHARLESTON, *October 12, 1876.*

SIR: Yours just received. In the fourth district, composed of the counties of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington, Marion, and Horry, there has been no lawlessness or violence, or anything like organized resistance to judicial process, so far as I have heard or know. During the last five weeks I have held courts in the three first-named counties, and have had no difficulty at all in maintaining and administering the law. The people of my circuit are, in my judgment, law-abiding, as well as disposed to aid in the preservation of the peace and the due execution of the law, and if any lawlessness or violence should be threatened I believe it can be promptly checked and remedied by the ordinary process or action of the court.

C. P. TOWNSEND,
Judge Fourth Circuit.

A. C. HASKELL, *Chairman, &c.*

In addition to the above, letters have been received from a large number of county officers, trial-justices, and private citizens, testifying to the absence of lawlessness in the State and the supremacy of the State courts.

The testimony taken together completely refutes the allegations of Governor Chamberlain, upon which his proclamation and that of the President were based, and forms a triumphant vindication of the democratic voters of the State of South Carolina.

In compliance with an appeal from D. H. Chamberlain, governor, the President issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

By the President of the United States of America.

Whereas it has been satisfactorily shown to me that insurrection and domestic violence exist in several counties of the State of South Carolina, and that certain combinations of men against law exist in many counties of said State, known as "rifle-clubs," who ride up and down by day and night in arms, murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, which combinations, though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice; and

Whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on the application of the legislature, or the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence; and

Whereas, by laws in pursuance of the above, it is provided (in the laws of the United States) that in all cases of insurrection in any State (or of obstruction to the laws thereof) it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, to call for the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land or naval forces as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or causing the laws to be duly executed; and

Whereas the legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State, under Section 4 of Article IV of the Constitution, and of the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made due application to me in the premises for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws; and

Whereas it is required that whenever it is necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time:

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation and command all persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within three days from this date, and hereafter abandon said combinations, and submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State; and I invoke the aid and co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 17th day of October, 1876, and of the Independence of the United States 101.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

JOHN L. CADWALADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, *October 17, 1876.*

SIR: In view of the existing condition of affairs in South Carolina there is a possibility that the proclamation of the President of this date may be disregarded. To provide against such a contingency, you will immediately order all the available force in the military division of the Atlantic to report to General Ruger, commanding at Columbia, S. C., and instruct that officer to station his troops in such localities that they may be most speedily and effectually used in case of resistance to the authority of the United States. It is hoped that a collision may thus be avoided; but you will instruct General Ruger to let it be known that it is the fixed purpose of the Government to carry out the spirit of the proclamation, and to sustain it by the military force of the General Government, supplemented, if necessary, by the militia of the various States. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding United States Army.

The State democratic executive committee issued the following

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

ROOM OF STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 18, 1876.*

To the people of the State of South Carolina who desire honest government, without regard to political party or race:

His Excellency the President of the United States did, on the 17th day of this month, issue a proclamation whereby he commanded "all persons engaged in unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within three days from this date, and hereafter abandon said combinations, and submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State."

This proclamation is based upon the statements made by Daniel H. Chamberlain, the governor of this State; which statements are aimed exclusively against his political opponents, and are proven to be untrue by the testimony of every judge in the State, every trial-justice or other officer of the law from whom response has been obtained. Every resident of the State knows them to be untrue. Every republican of character or intelligence, or who is not in office in the State, have expressed horror and disgust at the course which the governor has pursued.

We say this much for our vindication. Never has a people suffered more by dishonor of office and dishonesty of officers. Never has such bald untruth been used for the support of a movement which shakes the pillars upon which rest the constitutional temple of a mighty people. Our State is but a petty portion of the Union, but we call upon our sister States of the North to remember that the experiment now being made for "the domination of our elections by the bayonet and by soldiers as the irresistible instrument of a revolutionary local despotism," if successful, will become the precedent before which the whole

fabric of American liberty will fall, and will be applied to other States just as soon as party exigencies require it.

We make this declaration of our innocence not in disrespect of the President of the United States, but as an act of justice to ourselves as American citizens, and to put our case upon the record for an impartial trial before the great national tribunal. We bow in perfect submission to the proclamation of His Excellency the President, and exhort our fellow-citizens whom we represent in the present canvass to yield full and entire obedience to every command of the said proclamation.

We know that the clubs called "rifle-clubs" are associations formed for home protection; that they are not combinations as charged by the governor of this State; that there are but few that have arms or ammunition; that those which have been equipped were so done with the sanction and sometimes with the aid of the governor, and have been recognized by him as useful and appropriate bodies, while not one of them has been accused of disorder.

We know that their necessity was occasioned by the reckless distribution of arms and ammunition among the colored people by the State officials; and we further know that our white fellow-citizens were, on the 16th day of this month, massacred at a peaceful political assemblage, where (by agreement with C. C. Bowen, republican chairman of Charleston County, and sheriff of the said county, and present at the meeting, and first presidential elector for the State at large on the republican ticket) they went without arms to meet the colored race—the voters of the so-called republican party in this State—who were likewise, by Mr. Bowen's agreement, bound to be without arms. And we know that the politicians who are the authors of all our evils are teaching among the colored race the use of the rifle and the torch; we know that our homes are in peril, and that our women and children are exposed to the horrors of ruthless butchery and barbarity; but, nevertheless, we advise and command, so far as our authority goes, that every such "rifle-club," against which the misrepresentations of the governor of the State are aimed, be forthwith disbanded, and that the members thereof be held in future only by those ties of humanity which bind all good men together; that the name of the club be abandoned, and the officers cease to exercise their power. This is said with the express declaration that these clubs are not associated with or subject to our political control.

We repeat that we speak without disrespect to the President of the United States. He acts upon the statement made by the governor of this State. But we say it that we may show our willingness to obey without committing an untruth against ourselves by seeming to acknowledge that of which we are not guilty.

We are not engaged in "unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings." We cannot "disperse," because we are not gathered together. We cannot "retire peacefully to our abodes," because we are in our homes in peace, disturbed alone by the political agitations created by the governor and his minions.

But we resignedly—and cheerfully in the performance of our duty—suspend the exercise of our individual and private rights to prevent evil to the whole people; relying upon the universal sense of right, and appealing to the Almighty to sustain us.

We exhort our people to the continuance of submission to the authorities of the Government, feeling assured that time and patience will work out deliverance.

Remember that the campaign is now a short one, and all signs are

hopeful that the 7th day of November next will witness the full and complete vindication of our cause through the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot-box.

A. C. HASKELL, *Chairman.*
T. B. FRASER.
J. D. KENNEDY.
JOHN BRATTON.
JAMES A. HOYT.
RICHARD O'NEALE, JR.
J. ADGER SMITH.

The following dispatches were sent on October 9th by General Wade Hampton, democratic nominee for governor:

General M. C. BUTLER, *Edgefield Court-House*:

Use your influence to keep our people in Aiken from resistance to martial law.

WADE HAMPTON.

To General JOHNSON HAGOOD, *Barnwell Court-House*:

Urge our people to submit peaceably to martial law. Let no resistance be made. I will see and consult with them.

WADE HAMPTON.

A copy of this last was sent to Col. G. W. Croft, chairman of Aiken County.

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II.*

FREE MEN! FREE BALLOTS!! FREE SCHOOLS!!!—THE PLEDGES OF GENERAL WADE HAMPTON, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR, TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—1865-1876.

FREEDOM AND POLITICAL RIGHTS GO TOGETHER.

[LETTER AUGUST 7, 1867.]

As it is of the last consequence to maintain the same amicable relations which have heretofore existed between the whites and the blacks, I cannot too strongly reiterate my counsel that all classes should cultivate harmony and exercise forbearance. Let our people remember that the negroes have, as a general rule, behaved admirably, and that they are in no manner responsible for the present condition of affairs. Should they in the future be misled by wicked or designing men, let us consider how ignorant they necessarily are, and let us only the more try to convince them that we are their best friends. Deal with them with perfect justice, and thus show that you wish to promote their advancement and enlightenment. Do this, and the negroes will not only learn to trust you, but they will appreciate the fact, so evident to us, that we can do without them far better than they can do without us.

On a late public occasion, where many of you were present, I expressed my perfect willingness to see impartial suffrage established at the South, and I believe that this opinion is entertained, not only by a large majority of the intelligent and reflecting whites, but also of this same class among the blacks. The Supreme Court has decided that a negro is not a citizen of the United States, and Congress cannot reverse that decision by an act. *The States, however, are competent to confer citizenship on the negro, and I think it is the part of wisdom that such action should be taken by the Southern States. We have recognized the freedom of the blacks, and have placed this fact beyond all possibility of doubt, denial, or recall. Let us recognize in the same frank manner and as fully their political rights also.*

CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION RECOGNIZED.

[CHARLESTON ADDRESS, JUNE 28, 1876.]

The fortunes of war were against us, and the South laid down her arms. When she did so, I declare, on my honor as a soldier and a gentleman, that she did it in good faith. We accepted the terms offered, and we felt then, and have felt since, bound in honor to keep them inviolate. *We recognize the changes in the Constitution and the institutions of the country as accomplished facts, and we propose to obey the laws as good citizens. You have no right to ask of us more than this, and we have the right to demand of you, who were the conquerors, that you should not require of us, as the price of reunion and reconciliation, a sacrifice of our honor or of our self-respect.*

THE GOVERNOR OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

[DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, AUGUST 17, 1876.]

The platform which you have adopted here is so catholic in its spirit, so strong in its foundations, and so broad in its construction, that every man in South Carolina who honestly desires reform can find room to

* This is a pamphlet of 8 pages. It is reprinted in full.

stand upon it. With such a platform, where our citizens of all parties and all races can stand, assured of *equal rights and full protection*, you can surely bring back to our distracted State the great blessings of good government. As for myself, should I be elevated to the high position for which you have nominated me, my sole effort shall be to restore our State government to decency, to honesty, to economy, and to integrity. I shall be *the governor of the whole people*, knowing no party, making no vindictive discrimination, holding the scales of justice with firm and impartial hand; seeing, as far as in me lies, that the laws are enforced in justice, tempered by mercy; protecting all classes alike, and devoting every effort to the restoration of prosperity and the re-establishment of honest government.

PROTECTING THE COLORED MAN IN HIS RIGHTS.

[SPEECH AT NEWBERRY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1876.]

All we want is *reform*. I propose to stand by the platform adopted in Columbia, which has accepted the late amendments to the Constitution; and, if elected, propose to carry those laws out fully, being governor of the whole people, and holding the scales of justice equally. If any person thought he would not fulfill his pledge he didn't ask him to vote for him. Another class of people whom he didn't care to have vote for him are those who think that because they are democrats they can violate the law and look to him to protect them. He wished it distinctly understood that he and all with him in this campaign were not hostile to the National Government of the United States; but, if elected, would preserve order and carry out all the laws of the country, *especially protecting the colored man in all his rights*, and would see that he was not imposed upon. He said that if the democrats came into power, he would guarantee that *the free schools* would be better conducted than heretofore.

THE ONLY WAY TO BRING ABOUT PROSPERITY.

[SPEECH AT ABBEVILLE, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.]

I feel assured that if the colored people of the State would come out and see and hear for themselves, there will be thousands and tens of thousands, like the colored men of Abbeville, that will join the democratic party in this State. I give them the word of a man who neither friend or foe can say ever broke that word, that, if I am elected governor of South Carolina, *I shall be the governor of the whole State; I shall render to the whole people of this State equal and impartial justice.*

The platform adopted by the democratic party in Columbia is one upon which all can stand. Talk about putting the colored men back into slavery or qualifying their suffrages! I tell you in all honor and sincerity that it is against our interest to do either of these things if we could. In the first place, the labor of the colored man is more valuable to us as he is than if he was a slave, because they were perishable property, and, as soon as they passed away, it was so much loss to the general wealth of the country. As to qualifying your suffrages, why that is the very thing your President Grant wants to do. We want your votes; we don't want you to be deprived of them, and I can tell you, if the colored people continue to join the democratic ranks as they have been doing thus early in the campaign, we will be the last people in the world to curtail their suffrages. The northern republicans thought it all right so long as you voted the republican ticket, but just so soon as the colored people of the South began to go democratic they were the

first to introduce a bill to qualify their suffrages. Why? Because they don't want the South to have a chance to turn the election for the President. I am not in that big fight, however. I am in this little fight to save South Carolina, and I tell you, upon my honor, that if you allow the white people of South Carolina to go down this time, you will go down so deep that no plummet can ever reach you. If we, the white people of South Carolina, were to leave you the State, and give you everything—land, houses, churches, banks—you could not live without them. *The only way to bring about prosperity in this State is to bring the two races in friendly relation together.* The democratic party in South Carolina, of whom I am the exponent, has promised that every citizen of this State is to be the equal of all; he is to have every right given him by the Constitution of the United States and of this State. This democratic party in South Carolina pledges itself to support and accept the XIIIth, XIVth, and XVth amendments of the United States Constitution; and I pledge my faith, and I pledge it for those gentlemen who are on the ticket with me, that if we are elected, as far as in us lies *we will observe, protect, and defend the rights of the colored man as quickly as any man in South Carolina.* [A voice, "That's right. Tell them that over again."] If there is a white man in this assembly, because he is a democrat or because he is a white man, believes that when I am elected governor, if I should be, that I will stand between him and the law or grant to him any privileges or immunities that shall not be granted to the colored man, he is mistaken, and I tell him so now that if that is his reason for voting for me not to vote at all.

A MAN WHO WILL DO WHAT HE PROMISES.

[SPEECH AT ABBEVILLE, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.]

I received a letter from one of my old servants, who is now living in Rock Hill, S. C., and I will read it that you may see what the colored people who know me think of me. General Hampton then read the letter, as follows:

ROCK HILL, S. C., *September 8, 1876.*

MARS WADE: Seeing that you are nominated for governor by the white people, and hearing that you have promised the black man all the rights he now has, and knowing that you were always good and kind to me when your slave, and knowing that you are a good and kind man—a man who will do what he promises—I write to say that I will vote for you and get all the black men I can to do the same. I have bought a piece of land in York County, and am trying to make a good support for my family, which I can do if we all had good laws and low taxes. My wife, Flora, is still living, and we have but one child, whom we wish to educate. Please write to me in care of Dr. T. C. Robertson, Rock Hill, S. C.
Your friend and former slave,

REV. FRANCIS DAVIE.

I had not heard of him, continued General Hampton, until I received this letter, and when I read it at Laurens another of my old servants living there, name Spencer, came up to me and said that he knew Francis well, and he would also do all he could to have me for governor. These people know me, they know that I will not deceive them, and, so far as taking away any of your rights are concerned, I pledge you, my colored friends, on my honor, that if elected I shall give you greater facilities for education than you now have or ever had before. I promise that I will put men in charge of your education who will not steal the money after it has been appropriated for you.

THE COLORED PEOPLE IN MISSISSIPPI.

[SPEECH AT ABBEVILLE, SEPTEMBER 16, 1876.]

My friend, General Toombs, suggests that I should tell you something about my colored friends in Mississippi. These colored people, hundreds of them, with their ancestors, have lived on my estate in Mississippi for over two hundred years, and they are living there still. They have never left me. They live all around me, and since the war, such confidence have I in them that I have not even a lock on my house. There is no protection except these colored people who have grown up from childhood with me. I am just as safe there as when I was surrounded by my old cavalry company in Virginia. [Loud cheering.] These colored people when they want help come to me for it; and just before I left there one of the most influential was ill. He sent for me to read the Bible to him. I went to his home and did so. He then turned over all his property into my hands, asking me to sell his cotton and take care of the money for his wife and children, and to protect them. I have that money now. I paid his doctor's bill, knocked off his rent, and have the money for his family. I tell you this, my colored friends, to show you that those colored men who know me trust me. If you trust the white people of South Carolina once, and then if you find any of your rights impaired, you are strong enough in the State to turn them out of office. We cannot be elected without the aid of the colored people, and we know that we are going to get that aid. I have been talking so much recently that I really cannot say much more. When Mississippi went democratic, some of my colored friends there came to me and said, they tell us that the democrats are going to take our rights away from us, and asked me if it was so. I asked them if I had ever told them an untruth. They said I never had. I then told them that if they were not more prosperous, did not have more rights and more facilities for education, I would give them every foot of land I had in Mississippi. And they know already, and have told me, that what I told them was true. That will be the case in South Carolina if you put honest men in your legislature and your State offices.

NO PARTY, NOR RACE, AS GOVERNOR.

[SPEECH AT DARLINGTON, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876.]

We wish to show the colored people that their rights are fixed and immovable; and, furthermore, we would not abridge them if we could. I do here what I did in the convention, I pledge myself solemnly, in the presence of the people of South Carolina and in the presence of my God, that if the democratic ticket is elected, I shall know no party nor race in the administration of the law. So sure as the law pronounces a man guilty, so sure shall that man be punished. I shall know nothing but the law and the constitution of South Carolina and of the United States. We recognize the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, and accept them in good faith. The colored people know that it is under those amendments that they enjoy the rights they now have. We stand upon that platform, and not one single right enjoyed by the colored people to-day shall be taken from them. They shall be the equals, under the law, of any man in South Carolina. And we further pledge that we will give better facilities for education than they have ever had before.

FREE SPEECH, FREE THOUGHT, FREE MEN.

[SPEECH AT CHERAW, SEPTEMBER 26, 1876.]

I have been told since coming upon this ground that the reason there are so few colored men present, is because they have been told that if they attended these meetings they ran great risks, and that trouble would come upon them. This, I say, is infamously false from beginning to end. I assure you that if I were at a political meeting, and the life of a colored man should be in danger unjustly, I would risk my own life to save him. And I have done that very thing. Years ago, during the existence of slavery, I happened to be in Mississippi, when it was a very lawless State, and there was a colored man who had committed a very brutal murder. He was put in jail forty miles away, and a body of men went to the jail and broke it open, took him, and had what they called a trial. I heard of it and went over. The gentleman who owned this colored man said he had been told I was opposed to the lynching of the unfortunate man and requested me to speak in his behalf. I said, "I will do that, and I will do more than that. If you will get two more men and give us all double-barreled guns, I will take him out of the hands of those men, put him back in jail, and give my life before he shall be subjected to lynch law." They told me if I opposed the intentions of these men they would lynch me. I said let them do it, but I would go and tell them if that man is lynched at their hands they would be guilty of murder. I did so, and I would risk my life to sustain the laws of South Carolina and to protect the lives of her citizens.

The colored people have been told it will be dangerous for them to attend these meetings. At Walhalla, after I had asked if there was a republican present, one ragged, poor colored man got up and said, "I am a republican," and the people raised a yell of indignation. I rose and told them I had offered free speech wherever I went; that I recognized this as a land of free speech, free thought, a free press, and a land of free men, and I say hear that man. And the audience sat down, and that colored man said that he was a republican, those were his principles, and he expected to vote the republican ticket; and when he made that announcement the audience gave him three cheers. That is the way we intend to conduct this campaign. I wish to tell the colored people here, as elsewhere, that as soon as the power passes into the hands of the democratic party here, which shall come to pass as surely as the sun goes down on the 7th of November, they will have equal laws and equal protection; they will be recognized as the equals of every man in this State, before the law and under the Constitution; they will be honestly and justly dealt with; and I pledge myself and the gentlemen whose names appear as the nominees of the democratic party of South Carolina, to the people of South Carolina, white and black, that when that administration comes into power there will be no discrimination on account of color or party.

A SOLEMN PLEDGE.

[SPEECH AT MARION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.]

I reiterate here to-day the pledge that I have so often made before: "In the presence of the people of South Carolina and in the presence of my God, I pledge myself that, if elected, I shall know no party, no race, no color or condition in the administration of the laws. I shall be gov-

ernor of the entire people of South Carolina." When you go to the colored people and tell them these pledges, and show them what they have to expect and what has been done for them in the past, you surely will reach them.

THE FIRST TO ADVISE GIVING THE COLORED MEN THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

[SPEECH AT SUMTER, OCTOBER 7, 1876.]

I want to say to my colored friends to bear this in mind: I was the first to advise that rights of all kinds should be conferred upon colored men. This was in a speech at Columbia. If he was a citizen he naturally possessed the right to vote; and I advised the people then, before Congress had moved in the matter, when Governor Morton, as a candidate, was then making speeches declaring the colored men were not fit to vote, and Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, was saying the same thing, I was maintaining that we should confer the right of voting; and I say now that the time will come, if it has not already come, when every colored man will be a democrat, because they will find that their rights will be better protected by that party. They will say that they have always been democrats, but were afraid to say so.

The undersigned, members of the executive committee of the democratic party for the State of South Carolina, pledge themselves personally to the fulfillment, in good faith, of the declarations and promises contained in the foregoing extracts from the public addresses of General Wade Hampton, the democratic candidate for governor of South Carolina, guaranteeing to all citizens impartial justice and equal rights.

A. C. HASKELL,

Chairman.

T. B. FRASER.

J. D. KENNEDY.

JOHN BRATTON.

JAS. A. HOYT.

RICHARD O'NEALE, JR.

J. ADGER SMYTH.

III.

THE RICHLAND DEMOCRACY.

THE MASS MEETING IN COLUMBIA—RASPING THE REPUBLICANS—A SPIRITED DISCUSSION—PREPARATIONS FOR ORGANIZING PRECINCT CLUBS.

[From our resident correspondent.]

COLUMBIA, *March 13.*—The county democratic meeting called for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization of the party throughout the county, and of forming clubs in the different townships with a view of appointing delegates to a State convention to be held in this city on the 4th of May, met to-day in Stenhouse Hall, at the hour of 12 m. A large number of the most prominent gentlemen of the city and county being already present, Mr. John McKenzie took the chair by virtue of his office as county chairman.

* * * * *

The next speaker, Colonel Haskell, said that the meeting wished to hear from some one in regard to the work before us. We have met and put down our names fifty times, and what has it all amounted to? Are we to nominate men on coalition tickets, or men who have been connected with the Union League? We have had a bitter experience of such in the State already by following this policy, which was not needed to be introduced into some of the counties at least. What we are to consider is whether we will repeat that experiment or try some other.

Colonel Bacon asked that some of the gentlemen from the country be requested to address the meeting. They are the true exponents of the politics of Richland County, and the meeting would be glad to hear their views.

Mr. Percival (from Davis's precinct) said that previous to the last election the voters of his precinct were a united and harmonious body, and all voted as a unit, but at that election, by advice from Columbia, they voted the coalition ticket, and confusion at once sprang up then and had existed ever since. Some voted one way and some another, and no man knew what he voted for. If, however, the resolutions read mean what they say, the people of that precinct are with you.

Mr. Marshall said in effect that the voters of Trenholm's precinct have gotten heartily tired of mixed drinks, politically speaking, and propose hereafter to take their's straight.

Mr. Stack, of Killian's, said the above sentiment expressed his and his neighbors' views. He had always been for a straight ticket, but left the selection for men of brains to decide upon. We want such a ticket now to a man; would prefer it straightout.

Mr. Frost (Camp Ground) said: There were many voters in my precinct who, at the election last year, would not vote a mixed ticket. They cut off the negroes and voted only for the whites, and from my knowledge of their temper I think this would be the case again.

Colonel Haskell said that he had prepared some resolutions of the same general purport with those already submitted by General Wallace, but which he purposely refrained from presenting until he had first heard from some of the gentlemen from the country. They did not conflict with those already read, and he hoped they would meet with approval.

The preamble and resolutions were then submitted and read, and were as follows:

Whereas our State has been degraded, our people oppressed, and property plundered, legislation becomes the instrument of fraud, and the administration of justice a mockery; and whereas this degeneracy of government and its attendant woes had its origin in the abuse of the power conferred upon those who assumed the name of the republican party in this State in 1868, and has owed its steady increase in wrong and infamy to the constant and unvarying immorality and dishonesty of the men who from 1868 to the present time have been the leaders of the said republican party, and, in fact, the rulers of the State; and whereas the State and its people have been subjected to all the wrongs which have at successive periods in history excited the struggle for liberty, and now by the continuance of this party in power not only will liberty be yet further impaired, but the safety of life and property be snatched from us: Now be it

Resolved, That the honest white people of Richland County declare their determination to organize in a compact body, pledged to the cause of law and liberty, and to stand together shoulder to shoulder in opposition to the party in this State called republican, and to the dishonest men who are at its head.

2. That they pledge themselves to vote in the ensuing elections only for men of unquestionable honesty, and who have never been contaminated by connection with the frauds of the dominant party, and who shall be nominated by the white voters of the county and State and by such colored voters as may have the manliness and the intelligence to sever themselves from the bad men of both races who have so falsely and constantly misled them.

3. That they go into this contest for the restoration of honesty in the government and to secure justice to all men; that they pronounce to be false any assertion that they contend against the colored race, but allege that they do contend and ever will contend against the traitors and bad men of both races, who have hitherto been elected by the colored race, and do refuse even to unite with them or recognize them as other than they are in fact—men who have disgraced the State and brought its people to the verge of ruin, and are themselves worthy only of public scorn and the severest penalties of the law.

4. That they do not hesitate to admit that there are many honest, wise, and distinguished men who belong to the national republican party; but they do think, and do not hesitate to express the opinion, that no honest member of the said national republican party can consistently or with moral propriety identify himself with those who call themselves republicans, and have been the leaders of the party, so called, in South Carolina; nor do they hesitate to express the further opinion that no citizen of South Carolina could at any time since 1868 have joined the so-called party in this State except with purposes which had regard neither to public honesty nor to the welfare of the State, and without being unworthy to be deemed friends of the people or fellow-citizens except in the law.

5. That in such denunciation of the so-called republican party in South Carolina no individual reflection is cast upon those of the colored race at large, who, perhaps, naturally adopted the name of the party to which they supposed they owed their political rights; but the odium is meant to rest upon the bad men who have perverted both the party name and the party allegiance of the race to evil purposes, which have alike disgraced both race and party, and have brought irretrievable wrong and ruin upon the State.

PART X.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S PAPERS.

LETTERS AND REPORTS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

CHICAGO, ILL.

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I.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONIALS TO GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN.

[From the Daily Union-Herald, Columbia, S. C., November 2, 1876.]

Some democratic opinions.—Is it reform they want?

Let dispassionate men read what the democratic organs of public opinion said of Governor Chamberlain and his administration of the office of governor within a few months. Let them ask "what he has done since to make these same organs teem with denunciations of him?" They have but one reply. There is but one reply. He has denounced the killing of black men as murder. He has sought to bring the criminals who have committed deeds of blood to justice. He has put himself in the way of the plot to overawe and coerce the majority of the people. He has stood firmly by the rights of all the people. He has refused to shut his eyes to the shot-gun campaign and its purposes. He has refused to be a traitor to the principle of a free ballot. He is true to the great national union republican party. He cannot be seduced or frightened into giving aid or comfort to the reactionary, violent, revolutionary, rebel democracy as typified by Butler, Gary, Haskell, Lipscombe, Moise, Speights, Rhett, &c. These are his crimes, and these only.

He has fought a good fight in behalf of the people.—*Yorkville Enquirer*, May, 1875.

We think its counsel noble and its spirit earnest.—*Lexington Dispatch*, January, 1875.

It would be folly to run a democratic candidate for governor against Mr. Chamberlain.—*News and Courier*, July, 1876.

Mr. Chamberlain has earned the gratitude and deserves the confidence of the whole people.—*News and Courier*.

We hope that General Hampton will not be nominated, because we do not believe it possible to elect him.—*News and Courier*, July, 1876.

Governor Chamberlain is a necessity. He alone in the State has power at present to check frauds, foster honesty, and restore order out of chaos.—*Winnsborough News*, June, 1875.

The movement to organize the democratic party in this State was "mainly confined to a few leaders who want office themselves."—*Sumter Watchman*, (democrat,) June, 1876.

Our very heart yearns over the strong conviction, that accords with all reason and all the fight before us, that General Hampton is about to be sacrificed.—*Sumter Watchman*.

I honestly believe that Governor Chamberlain can do more for South Carolina, in and out of the State, than any other man.—*Letter of George W. Williams*, July, 1876.

By supporting Mr. Chamberlain the whole country will secure without revolution a government in every way satisfactory.—*News and Courier*, June, 1876.

Governor Chamberlain is every day fulfilling the pledges made, alike to conservatives and republicans, in this campaign.—*The Grange*, January, 1875.

The democrats in South Carolina are in the minority, else they could and would, as a party, obtain control of the State by their own efforts.—*News and Courier, July, 1876.*

The most influential bankers and merchants in Charleston hold substantially the same opinions as those expressed by Mr. Williams.—*News and Courier, July, 1876.*

The course of Governor Chamberlain, we think, commends itself to the cordial support of all the friends of good government in the State.—*Abbeville Press, August, 1875.*

There would be more wisdom in co-operating with the friends of Governor Chamberlain to secure his election than in throwing away strength upon impossible candidates.—*Clarendon Press, February, 1876.*

Being the ablest and purest man in the dominant party, he has become a necessity to the welfare of the State, and it behooves all good citizens to stand by him while he seeks to secure for them good government.—*Camden Journal, August, 1875.*

We can't say hard things against Chamberlain, who is manifestly striving to give our impoverished people an honest government. That is what they want. Give it to them, and everything else—low taxes and prosperity—will follow.—*Marion Star, 1876.*

If General Kershaw or General Hampton had been governor for the past two years, neither of them could have effected as much reform or benefited the State as much as Governor Chamberlain has done.—*Interview of Judge Maher in News and Courier, July, 1876.*

All good citizens will labor with the governor to hasten the coming of that auspicious day which shall find "all our people so united in the regard for the public weal that the advent to power of any political party shall not endanger the liberties or the material interests of any class of our fellow-citizens."—*Yorkville Enquirer, January, 1875.*

While with the advent of Governor Chamberlain's administration our people begin to feel that a new and brighter era is dawning upon the State, it is gratifying to note that for the first time since reconstruction our State government is honorably recognized abroad and commanding respectful attention.—*Yorkville Enquirer, January, 1875.*

He has accomplished such a herculean task in breaking down the barriers of corruption and fraud, and gives such promise of being able ultimately to storm and carry the very citadel itself, that we take pleasure in writing him down a model governor.—*Charlotte Observer, June, 1875.*

As we have already said, there is nothing but defeat ahead of us on any ticket of that sort that can be put forth. The name of General Hampton is electric and will thrill through the nerves of every white man in South Carolina, but what of that? If every one of them voted for him, and ten thousand more besides, he would be still in a hopeless minority.—*Marlboro' Planter, August, 1876.*

'Tis a pleasure, no less than a duty, to recognize the just, economical and sagacious purpose of Governor Chamberlain in the advice communicated by him in the letter addressed to the State senate committee on finance. * * * * The country is conscious that there is a steady hand at the helm of State affairs, and feels a renewal and an increase of confidence in the pilot.—*Phoenix, February, 1875.*

No mortal man, with all the surroundings that environed Governor Chamberlain when he took the executive chair, could have done more for the good of the State than he has done. His history as governor has been pure, unspotted, and unstained.—*Horry News, September, 1875.*

Far from bringing out a full vote, the "straight-out" policy will, in

our opinion, cause thousands of whites to cast their votes for the republican candidate, if that candidate be Mr. Chamberlain, or refrain from voting for democrats because they know there is no hope for victory.—*News and Courier, July, 1876.*

In two years we hope and believe his administration will be such as to render the white people of the State the strongest supporters of Governor Chamberlain. Our people only want a wise, just, and economical government, and this, I believe, he will endeavor to inaugurate.—*Correspondence of Keowee Courier, January, 1875.*

Governor Chamberlain richly deserves the confidence of the people of this State. The people of South Carolina, who have all at stake, who see and hear what persons outside of the State cannot know, are satisfied with Governor Chamberlain's honesty. They believe in him, as well they may.—*News and Courier, May, 1875.*

Mr. Chamberlain will accept a nomination for re-election; not because of the emoluments of the office, which are pitiful, nor for the love of politics, which are not to his taste, but because in two years more, with a sound, intelligent, and upright legislature, he can, with the knowledge he has of our condition and wants, complete the work now begun, and make South Carolina as contented and progressively prosperous as any State in the South.—*News and Courier, August, 1876.*

The interchange of courtesies between Governor Chamberlain and General Kershaw, on Wednesday, must have been exceedingly pleasant, and General Kershaw never represented the popular sentiment more correctly than when he said that "no one would give Governor Chamberlain a more cordial and hearty support than he in his efforts to effect reforms in the administration of the affairs of the State government." This is the feeling, undoubtedly, of nine-tenths of the white citizens of the State.—*News and Courier.*

We are happy to unite with others in the most hearty approval of the general contents of the message, and rejoice to see in it a fulfillment so far of the pledges made by the governor in his inaugural, which were in fact only a vindication of those made during the canvass.

We rejoice at the fine opportunity afforded by Governor Chamberlain to prove to the world that southern gentlemen are not capable of the folly of proscription and oppression to men for mere opinions and politics.—*Greenville Enterprise and Mountaineer, January, 1875.*

4th. We tender to Governor Chamberlain our grateful thanks for the bold and statesmanlike struggle he has made in the cause of reform and the economical administration of the government, in the preservation of the public faith, in the equal administration of justice, and in the maintenance of the public peace, and we pledge him our cordial support for the accomplishment of these ends. (Presented by General Conner.)—*Charleston Resolutions, December, 1875.*

The brave words of the governor in reproof of extravagance, in exposition of the absolute necessity of curtailing the expenses, will live and be admired beyond the era and the occasion which gave them origin.

At the close of this first session of the legislature, we take pleasure in saying to him: "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The honest men of all parties look upon him to-day as a governor whose administration has been bold, honest, and exceptionally able, and who is now the main bulwark that protects the State from further spoliation and fraud.—*News and Courier, April, 1875.*

We would like to be convinced that we are wrong, but until this is done, until some one shows us how 30,000 republican majority, with a leader

like Governor Chamberlain in command, can be whipped out at the polls, we shall not draw our support from him, who, by his many official acts, has satisfied us that he is doing the best he possibly can do with the material he has, and much better than any democrat in the State could do with the same material—to give us what we want for ourselves and our families.—*Marion Star*, June, 1876.

Governor Chamberlain will carry a majority of the better elements of his party on an advancing platform of reform. For the democrats to oppose this would be throwing away their opportunity, if the idea be to reform the government. In the face of such facts and such a situation a straight-out ticket would be but courting defeat, as the republican ranks would be inevitably driven together. And, then, there are hundreds on hundreds of white people of the State who would vote for Governor Chamberlain for re-election against any nomination that could be made.—*Sumter Watchman*, August, 1876.

Mr. Chamberlain will probably be the candidate of the republican party for re-election. The wilder the talk of the radical democracy, the greater is his strength as a commanding necessity to his party. In case that he be nominated, he will have the undivided support of the radicals. There will be no bolt. Add to the solid republican vote the power to obtain Federal troops as they may be needed, the executive appointment of commissioners of election, the broad and undefined powers of the board of State canvassers, and what prospect is there that he could be defeated? It could be done only in one way—by armed force. For that the people are not ready, and, if they were ready, such a course would end in disaster and ruin.—*News and Courier*, July, 1876.

No man who did not have a clear head, a brave heart, and an honest purpose, could give expression to such lofty words of patriotism and of duty. * * * The garb of the carpet-bagger dropped from his shoulders; he was received with affection as an adopted son into the family of the children of the palmetto State, and his name was enrolled with Blanding and Nott and Duncan and the hundreds of New Englanders who have adorned her society and illustrated her history, and the name of Chamberlain will stand high on that roll, for his burning words will go down to posterity and make a shining page in history as Pinckney's: "Millions for defense, not a cent for tribute;" or the old dictator's: "By God, I will cut my right hand off before I sign the order;" or Patrick Henry's: "Give me liberty or give me death."—*Speech of Judge Aldrich at Barnwell*, January, 1876.

He was brave to a fault, and earnest to the verge of indiscretion.—*News and Courier*, January, 1876.

With equal earnestness he exerted the whole power and influence of his office to promote the public good.—*News and Courier*, July, 1876.

Time has justified us, as it will justify Mr. Chamberlain. Time has shown that whoever else goes back he will move steadily forward.—*News and Courier*, January, 1876.

God forbid that this old element should ever get into power again. It led us to the devil once, and would likely do so again.—"*Paysan*," in letter to *News and Courier*, July, 1876.

We believe that, without regard to the consequences to himself or to his party, he will go on to the end in the narrow path of right.—*News and Courier*, February, 1876.

A full democratic vote cannot be polled against Governor Chamberlain. It is certainly not worth while to be beaten anywhere in order to ascertain how weak we are.—*News and Courier*, August, 1876.

The Charleston democracy are determined to stand squarely by Gov-

ernor Chamberlain in the fight that his effort to secure reform has brought upon him.—*News and Courier, December, 1875.*

That Governor Chamberlain, from his inaugural address to his last veto, has carried out every pledge of the platform on which he was elected.—*Resolution of Mr. Aldrich, January, 1876.*

Governor Chamberlain stands erect, bearing the wrath of his own party, to maintain unbroken his pledges of reform. As he is true to his duty, let us be true to ours and stand firmly and unitedly by him in support of the right.—*Speech of General Conner, December, 1875.*

There must be no mental reservations when we say we will stand by Governor Chamberlain. We mean it as our fathers meant it when they pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.—*Speech of Colonel Pressley, December, 1875.*

I believe that a stronger fight can be made next fall for good government in South Carolina than has been made since the war, and I believe it can be done by supporting Governor Chamberlain in his efforts for reform.—*Anderson Intelligencer, April, 1876.*

Let others say what they may and seek to impress the popular judgment as they can, as for the intelligent popular sentiment of Abbeville County, without reference to party, the indorsement of Governor Chamberlain is hearty and emphatic.—*Abbeville Medium, November, 1875.*

While the governor does not abate one jot or tittle of his party fealty, he will not support any measure or policy that does not tend to advance the interest of South Carolina. This is true statesmanship and is all that we need to redeem the State.—*Barnwell Sentinel, November, 1875.*

There are hundreds on hundreds of the white people of the State who would vote for Governor Chamberlain for re-election against any nomination which could be made. This we know, because we hear it from the lips of the people day by day.—*Sumter Watchman, April, 1876.*

In South Carolina the conspicuous leader in the fight for reform, the one man who has made reform at an early day a possibility, is Governor Chamberlain, whose election was the greatest blessing in disguise that this people has known.—*News and Courier, January, 1876.*

The conservative citizens of Charleston promise Governor Chamberlain their steadfast support. This they owe to the man who stands like a granite wall between an oppressed people and those who seek by foul means to rob them of their lives, liberties, and homes.—*News and Courier, December, 1875.*

Governor D. H. Chamberlain has illustrated by his conduct the noble ends which may be achieved by a stranger, who differs from many of us in matters of political faith, but who unites with good men of all views in measures of earnest reform, and this people will sustain him to the end.—*Resolution at Sumter meeting, January, 1876.*

We have to thank God that our candidate for governor was not elected; for, with all the acknowledged modesty, ability, and learning of Judge Green, I doubt if he had the back-bone to stand up for right in such an issue as this with that resolute firmness which Governor Chamberlain has displayed.—*Moise, in speech at Sumter.*

That we heartily indorse Governor Chamberlain in his efforts to redeem the State from plunder and degradation, and while he has been faithful to his own party he has also been faithful to ours; and we hereby pledge ourselves to stand by and support him promptly, faithfully, fearlessly, and defiantly.—*Resolutions at Barnwell meeting, January, 1876.*

Let honor be awarded to him who is deserving of praise. Certainly the gratitude of the State of South Carolina is now due to her governor,

the Hon. D. H. Chamberlain. By his wise and patriotic course he is fast gaining the admiration and esteem of the law-abiding and liberty-loving throughout the Union.—*Charlotte Observer, December, 1875.*

Governor Chamberlain stands upon the right. His sole guide is his public duty; and, whoever else may be against him, the true people of the State, whose champion he is in the hour of their sorest need, will stand by him to the end. Governor Chamberlain has done for the people of South Carolina what no other living man could have done. Great was his opportunity, and splendid is the use he has made of it.—*News and Courier, December, 1875.*

Governor Chamberlain, we feel constrained to say, has planted his foot firmly on the highest round of virtuous fame. His brave and superb conduct in the very pinch of the emergency has won for him a historic fame outside of all party lines and above cavil or dispute. He stands now in the calm attitude of a man in a higher atmosphere than those miserable men who would hawk at and hound him down.—*Greenville News, December, 1875.*

In the eyes of the State and of the nation Governor Chamberlain, an avowed and thorough republican, arises before us as the champion around whom, from center to circumference, clusters our hope. * * * No man now living in the State embodies in his individual person so much power and influence on the side of good government. If the incentive be to reform our State government, then Governor Chamberlain is certainly the man who seems to have been providentially brought forward to our help.—*Sumter Watchman, February, 1876.*

II

THE RECORD OF GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN.

[From the Charleston News and Courier, July 11, 1876.]

We have scrutinized, one by one, the most important pledges and recommendations contained in the addresses and messages since his election, and we now briefly sum up the result of the investigation we have made.

* * * * *

The abuse of the pardoning power has been corrected.

The character of the officers of the government, appointed by the executive, has been improved, and the sureties upon the bonds of public officers have been required to make affidavits of their ability to meet the liability they assume.

The settlement of the public debt has been maintained unchanged, and faith with the public creditor, so far as dependent on executive and legislative action, has been fully kept.

The effort to place the whole of the public funds in two banks of small capital was frustrated, and the State so saved from the danger of far greater loss than was sustained by the failure of the Solomon bank.

The floating indebtedness of the State has been provided for in such a way that the rejecting of fraudulent claims is assured; the recognized and valid claims are scaled one-half the amount, and their payment is distributed over a term of four years, resulting in a saving to the State of at least \$400,000.

The tax laws have been amended so as to secure substantial unanimity and equality in the assessment of property for taxation.

The contingent funds of the executive department have been so reduced in the amount that the saving in two years, upon the basis of the average of six previous years, is \$101,200.

Legislative expenses, in like manner, and upon a similar basis, have been so reduced as to save the people in two years \$350,810.

Legislative contingent expenses in the same way have been so reduced as to save the State \$355,000.

In the expenditure of contingent funds accountability and publicity have been secured.

The cost of public printing has been reduced from an annual average of \$306,209 to \$50,000, saving in two years \$512,418. The salaries of public officers have been reduced \$30,000 a year.

The tax levy for the current year for State purposes has been reduced from 13½ mills to 11 mills, a saving to the people this year of \$300,000.

The deficiencies (including the losses by the Solomon bank) are, for the year 1874-'75, \$308,872, which is \$291,024 less than the deficiencies of 1872-'73, and \$233,315 less than the deficiencies of 1873-'74.

Under the several heads the savings that have actually been made are:

In the bonanza bill.....	\$400, 000
In the executive contingent fund	101, 260
In legislative expenses	350, 810
In contingent expenses	355, 000
In public printing	512, 418
Total	1, 719, 488

To realize this amount would require a tax of nearly one and a half per cent. Had the appropriations for the past two years been as inordinate as the average of the appropriations and expenditures of the preceding years, the State taxes of the past two years would have been three-quarter per cent. a year more than the outrageous rate actually levied.

This is the record of Governor Chamberlain as shown by hard figures and unmistakable facts. We have strained or exaggerated nothing. The plain truth as we know it has been faithfully given. And we maintain that the record as it stands is one of which Governor Chamberlain has cause to be proud, that it justifies the support which has been given him, and is a complete answer to those of our friends who think that no act of Governor Chamberlain deserves public commendation but his refusal to issue the commissions to Whipper and Moses. That bold act, applauded everywhere in South Carolina, has not been mentioned in these articles. * * * * *

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III.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STONE'S REPORT OF THE HAMBURGH MASSACRE.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Columbia, S. C., July 12, 1876.

SIR: According to your request of Monday last, I have visited Hamburg for the purpose of ascertaining the facts connected with the killing of several men there on the night of the 8th of July.

My information has been derived chiefly from Trial-Justice Rivers, and from the testimony of persons who have been examined before the coroner's jury now in session, and from those who received wounds from the armed body of white men who had taken them prisoners.

From this information the following facts seem to be clearly established:

During the administration of Governor Scott a company of State militia was organized at Hamburg, of which Prince Rivers was captain. This company was known as Company A, Ninth Regiment National Guard of the State of South Carolina. Arms were at that time furnished to it, and some ammunition. This company, previous to May, 1876, had for some time but few names on its rolls, drilled rarely, and scarcely kept alive its organization. But in May of this year the number of members increased to about eighty, and one Doc Adams was chosen captain.

On the 4th of July the company drilled on one of the public streets in the town of Hamburg. The street on which they drilled was between one hundred and one hundred and fifty feet wide, but it was little used, and was overgrown with grass, except in that portion which was used, as a carriage-road. While the company was thus drilling, Thomas Butler and Henry Getzen, his brother-in-law, came along in a carriage, and demanded that the company should make way for them. Adams halted the company, remonstrated with Butler and Getzen for thus seeking to interfere with the company, and called their attention to the fact that there was plenty of room on each side of the company to pass.

Finding them unwilling to turn out of their course, Adams finally opened ranks and allowed them to drive through.

This incident seems to have angered Butler and Getzen, who made complaint before Trial-Justice Rivers against the militia company for obstructing the highway. The trial-justice on the following day issued a warrant against Adams, as he was the captain of the company, and had him brought before him for trial. During the progress of the trial, Adams was arrested by the trial-justice for contempt of court, and subsequently the case was continued until four o'clock Saturday afternoon, July 8.

At that time Butler and Getzen, with General M. C. Butler, who had been employed by Robert J. Butler, father of the former, as their attorney, repaired to the office of the trial-justice, but Adams did not appear.

General Butler inquired as to the nature of the charges against Adams, and asked if the trial-justice was to hear the case as trial-justice, or in his official capacity of major-general of militia.

To this the trial-justice replied that he was to hear the case as a trial-justice, but if the facts showed that a military offense had been committed, Adams would have to be tried by a court-martial.

General Butler then stated that he thought the case might be arranged, and at his suggestion time was given him to see the parties.

After this the trial-justice did not see General Butler at his office, but learned that he had gone over to Augusta.

In the mean time the trial-justice had been informed that some two hundred or three hundred armed white men were in Hamburg, and that a demand had been made by them that the militia should surrender their arms. After a consultation with Messrs. Jefferson and Spencer, Rivers sent for General Butler. He rode up to the back gate of Rivers's house. The two had a conversation, in which General Butler said that he had given orders to have the guns given up in half an hour, and the time was nearly up.

Rivers asked if some other arrangement could not be made, to which General Butler replied in the negative.

Rivers then asked if he would not consent to have him receive the arms, box them up, and send them to the governor. To which General Butler replied, that he would box them up and send them to the governor, and if he, the governor, should return them to the company it would be at his own risk. Rivers then asked if they would give a bond for the arms, to which General Butler said that he would stand the bond, and turning to another person—I think R. J. Butler—asked if he wouldn't go on bond also, to which he replied that he would.

Rivers then asked for time before fire should be opened on the militia, so that he might have a conference with the militia officers. This was acceded to, and Rivers then went to the building known as the Sibley building, in the second story of which the company had its armory and drill-room, and where it was then assembled, and told Captain Adams what might be expected if he should refuse to give up the arms. To this Adams replied that General Butler had no right to the guns; that the company held them, and he proposed to hold them unless General Butler showed some authority to take them.

After this interview Rivers returned to General Butler, with whom was Robert J. Butler. He told them the decision to which the company had come. Then Robert J. Butler said that General Butler was his attorney; that he had come to settle the matter. If the company would apologize for the insult to his son and son-in-law he would do nothing more; but the whole matter was in General Butler's hands. General Butler said that, as the men would not meet him, he would have no more to do with them. General Butler was asked by Rivers if he would guarantee the safety of the town should the militia surrender their arms. He said that would depend on how the men behaved themselves afterward.

This statement is confirmed by S. P. Pixley.

While these negotiations were going on the armed body of white men in the town were concentrated on the bank of the river near the Sibley building. Soon after they were broken off firing began. Men who were in the building say that it was commenced by the whites firing upon the building. Adams gave his orders not to shoot until he directed them to. The company had very little ammunition, and all they had was a portion of that issued to the company when it was first organized.

After the firing had begun it was returned by the militia, and one of the attacking party, McKee Merriwether, was shot through the head and instantly killed. After this a piece of artillery, said to belong to the Washington Artillery of Augusta, was brought over from Augusta, and four charges of canister were fired from it upon the armory, but without injuring any one. The persons in the armory escaped from

the rear by means of ladders, and hid under floors of adjacent buildings, or wherever else they could find shelter.

The first man killed by the whites was James Cook, town marshal. He had been in the armory, but was not a member of the company. He had gone into the street from the rear of the Sibley building, and was at once fired on and fell dead instantly, pierced by five or six bullets.

Afterward the whites began their search for the members of the company. They succeeded in getting about twenty-five colored men as prisoners, some of whom were never members of the company. As fast as they were captured they were taken to a place near the South Carolina Railroad, where a large party of armed men stood guard over them.

None of those thus captured had arms in their hands.

Subsequently, and at about 2 o'clock a. m., six men took A. T. Attaway out of the "ring." He and his mother begged for his life, but in vain. He was then told to turn round, and was then shot to death by the crowd.

David Phillips was next taken out and was similarly killed.

Pompey Curry was next called out. He recognized among the bystanders Henry Getzen and Dr. Pierce Butler, and called on them to keep the other men from killing him. He ran, and was shot at as he ran, one bullet striking him in the right leg below the knee.

Afterward Albert Myniart, Moses Parks, and Hampton Stevens were killed. Stevens did not belong to the company. Nelder John Parker, who has been commonly referred to in the newspaper reports as John Thomas, was corporal in the company.

When he was arrested and taken to the spot where the other prisoners were, he recognized among the party two gentlemen of Augusta, named Twiggs and Chaffee. He appealed to them for protection. They said he should not be hurt. He states that General M. C. Butler asked if he was one of the d——d rascals. The reply was in the affirmative. He was then shot in the back. Messrs. Twiggs and Chaffee then said if he was shot again they would shoot the ones who did it. They took him off and had him taken to Augusta. He was shot before Attaway was killed. He may recover from his wounds.

One Butler Edwards was taken as a prisoner. He says he was taken before General Butler, who, at the time, was in the street near the Sibley building. This was about twelve o'clock.

Threats were made to shoot him. General Butler directed that he be taken to the others. He recognized among the crowd one Captain Carwile and — Dunbar, of Augusta; said he had a long talk with the former. He was among the prisoners who were let loose and told to run; as they ran they were fired at, and he was shot in the head. He was not a member of the company.

Willis Davis, one of the members of the company, was taken to the place where were the other prisoners. The men stated that John Swarngen, of Edgefield County, had charge of the prisoners. He states that he saw General Butler before the men were killed, who asked him what he was doing, and told him he would have enough of it before he got through.

He was shot in the arm near the elbow, when about twenty paces distant from the crowd. The ball is still in his arm, and he suffers much pain. He also states that some of the young men from Georgia remonstrated against shooting the prisoners, but in vain.

Besides the killing and wounding of the men herein named, the party broke open several stores and houses, and, in some instances, robbed the inmates. They took from Mr. Charles Roll, the postmaster, and a

very respectable white citizen, a gun which he had in his store, and his private property. From an old colored man, named Jacob Samuels, in his employ, they took a watch and set fire to his house. They broke open the house of Trial-justice Rivers and did much damage, as well as robbed him of clothing. They obtained kerosene oil and attempted to set fire to a house, but were prevented by Col. A. P. Butler from doing so. The ropes of the public wells were cut and some fences were torn down.

So far as I can learn, the primary object of the whites was to take away from the militia their arms.

The man Parker, who was wounded, states that on Friday, the 7th instant, he had a long talk with one Harrison Butler, (white,) on Broad street, Augusta. Butler told him that if Rivers did not give orders for the militia to give up their arms they would take them any way on the next day.

On Saturday, rumors were abroad in Hamburg that there were armed parties coming in to take the guns, but little credit was attached to them.

One of the white citizens of Hamburg heard a conversation between David Phillips and General Butler in the afternoon. Phillips talked very "big," as the gentleman said, and General Butler told him that they wanted those guns and were bound to have them.

In the afternoon Colonel A. P. Butler went to the various stores in town and told the proprietors that they must not sell any liquor to his men. In spite of this, however, some of the men compelled one of the storekeepers to furnish them liquor. From the same person they obtained kerosene oil to use in setting fire to a house.

The whites were armed with guns and small-arms of various kinds, and many of them had axes and hatchets.

It is proper to state that the intendent of Hamburg, Mr. Gardner, was informed by General Butler, in an interview with him, that the arms of the company must be given up.

Trial-justice Rivers is now holding an inquest and taking the testimony of witnesses. Until their verdict is rendered, it will be impossible to tell who were engaged in the attack on the militia and the subsequent killing and wounding of the colored men.

It may be possible that a careful judicial investigation may show some slight errors in some of the minor details stated in this report. But, making due allowance for such errors, the facts show the demand on the militia to give up their arms was made by persons without lawful authority to enforce such demand or to receive the arms had they been surrendered; that the attack on the militia to compel a compliance with this demand was without lawful excuse or justification; and that after there had been some twenty or twenty-five prisoners captured and completely in the power of their captors, and without means of making further resistance, five of them were deliberately shot to death, and three more severely wounded.

It further appears that, not content with thus satisfying their vengeance, many of the crowd added to their guilt the crime of robbery of defenseless people, and were only prevented from arson by the efforts of their own leaders.

Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM STONE,

Attorney-General of South Carolina.

Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Governor.

IV.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER TO SENATOR ROBERTSON ON THE HAMBURGH MASSACRE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Columbia, July 13, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Your request for a statement from me of the recent bloody affair at Hamburg, in this State, was duly received. I have waited before replying until official reports and statements should be received. There are now before me the official reports of the attorney-general and the adjutant and the inspector-general, and the testimony taken at the coroner's inquest, and the written statements of several other persons who were present and witnessed the whole or parts of the affair. I will present to you the leading facts as they appear from the evidence to which I have referred.

On the 4th of July, instant, a company of the State militia (colored) were marching along one of the streets of Hamburg. The street was over 100 feet wide, and the company was marching in columns of four. While so marching, they were met by two young white men in a buggy, who insisted on keeping their course in the street without regard to the movements of the militia, and drove against the head of the column, which thereupon halted. Some parleying took place, which resulted in the company yielding and opening their ranks and allowing the young men to proceed on their course. On the following day, the young men referred to took out warrants of arrest against some of the officers of the militia company, who were brought before a trial-justice for trial. The trial was afterward adjourned until 4 p. m. of Saturday, the 8th. Before that hour arrived, on Saturday, many white citizens from the country around Hamburg began to gather in the town, and armed themselves with guns and pistols.

The militia company in the meanwhile had assembled in the armory in the village, and at the hour set for trial the defendants did not appear. At this point, it has been stated in dispatches and newspapers that the militia officers, having defied the authority of the trial-justice, the citizens were called in to assist the trial-justice, by acting as his posse. Nothing of the kind in fact occurred. The militia failed to appear because of their fear of injury at the hands of the armed white men, and the trial-justice, after formally calling them, took no further steps to cause their presence in his court, on account of the excitement and the evidence of an impending conflict.

While affairs were in this condition, there being, according to all accounts, from two hundred to three hundred armed white men from the surrounding country in the town, a demand was made by the whites for the surrender to them of the arms of the militia. An hour or two passed in negotiations concerning this demand, the whites informing the militia company that if the arms were not given up in a short time (most of the witnesses say in a half hour) the whites would open fire on the militia. The militia refused to deliver up their arms, saying that the demand was wholly unwarranted and illegal, and that they had reason to fear for their lives if they gave up their arms. A brisk fire was then opened by the whites on the building in which the militia were assembled, and soon after one of the attacking party was killed by a shot from the militia in

the building. A piece of artillery was thereupon brought across the bridge from Augusta, loaded with cannister, and fired several times at the building in which were the militia. This had the effect to cause the militia to endeavor to make their escape from the rear of the building.

The town-marshal of Hamburg, a colored man, who was living in the building, was instantly shot by the attacking party while thus endeavoring to escape from the building. Twenty or twenty-five of the militia were captured by the attacking party and kept under guard several hours.

Finally, about two o'clock on the morning of the 9th of July, (Sunday,) after consultation among their captors and with complete apparent deliberation, five of the captured militia-men were called out, one by one, and shot to death in the presence of a large body of their captors. The rest of the captured party were either turned loose or broke loose and ran. They were fired upon as they ran, and three of them were severely wounded, one of them probably mortally. Attorney-General Stone thus succinctly reports this part of the affair:

"Six men took A. T. Attaway out of the ring. He and his mother begged for his life, but in vain. He was told to turn round, and was shot to death by the crowd. David Phillips was next taken out, and was similarly killed. Pompey Curry was next called out. He recognized among the bystanders Henry Gatzen and Dr. Pierce Butler, and called on them to keep the other men from killing him. He ran and was shot as he ran, one bullet striking him in the leg below the knee. Afterward Albert Mymart, Moses Parks, and Hampton Stevens were killed. Stevens did not belong to the company."

The attorney-general, who personally visited Hamburg, thus concludes his official report to me: "Making due allowance for errors in minor details, the facts show the demand on the militia to give up their arms was made by persons without lawful authority to enforce such a demand, or to receive the arms had they been surrendered; that the attack on the militia to compel a compliance with this demand was without justification or excuse, or that after there had been some twenty or twenty-five prisoners captured and completely in the power of their captors, and without means of making further resistance, five of them were deliberately shot to death and three more were severely wounded."

Such was the affair at Hamburg. If you can find words to characterize its atrocity and barbarism, the triviality of the causes, and the murderous and inhuman spirit which marked it in all its stages, your power of language exceeds mine. It presents a darker picture of human cruelty than the slaughter of Custer and his soldiers, as they were shot in open battle. The victims at Hamburg were murdered in cold blood after they had surrendered and were utterly defenseless. No occasion existed for causing the presence of a single armed citizen at Hamburg the day of the massacre. No violence was offered or threatened to any one. It is, indeed, said, as usual, that "the niggers were impudent," but the evidence shows that all the actual physical aggression was on the part of the whites; that they made a demand which they had no right to make, and when that demand was refused, as it should have been, they proceeded to enforce it by arms, and crowned their success in enforcing their demands by brutal murders. Shame and disgust must fill the breast of every man who respects his race or human nature as he reads the tale.

To me, in my official capacity, wherein, as you will testify, I have done my utmost, at no little risk of my personal and political detraction from my political friends, to remove abuse and restore good government and harmony to our people, the occurrence of such an appalling example of

human passion and depravity comes as a deep mortification and discouragement. What hopes can we have when such a cruel, bloodthirsty spirit waits in our midst for its hour of gratification? Is our civilization so shallow? Is our race so wantonly cruel? Such acts call for condemnation and punishment, for condemnation as a bloody blot on the record of your race and mine—as a cruel affront to a race whose long suffering and patient forbearance challenge the admiration of the world—as a shameful dishonor to the name of South Carolina; for punishment as a violation of the laws of the State, and a wanton blow at the peace and happiness of our State.

I am glad to testify to the horror which this event has excited among many here who have not been wont to heartily condemn many of the past bloody occurrences at the South. Nothing, however, short of condign and ample punishment can discharge the obligation of society and our State toward the authors of this causeless massacre.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

Hon. T. J. ROBERTSON,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

V.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER TO PRESIDENT GRANT
ON THE HAMBURGH MASSACRE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Columbia, July 22, 1876.

SIR: The recent massacre at Hamburg, in this State, is a matter so closely connected with the public peace of this State that I desire to call your attention to it for the purpose of laying before you my views of its effect and the measures which it may become necessary to adopt to prevent the recurrence of similar events.

It is, in the first place, manifestly impossible to determine with absolute certainty the motives of those who were engaged in perpetrating the massacre at Hamburg. The demand which was made by the mob upon the militia company for the surrender of their arms, taken in connection with the fact that the militia are not shown to have committed or threatened any injury to any persons in that community, would seem to indicate a purpose to deprive the militia of their rights on account of their race or political opinions. It seems impossible to find a rational or adequate cause for such a demand, except in the fact that the militia company was composed of negroes, or in the additional fact that they were, besides being negroes, members of the republican party. Those who made the demand were, on the other hand, white men, and members of the democratic party. The lines of race and political party were the lines which marked the respective parties to the affair at Hamburg. I mention this as a fact, and as apparently the most trustworthy index of the motives and aims which inspired those who brought on this conflict.

As affecting the public peace, however, the effect of this massacre is more important than the motives which prompted it. Upon this point I can speak with more confidence. It is not to be doubted that the effect of this massacre has been to cause widespread terror and apprehension among the colored race and the republicans of this State. There is as little doubt, on the other hand, that a feeling of triumph and political elation has been caused by this massacre in the minds of many of the white people and democrats. The fears of the one side correspond with the hopes of the other side.

I do not intend to overstate any matters connected with this affair, nor to omit any statement which seems to me essential to a full understanding of its significance. It is certainly true that most, though not all, of those who have spoken, through the newspapers or otherwise, here, on the white or democratic side, upon this matter, have condemned the massacre. Their opposition to such conduct has not, however, sufficed to prevent this massacre, nor do I see any greater reason for believing that it will do so in the future. That class which now engage in this cruel work certainly disregard the express sentiments of those who assume to speak, for the most part, for their communities, and go forward without fear of public opinion or punishment.

It is sometimes asked, "Why do not the colored race return this violence with violence? Why do they suffer themselves to be thus terrorized, when their numbers greatly exceed those of their enemies in the localities where many of these outrages occur?" The answer is not difficult. The long habit of command and self-assertion on the part of the whites of these Southern States, their superior intelligence as com-

pared with the colored race, the fact that at least four-fifths of the property of these States is in their hands, are causes which contribute to give them an easy physical superiority thus far over the recently emancipated race, which still exhibit the effects of their long slavery in their habit of yielding to the more imperious and resolute will and superior intelligence and material resources of the white men.

Add to this that in almost every southern community there may be found a considerable number of daring, lawless, reckless white men, accustomed to arms and deeds of violence, over whom the restraints of the better and more conservative classes of society have little, if any, power, who are inspired by an intense and brutal hatred of the negro as a free man, and more particularly as a voter and a republican, and you have the elements which would naturally give rise to, and in point of fact do give rise to, nearly all the scenes of bloody violence which occur in Southern States. Besides all this, another fact must be noted here—a fact which, in my judgment, marks and explains the world-wide difference between the effects of such occurrences as this at Hamburg upon the mass of the white people here and the effects of deeds of blood and violence upon the people of other sections of the country—namely, that such occurrences as this at Hamburg have generally resulted in what is thought to be political advantage to the democratic party here. From this fact it results that the white people here are induced, to a considerable extent, to overlook the naked brutality of the occurrence, and seek to find some excuse or explanation of conduct which ought to receive only unqualified abhorrence and condemnation, followed by speedy and adequate punishment.

In this way it often happens that a few reckless men are permitted or encouraged to terrorize a whole community and destroy all freedom of action on the part of those who differ from them in political opinions. The more respectable portion of the white people here content themselves with verbal perfunctory denunciations, and never adopt such measures or arouse such a public sentiment as would here, as elsewhere, put a stop to such occurrences.

In respect to the Hamburg massacre, as I have said, the fact is unquestionable that it has resulted in great immediate alarm among the colored people, and all republicans in that section of the State. Judging from past experience, they see in this occurrence a new evidence of a purpose to subject the majority of the voters of that vicinity to such a degree of fear as to keep them from the polls on election-day, and thus reverse, or stifle, the true political voice of the majority of the people.

But the Hamburg massacre has produced another effect. It has, as a matter of course, caused a firm belief on the part of most republicans here that this affair at Hamburg is only the beginning of a series of similar race and party collisions in our State, the deliberate aim of which is believed by them to be the political subjugation and control of the State. They see, therefore, in this event, what foreshadows a campaign of blood and violence, such a campaign as is popularly known as a campaign conducted on the "Mississippi plan."

From what I have said it will not be difficult to understand the feeling of a majority of the citizens in a considerable part of this State. It is one of intense solicitude for their lives and liberties. It is one of fear that, in the excitement and passion of the current political campaign, physical violence is to be used to overcome the political will of the people. I confine myself here to a statement of what I believe to be the facts of the present situation in this State as connected with the public peace and order, without any expression of my individual feelings and opinions. My first duty is to seek to restore and preserve public peace and order,

to the end that every man in South Carolina may freely and safely enjoy all his civil rights and privileges, including the right to vote. It is to this end that I now call your attention to these matters. I shall go forward to do all in my power, as governor, to accomplish the ends above indicated, but I deem it important to advise you of the facts now stated, and to solicit from you some indication of your views upon the questions presented. To be more specific, will the General Government exert itself vigorously to repress violence in this State during the present political campaign on the part of persons belonging to either political party, whenever that violence shall be beyond the control of the State authorities? Will the General Government take such precautions as may be suitable, in view of the feeling of alarm already referred to, to restore confidence to the poor people of both races and political parties in this State, by such a distribution of the military forces now here as will render the intervention of the General Government prompt and effective, if it shall become necessary, in restoring peace and order?

It seems proper to add that I am moved to make this communication to you by no motive or feeling save such as should animate me as the chief executive of this State, bound to do justice to all and to oppress none. I venture to say that I have given sufficient evidence by my whole conduct in this office that, as governor, I am guided by my oath of office and my duty to all the people. I challenge any proof or indication from any word or act of mine as governor, that I am capable of doing injustice or denying justice to any citizen of this State. But I deem it my solemn duty to do my utmost to secure a fair and free election in this State; to protect every man in the free enjoyment of his political rights, and to see to it that no man, or combination of men, of any political party, shall overawe or put in fear or danger any citizen of South Carolina in the exercise of his civil rights. In accomplishing these results, I now recognize, with deep regret, that there are many indications that it will be necessary for me to invoke the aid which, under the Constitution and laws, the authorities of the General Government may extend under certain circumstances.

And I trust you will permit me to add that I know no official duty more binding, in my judgment, on the Chief Executive of the United States than that of exercising the powers with which he is invested for the protection of the States against domestic violence and for the protection of the individual citizen in the exercise of his political rights, whenever a proper call is made upon him. I understand that an American citizen has a right to vote as he pleases; to vote one ticket as freely and safely as another; to vote wrong as freely and safely as to vote right; and I know that whenever, upon whatever pretext, large bodies of citizens can be coerced by force or fear into absenting themselves from the polls, or voting in a way contrary to their judgment or inclination, the foundation of every man's civil freedom is deeply if not fatally shaken.

I inclose, for your information respecting the Hamburg massacre, the following documents: The report of Hon. William Stone, attorney-general of this State; the report of Gen. H. W. Purvis, adjutant and inspector-general; a copy of all the evidence taken before the coroner's jury; a copy of the printed statement of Gen. M. C. Butler; a copy of a letter addressed by me to Hon. T. J. Robertson; an address to the American people by the colored people of Charleston, and a similar address by a committee appointed at a convention of leading representatives of the colored people of this State, in Columbia, on the 20th instant.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

Governor of South Carolina.

VI.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S REPLY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., July 26, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d of July, and all the inclosures enumerated therein, giving an account of the late barbarous massacre at the town of Hamburgh, S. C. The views you express as to the duty you owe to your oath of office and to citizens to secure to all their civil rights, including the right to vote according to the dictates of their own consciences, and the further duty of the Executive of the nation to give all needful aid, when properly called on to do so, to enable you to insure this inalienable right, I fully concur in. The scene at Hamburgh, as cruel, blood-thirsty, wanton, unprovoked, and uncalled for as it was, is only a repetition of the course which has been pursued in other Southern States within the last few years, notably in Mississippi and Louisiana. Mississippi is governed to-day by officials chosen through fraud and violence, such as would scarcely be accredited to savages, much less to a civilized and Christian people. How long these things are to continue, or what is to be the final remedy, the Great Ruler of the universe only knows; but I have an abiding faith that the remedy will come, and come speedily, and I earnestly hope it will come peacefully. There has never been a desire on the part of the North to humiliate the South. Nothing is claimed for one State that is not fully accorded to all others, unless it may be the right to kill negroes and republicans without fear of punishment and without loss of caste or reputation. This has seemed to be a privilege claimed by a few States. I repeat again, that I fully agree with you as to the measure of your duties in the present emergency, and as to my duties. Go on, and let every governor where the same dangers threaten the peace of his State go in, in the conscientious discharge of his duties to the humblest as well as to the proudest citizen, and I will give every aid for which I can find law or constitutional power. A government that cannot give protection to life, property, and all guaranteed civil rights (in this country, the greatest is an untrammelled ballot) to the citizen is, in so far, a failure, and every energy of the oppressed should be exerted, always within the law and by constitutional means, to regain lost privileges and protection. Too long denial of guaranteed rights is sure to lead to revolution, bloody revolution, where suffering must fall upon the innocent as well as the guilty.

Expressing the hope that the better judgment and co-operation of citizens of the State over which you have presided so ably may enable you to secure a fair trial and punishment of all offenders, without distinction of race or color or previous condition of servitude, and without aid from the Federal Government, but with the promise of such aid on the conditions named in the foregoing, I subscribe myself, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

VII.

SHERIFF JORDAN'S LETTER ON THE HAMBURGH MASSACRE.

HAMBURGH, S. C., *July 9, 1876.*

SIR: About 4 o'clock this morning I received information of a riot at this place. I immediately repaired to the scene of action on the first train. Upon my arrival I found the riot all over, with much excitement prevailing among the citizens; also, the terrible traces of a fearful riot, seeing here and there a dead body lying where they had received their fatal blow, to the number of five colored killed, and one mortally wounded, and one white killed and one wounded. A. T. Attaway, county commissioner of Aiken County, is among the number killed. The arms of the colored men were taken from them by the whites, and the property of the citizens was destroyed to some extent. This is the best information I can give at this writing of the affair; all is quiet now.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

H. JORDAN,
Sheriff Aiken County.

To His Excellency D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor, Columbia, S. C.

P. S. Since writing the above, from indications and circumstances observed, I deem absolutely necessary that troops should be ordered to Hamburg, not only for the preservation of the peace but for the protection of the lives of the citizens.

H. J., Sheriff.

VIII.

CORONER RIVERS'S REPORT OF THE HAMBURGH MASSACRE.

State of South Carolina, County of Aiken :

An inquisition indented, taken at Hamburg, in Aiken County, the 9th day of July, A. D. 1876, and continued from day to day until the 29th day of the same month and year aforesaid, before P. R. Rivers, trial-justice, (acting coroner of said county,) upon view of the bodies of Moses Parks, James Cook, Allen T. Attaway, David Phillips, Hamp Stevens, and Albert Minyard, then and there being dead, by the oaths of Charles E. Turnes, A. B. Griffin, John Bird, Daniel Martin, Cyrus James, James Coleman, Thomas Carrol, Samuel Elgy, Giles Stokes, Alvone Bowley, Andrew Carrol, and Alfred Simkins, being a lawful jury of inquest, who being charged and sworn to inquire, for the State of South Carolina, where and by what means the said Moses Parks, James Cook, Allen T. Attaway, David Phillips, Hamp Stevens, and Albert Minyard came to their deaths, upon their oaths do say that the said Moses Parks came to his death at Hamburg, in the county and State aforesaid, on the night of the 8th day of July, A. D. 1876, by means of certain gunshot wounds, inflicted by a gun in the hands of Robert J. Butler, and that Dr. Shaw, sr., Rev. John Mealing, Thomas Butler, A. P. Butler, Henry Getzen, William Briggs, John Butler, Harrison Butler, Luther Reese, Dunbar Lamar, Pierce Butler, Crayton Matheaney, Neal Benson, Aaron Tyler, Charles Coffin, Thomas Oliver, John Crofford, Robert Gardner, Jack Vanderver, Charles Karnaghan, Walker Matheaney, Frank Taylor, Isaiah Marshall, George Vincent, Arther Johnson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, George Bunch, John Bunch, Le Roy Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, David Glover, Robert Morgan, Cornelius Benson, John Lamar, Samuel Page, Luther Ransom, Thomas Plunket, Frank Cranmer, John Oliver, Benjamin Vanderver, Pleasant Schrinal, M. C. Butler, Benjamin Tilmon, Charles Glover, Thomas Settles, Joseph Merryweather, John Swearingen, James McKie, Tol Glover, George Adams, James Lanham, William Glover, John Roper, Augustus Glover, Thomas W. Carwell, William Robertson, James Clark, Dish Rainey, John Smith, Garland Sneed, Joseph D. Twiggs, Robert Chaffee, Kiulock Chaffee, Leopold Myers, William Pemble, John Bridges, Captain Canway, Moody Tarvar, John Danish, the Higgle brothers, George Hood, Jones Glover, William D'Antignac, Nick Bullnoe, Pope Thomas, Daniel Hertz, Jacob Hertz, Mike Connor, Babe Bowers, Sam Whaley, John McMeer, John Kirkpatrick, and John Twiggs were there and then present, aiding and abetting in the said killing; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the aforesaid Robert J. Butler and Dr. Shaw, sr., Rev. John Mealing, Thomas Butler, A. P. Butler, Henry Getzen, William Briggs, John Butler, Harrison Butler, Dunbar Lamar, Pierce Butler, Clayton Matheaney, Neal Benson, George Benson, Aaron Tyler, Charles Coffin, Thomas Oliver, John Crofford, Robert Gardner, Jack Vanderver, Charles Karnaghan, Walter Matheaney, Frank Taylor, Isaiah Marshall, George Vincent, Arther Johnson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, George Bunch, John Bunch, Le Roy Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, David Glover, Robert Mor-

gan, Cornelius Benson, John Lamar, Samuel Page, Luther Ransom, Thomas Plunkett, Frank Cranmer, John Oliver, Jack Vandever, Benjamin Vanderver, Pleasant Schinall, M. C. Butler, Benjamin Tillman, Charles Glover, Thomas Settles, Joseph Merryweather, John Swearer, James McKie, Tol Glover, George Adams, James Lanham, William Glover, John Roper, Augustus Glover, Thomas W. Carwell, William Robertson, James Clark, Dish Rainey, John Smith, Garland Sneed, Joseph D. Twiggs, Robert Chaffee, Kinloch Chaffee, Leopold Myers, William Pemble, John Bridges, Captain Canway, Moody Tarver, John Danish, the Haggie brothers, George Hood, James Glover, William D'Antignac, Nick Bullnoe, Pope Thomas, Daniel Hartz, Jacob Hartz, Mike Connor, Babe Bowers, Sam Whaley, John McMane, John Kirkpatrick, and John Twiggs, in manner and form aforesaid, Moses Parks, there and then feloniously did kill, against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid. And the said jurors do further say that the aforesaid James Cook came to his death at Hamburg, in the county aforesaid, on the night of the 8th day of July, A. D. 1876, by means of certain gunshot wounds inflicted by guns in the hands of Henry Getzen, Thomas Butler, and Harrison Butler, and that Robert J. Butler, Dr. Shaw, sr., Rev. John Mealing, A. P. Butler, William Briggs, John Butler, Luther Reeze, Dunbar Lamar, Pierce Butler, Clayton Matheaney, Neal Benson, George Benson, Aaron Tyler, Charles Coffin, Thomas Oliver, John Crofford, Robert Gardner, Charles Kernaghan, Walter Matheaney, Frank Taylor, Isaiah Marshall, George Vincent, Arthur Johnson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, George Bunch, John Bunch, Le Roy Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, David Glover, Robert Morgan, Cornelius Benson, John Lamar, Samuel Page, Luther Ransom, Thomas Plunket, Frank Kernaghan, John Oliver, Jackson Vanderver, Benj. Vanderver, Pleasant Schinall, M. C. Butler, Benjamin Tillman, Charles Glover, Thomas Settles, Joseph Merryweather, John Swearer, James McKie, Tol Glover, George Adams, James Lanham, William Glover, John Roper, Augustus Glover, Thomas W. Carwell, William Robertson, James Clark, Dish Rainey, John Smith, Garland Sneed, Joseph G. Twiggs, Robert Chaffee, Kinloch Chaffee, Leopold Myers, William Pemble, John Bridges, Captain Canway, Moody Tarver, Joseph Danish, the Haggie brothers, George Hood, James Glover, William D'Antignac, Nick Bulnoe, Pope Thomas, Daniel Hertz, Jacob Hertz, Mike Conner, Babe Bowers, Sam Whaley, John McMeir, John Kirkpatrick, and John Twiggs were then and there present, aiding and abetting in the said killing; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say, that the said Henry Getzen, Thomas Butler, Harrison Butler, Robert J. Butler, Dr. Shaw, sr., Rev. John Mealing, A. P. Butler, William Briggs, John Butler, Luther Reese, Dunbar Lamar, Pierce Butler, Crayton Matheaney, Neal Benson, George Benson, Aaron Tyler, Charles Coffin, Thomas Oliver, John Crofford, Robert Gardner, Charles Kernaghan, Walker Matheaney, Frank Taylor, Isaiah Marshall, George Vincent, Arthur Johnson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, George Bunch, John Bunch, LeRoy Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, David Glover, Robert Morgan, Cornelius Benson, John Lamar, Samuel Page, Luther Ransom, Thomas Plunket, Frank Cranmer, John Oliver, Jackson Vanderver, Benjamin Vanderver, Pleasant Schinall, M. C. Butler, Benjamin Tillman, Charles Glover, Thomas Settles, Joseph Merryweather, John Swearer, James McKie, Tol Glover, George Adams, James Lanham, William Glover, John Roper, Augustus Glover, Thomas W. Carwell, William Robertson, James Clark, Dish Rainey, John Smith, Garland Sneed, Joseph G. Twiggs,

Robert Chaffee, Kinloch Chaffee, Leopold Myers, William Pemble, John Bridges, Captain Conway, Moody Tarver, John Danish, the Haggie brothers, George Hood, James Glover, William D'Artignac, Nick Bulnoe, Page Thomas, Daniel Hertz, Jacob Hertz, Mike Conner, Babe Bowers, Sam Whaley, John McMaier, John Kirkpatrick, and John Twiggs, in manner and form aforesaid James Cook then and there feloniously did kill, against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid.

And the said jurors do further say that the aforesaid Allen T. Attaway, David Phillips, Hamp. Stevens, and Albert Minyard came to their deaths at Hamburgh, in the said county and State, on the night of the 8th day of July, A. D. 1876, by means of certain gunshot wounds inflicted by guns in the hands of Thomas Oliver, John Oliver, and John Lamar, and others, to the jurors aforesaid unknown, and that Robert J. Butler, Dr. Shaw, sr., Rev. John Mealing, Thomas Butler, A. P. Butler, Henry Getzen, William Briggs, John Butler, Harrison Butler, Luther Reese, Dunbar Lamar, Pierce Butler, Crayton Matheaney, Neal Benson, George Benson, Aaron Tyler, Charles Coffin, John Crofford, Robert Gardner, Charles Kernaghan, Walker Matheaney, Frank Taylor, Isaiah Marshall, George Vincent, Arthur Johnson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, George Bunch, John Bunch, Le Roy Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, David Glover, Robert Morgan, Cornelius Benson, Samuel Page, Luther Ransom, Thomas Plunket, Frank Cranmer, Jackson Vanderver, Benjamin Vanderver, Pleasant Schinall, M. C. Butler, Benjamin Tillman, Charles Glover, Thomas Settles, Joseph Merryweather, John Swearer, James McKie, Tol Glover, George Adams, James Lanham, William Glover, John Roper, Augustus Glover, Thomas W. Carwell, William Robertson, James Clark, Dish Rainey, John Smith, Garland Sneed, Joseph G. Twiggs, Robert Chaffee, Kinloch Chaffee, Leopold Myers, William Pemble, John Bridges, Captain Conway, Moody Tarver, John Danish, the Haggie brothers, George Hood, James Glover, William D'Antignac, Nick Bullnoe, Pope Thomas, Daniel Hertz, Jacob Hertz, Mike Conner, Babe Bowers, Sam Whaley, John McMaer, John Kirkpatrick, and John Twiggs were then and there present aiding and abetting in the said killing.

And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the aforesaid Thomas Oliver, John Oliver, John Lamar, Robert J. Butler, Dr. Shaw, sr., Rev. John Mealing, Thomas Butler, A. P. Butler, Henry Getzen, William Briggs, John Butler, Harrison Butler, Luther Reese, Dunbar Lamar, Pierce Butler, Crayton Matheaney, Neal Benson, George Benson, Aaron Tyler, Charles Coffin, John Crofford, Robert Gardiner, Charles Kernaghan, Walker Matheaney, Frank Taylor, Isaiah Marshall, George Vincent, Arthur Johnson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, George Bunch, John Bunch, Leroy Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, David Glover, Robert Morgan, Cornelius Benson, Samuel Page, Luther Ransom, Thomas Plunket, Frank Cranmer, Jackson Vanderver, Benjamin Vanderver, Pleasant Schinall, M. C. Butler, Benjamin Tillman, Charles Glover, Thomas Settles, Joseph Merryweather, John Swearer, James McKie, Tol Glover, George Allen, James Lanham, William Glover, John Roper, Augustus Glover, Thomas W. Carwill, William Robertson, James Clark, Dish Rainey, John Smith, Garland Sneed, Joseph G. Twiggs, Robert Chaffee, Kinloch Chaffee, Leopold Myers, William Pemble, John Bridges, Captain Conway, Moody Tarver, John Danish, the Haggie Brothers, George Hood, James Glover, William D. Artignac, Nick Bullnoe, Pope Thomas, Daniel Hertz, Jacob Hertz, Mike Conner, Babe Bowers, Sam Whaley, John McMaer, John

Kirkpatrick, and John Twiggs, in manner and form aforesaid, Allen T. Attaway, David Phillips, Hamp Stevens, and Albert Minyard, then and there feloniously did kill, against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid.

■ In witness whereof I, P. R. Rivers, trial-justice, acting coroner aforesaid, and the jurors aforesaid, to this inquisition have interchangeably put our hands and seals the day and year last above mentioned.

P. R. RIVERS, T. J., A. C. [L. S.]

C. C. TURNER, Foreman. [L. S.]

A. B. GRIFFIN. [L. S.]

^{his}
JOHN × BIRD. [L. S.]
^{mark.}

^{his}
DANIEL × MARTIN. [L. S.]
^{mark.}

^{his}
CYRUS × JAMES. [L. S.]
^{mark.}

JAMES COLEMAN. [L. S.]

^{his}
THOMAS × CARROLL. [L. S.]
^{mark.}

^{his}
SAMUEL × ELZRY. [L. S.]
^{mark.}

^{his}
GILES × STOKES. [L. S.]
^{mark.}

^{his}
ABRAM × BOWLEY. [L. S.]
^{mark.}

^{his}
ANDREW × CARROLL. [L. S.]
^{mark.}

^{his}
ALFRED × SIMPKINS. [L. S.]
^{mark.}

IX.

ADDRESS OF A COLORED CONVENTION ON THE HAMBURGH MASSACRE.

An address to the people of the United States adopted at a conference of colored citizens held at Columbia, S. C., July 20 and 21, 1876.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 21, 1876.

To the people of the United States of America :

The undersigned, in the name of the colored citizens of South Carolina, and in their own names, do most respectfully submit to their fellow-citizens of the United States the following statements of facts relating to their condition as citizens of the United States, and more especially in connection with the recent massacre of peaceable and law-abiding citizens of the State at Hamburg, on the 8th day of July instant, and do most earnestly invite attention to and consideration of the matters therein contained.

In view of the many gross misrepresentations of the origin and cause of the outrage and the circumstances connected with its perpetration, we deem it to be highly essential to truth and to justice, and eminently due as well to the memories of those who were murdered by the participants in that massacre as to the characters of their surviving associates, that a calm, dispassionate, and truthful exposition of that terrible affair should be presented for the information and consideration of the American people.

We would call attention to the fact that, in obedience to the requirements of the constitution of South Carolina, an act providing for the enrollment of the male citizens of the State of certain ages, who were, by the terms of said act, made subject to the performance of militia duty, was passed by the general assembly and approved by the governor on the 16th day of March, 1869, and that, by virtue of said act, colored citizens of the State were duly enrolled as a part of its military force.

By the further provisions of the said act the adjutant-general of the State, under the direction of the commander-in-chief, organized the militia of the State into regiments, brigades, and divisions, under the name of the "National Guard of the State of South Carolina," as denominated and styled in said act—said "national guard" being a volunteer force.

That the white citizens of the State, with but few exceptions, failed, neglected, and refused to become a part of said force, the consequence being that the active militia of the State became composed almost exclusively of colored citizens.

That the county of Edgefield, of which the town of Hamburg was then a part, constituted one of the military districts of the State under the apportionment and allotment made by the adjutant-general—one regiment, known and numbered as the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, being allotted to said district, with one F. A. Belanger as colonel, and P. R. Rivers as lieutenant-colonel thereof.

That one of the companies comprising said regiment was organized in and allotted to the town of Hamburg, one John Williams being elected captain of said company by the members thereof.

That afterward P. R. Rivers was promoted to the rank of brigade commander, and more recently to the rank of major-general of division; that soon thereafter a new regiment was formed, and was numbered and designated as the Eighteenth Regiment of the National Guard; and that John Williams was commissioned as colonel and assigned to the command of the same; and that the company at Hamburg was about the same time detached from the Ninth and attached to the Eighteenth Regiment, and was lettered and designated as Company A.

That some time prior to the transfer of the Hamburg Company from the Ninth to the Eighteenth Regiment, its ranks, from various causes, became depleted, and the company ceased to be active in its drills and musters, although it was still borne upon the roster of the adjutant-general's department as a part of the former regiment, and never, for a single moment, ceased to be regarded as a portion of the National Guard of the State.

That during this time the arms and equipments of said company were collected and stored away under the charge of P. R. Rivers, the then brigade commander, resident at Hamburg. Soon after the assignment of John Williams to the command of the Eighteenth Regiment and the attachment of the company thereto, General Rivers transferred the said arms to Col. John Williams, who is, by the rules and regulations, as well as the acts of the general assembly providing for the organization and government of the militia of the State, responsible and accountable for all the ordnance and ordnance-stores of his regiment, he being required to receipt to the adjutant-general for the same, and to make reports touching their condition, &c., from time to time.

That recently the members of the company whose names remained on the company roll met together and re-organized, elected Doc Adams captain, Lewis Cartledge as first lieutenant, and A. T. Attaway as second lieutenant, and recruited its ranks to the requisite number of men, as required by the rules and regulations.

That thereupon their commanding officer, John Williams, re-issued to said company its arms and equipments.

That the said company is not only a part of the legally-constituted militia of the State, but is an incorporated body, having been duly chartered by an act of the general assembly approved March 12, 1872.

The above statement of the history of the militia company at Hamburg, from the time of its first organization down to the date of the riot and massacre, is a truthful exhibit, based upon official and other data, and we assert most positively that its correctness cannot be successfully challenged.

It has been stated by some of those connected with the rioters that one of the causes which led to the demand for the surrender of the arms of the company, and the enforcement of such demand by the bombardment of their drill-room, was the alleged declaration of P. R. Rivers "that the company did not receive their arms and equipments from him, and that they were unlawfully in possession of them."

So much of this declaration attributed to General Rivers as refers to the company's "unlawful possession" of the arms, has been most positively denied by him in a sworn statement.

Even waiving the sworn and positive denial of General Rivers, still, by a careful perusal of the above statement, it will be seen that while it is true that the company, as constituted at the date of the riot and massacre, did not receive their arms and equipments from P. R. Rivers, it is equally true that they were legally in possession of said arms, and that it was neither the duty nor the right of P. R. Rivers to have

custody of them nor to issue them, John Williams alone being properly authorized and legally required to make the distribution.

We would next call attention to the fact that on Tuesday, the 4th day of July last, the militia company at Hamburg assembled for muster and drill, and, while so engaged, paraded through one of the least-frequented streets of said town.

That said street is, by actual measurement, of the width of 148 feet, and that, while so parading, they were interrupted by a horse and buggy being driven into their ranks by one Thomas Butler and one Henry Getzen, white citizens, who resided about two miles from said town.

That at the time of this interference the said company was marching in column of fours, with their "arms at will," in the middle of said street, occupying a space covering a width of less than eight feet, and leaving on each side thereof a width of 70 feet unoccupied.

That upon being thus interrupted Doc Adams, captain of the company, commanded a halt, and, stepping to the head of the column, addressed one of the occupants of the buggy in the following manner: "Mr. Getzen, I did not think that you would treat me in this way; I would not so act toward you." To this an angry reply was made, and, after a few further remarks on each side, Adams ordered the company to divide, suffered the buggy to be driven through their ranks, and, this being done, the company was marched to the drill-room and dismissed.

That on Wednesday, the 5th instant, Robert J. Butler, father of Thomas Butler, and father-in-law of Henry Getzen, appeared before P. R. Rivers, one of the trial-justices of the State, and made complaint that the militia company had on the previous day obstructed one of the public streets of the town of Hamburg, and had hindered and prevented his son, Thomas Butler, and his son-in-law, Henry Getzen, from journeying thereon.

That upon such complaint being made, P. R. Rivers issued a summons, (the same being in the nature of a civil process,) directed to Doc Adams as captain, and his officers, to appear and show cause why they should not be dealt with as the law directs, the return-day being fixed for the next day, Thursday, the 6th instant.

That on Thursday, the day named, Adams, together with his lieutenants, appeared to answer, Robert J. Butler, the complainant, being present, accompanied by several other white men, each heavily armed with revolvers. On the calling of the case, it was announced to the court that the defendants were present, and that Henry Sparnick, esq., a member of the circuit bar of the county, had been retained to represent them. Robert J. Butler, in an angry and excited manner, protested against such representation, and demanded that the hearing should be postponed until he could procure counsel from the city of Augusta, Ga., to represent his side of the case; whereupon Adams and his lieutenants, after consultation with their attorney, who informed them that there were no legal grounds upon which the case could be decided against them, waived their constitutional right to be represented by counsel and consented to go to trial.

That thereupon the case was opened and proceeded with for some time, but owing to some disturbance its progress was arrested, and the trial-justice adjourned the further hearing to Saturday, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

That on Saturday, the day fixed for the further hearing of the case, between the hours of two and three o'clock p. m., Gen. M. C. Butler, of Edgefield, arrived in the town of Hamburg; soon after which, mounted

armed white men began to arrive in squads of ten or fifteen, up to about half past five o'clock, when the number of armed white men in the town amounted to two or three hundred; the last arrival up to that time being that of Col. A. P. Butler, at the head of fifty or seventy-five men.

Immediately after Gen. M. C. Butler's arrival in the town he sent for the attorney who had been engaged to represent the militia officers on the Thursday preceding. An interview was held, the result of which was, that the attorney was charged with a request from General Butler to General Rivers and the officers of the militia company to confer with General Butler. The attorney left on that mission, and, before reaching the officers, he met a gentleman who apprised him of the fact that he had been requested by the officers of the company to see General Butler and ascertain what he desired. It was agreed between these two that the former should acquaint General Rivers with the facts, and remain at his (Rivers's) residence until the latter should return from his interview with General Butler. This was done; before the latter returned, the officers of the company had met at General Rivers's house, and when the answer from General Butler came it was agreed, upon a free conference held between General Rivers, the attorney, the officers, and some of their friends who were present, that it was expedient and best to accede to General Butler's request and hold an interview with him. To this proposition two of the officers excepted, stating, again and again, that they were afraid to do so, because they believed it to be a plot to effect their assassination. A message was, however, sent to General Butler, to ascertain if he would meet them without the presence of his armed force. To this he assented, but, before arrangements could be made to bring about the interview, a message came from him (Butler) that the hour fixed for the trial had arrived, and that he was at court, and requested the presence of the trial-justice, (Rivers.) Rivers proceeded to his office alone, and found General Butler there waiting for him. Rivers was about to proceed with the case, when Butler asked for further time, which was granted. He went off, but never returned to the court. Butler went from Rivers's office to the council chamber, followed by a crowd of armed men, whose numbers increased as he went along. He sent a committee to wait on the officers, requesting them to come to the council chamber and see him. The officers again declined to go, assigning the same reason as they had done before, that they were not safe in their persons as long as General Butler was surrounded by this armed band. Another committee passed between General Butler and the officers, who announced to the officers General Butler's ultimatum, that the officers should apologize for what took place on the 4th of July, and surrender their arms to him, (General Butler.) Upon this the officers asked General Rivers, who was not only the trial-justice before whom their case was pending, but who was the major-general commanding the division of the militia to which they belonged, if he (Rivers) demanded the arms of them; to which Rivers replied that he did not. Thereupon the officers declared their unwillingness to surrender their arms to General Butler because they were responsible, and he (Butler) had no legal right to demand or receive them if surrendered. Subsequently a citizen, anxious to prevent what he feared would be a collision, called on General Butler and asked him what he purposed doing. His reply was that he intended to have the arms in a half hour or lay the damned town in ashes. Another interview was held, at which General Butler again repeated his ultimatum, and upon being asked whether, if his terms were complied with, he would guarantee pro-

tection to the people of the town, he answered that he did not know; that would depend altogether upon how they behaved themselves.

Immediately after this, General Butler went to Augusta, in company with one Harrison Butler, and returned in about thirty minutes. Another committee called upon him, to whom he said that both the officers and the arms must be given up, and, on being asked by the committee if they could satisfy him by boxing up the arms and sending them to Governor Chamberlain, at Columbia, he replied, "Damn the governor—I am not here to consult him, but am here as Colonel Butler; and this won't stop until after November." He was then asked if he would guarantee that if the arms should be surrendered no one should be hurt, to which he replied, "I guarantee nothing."

During the progress of these several interviews, armed white men, to the number of between two and three hundred, (some riding and some dismounted,) had assembled on the main street. But one armed colored man was seen, and he was the marshal of the town, who habitually bore arms. Such members of the militia company as were in town, and some of their friends, in all to the number of thirty-eight, had repaired to the drill-room, and there barricaded themselves for protection. About ten minutes after the last-mentioned interview, the white men were posted around the square upon which the drill-room stood, and along the trestle-work of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad, which runs obliquely with the south, facing the drill-room, and firing upon the drill-room was begun by the whites. Up to this time not a single shot had been fired by either side. The firing upon the drill-room continued nearly a half hour before a single shot was returned from it. The occupants of the drill-room then fired occasionally, as opportunity presented itself, while the white men kept up an almost continuous fire upon the windows of the building for an hour or more. The occupants of the drill-room heard an order given to bring over cannon from Augusta; whereupon they evacuated the building from the rear, and concealed themselves as best they could in various portions of the yards and outbuildings of the different residences on the square. The cannon, however, was brought and fired three or four times—those serving it being unaware that the room had been vacated. When that fact was discovered a general search by the white armed men through the lots, yards, and streets for the members of the militia company was made. In the course of this two of them were found and killed; twenty-seven others were captured, put under a heavy guard, and after being kept so for nearly two hours, during which time the search for others was continued, private houses were broken into and private property carried off or destroyed. A consultation as to the proper disposition to be made of the prisoners was had. Various suggestions were made in the presence of the prisoners, and it was finally agreed that General Butler should be applied to for instructions. An armed detail left the scene, and, after an absence of a few moments, returned, and, calling out five of the prisoners, individually and successively shot three of them to death and left one for dead. The fifth man who was called out succeeded in effecting his escape before reaching the place of execution, which was but a few yards distant from the ring in which all the prisoners were placed, but received a severe gunshot wound in the knee. The rest of the prisoners were then required to hold up their right hands and swear that they would never bear arms again against the whites, nor bear testimony in reference to this transaction before any court. They were then ordered to march off by twos to the right and set free; but as they marched off they were fired into indiscriminately by the crowd. In this flight some

of the freed prisoners were wounded. The party then dispersed and left the town. When the bodies of the murdered men were examined at daylight, by some of the citizens of the place, it was found that the tongue of one of them had been cut off, and that another, who had not been killed instantly, but had lived for about three hours after daylight, had been cut in the hip, and a ghastly wound inflicted by what appeared to have been an ax or a hatchet.

This narration of facts rests upon evidence already taken in a judicial investigation.

In view of the foregoing detailed statement of the facts and circumstances immediately connected with the recent disgraceful occurrence, as well as the circumstances which usually attend similar occurrences in our section of the country, we cannot avoid the irresistible conclusion which is thereby forced upon our minds that they have their origin in a settled and well-defined purpose to influence and control political elections.

While we do most cordially record the gratifying fact that there are many of our fellow-citizens, holding political views opposed to our own, who deprecate with us such inhuman and barbarous deeds, yet the fact that such outbreaks invariably occur on the eve of elections, and in counties containing republican majorities, and the further fact that they are usually preceded by threats and menaces from prominent leaders of the democratic party, similar in tone, temper, and character to the utterance of General M. C. Butler, that such lawless and cruel deeds as the Hamburg massacre would not stop until November, and are generally followed either by apologies or by open declarations of approval from the leading and influential journals of that party, we are driven to believe that the Hamburg massacre was not only an assault upon our right to exercise our privilege as a part of the arms-bearing population of our country, but a part of a deliberate plan, arranged and determined upon by at least the members of that party who not only constitute a positive quantity in its ranks, but who control its organization.

Grateful to Almighty God and the spirit of liberty and humanity that animates the great body of the people of the United States for the personal liberty and citizenship that we enjoy, we have labored, and shall continue to labor, for the permanence and perfection of the institutions that have served as the great instrument of consummating this act of justice.

We desire to recognize our obligations and responsibilities as citizens of this country, and to assure our fellow-citizens of every part of the land that we stand among them imbued with a national spirit—with confidence in and devotion to the principles of representative popular government—and with ideas of policy that are broad enough to include every individual and interest of our common country.

We need your aid and sympathy to enable us not only to preserve the fruits of the great legal measures that were designed to establish and secure our rights and interests on a common footing with all other citizens of the nation, but to protect our persons from outrage and our lives from danger.

We appeal to you, in the name of justice and humanity, in the name of peace and order, in the name of Christianity and the cause of civilization, to vindicate the honor of the American name by insisting that the humblest citizen of this republic shall be made secure in his constitutional guarantee of security for his life, his liberty, and his property.

We earnestly call upon you to utter the voice of the nation's condem-

nation of such outrages as that which characterized the assassination of inoffensive and unoffending citizens at Hamburg.

We do most earnestly invoke you to place upon this wanton and inhuman butchery the indelible stigma of the public abhorrence.

It is not too much to anticipate that you who have solemnly and irrevocably declared that this country is a nation composed of but one order of citizens will also insist that security to life and property shall be equally extended to all. Nor is it too much to anticipate that partiality for that just and wise solution of the great problem of emancipation and enfranchisement will induce and influence you to support the Government in its every effort to do away such iniquities as the Hamburg massacre.

Since our emancipation we have, as a class, been peaceable and law-abiding, docile and forbearing—forbearing to such a degree that in the presence of stupendous wrongs and gross outrages daily and hourly inflicted upon our persons and committed against our property, although conscious of our rights, we have manifested a spirit of patience and endurance unheard of and unknown in the history of the most servile population.

We ask that we be not cruelly goaded on to madness and desperation by such unholy burdens as are imposed upon us. We ask that, constituting as we do, a large producing class in our State, contributing what bone and sinew we possess to the development of its industries, we be not hindered by violence in our endeavors to increase the prosperity and material wealth of our commonwealth, and in our efforts to advance the commercial interests of our country.

We would also appeal to the law-abiding and peace-loving citizens of our own State to render all their assistance in the maintenance of peace, in the preservation of order, in the cultivation of harmony, in the enforcement of the law, and the vindication of the peace and dignity of our State. We would remind them that such a course is not only a matter of duty, but a matter of paramount interest. We would remind them that violence begets violence, that disorder is the parent of disorder, and that crime induces crime. If such lawless acts become general in our State, capital will continue to avoid our borders as though we were stricken with the deadly plague, our agricultural interests will be wholly destroyed, our commerce will become sick unto the death, and our general business become involved in complete bankruptcy and utter ruin.

We call upon every order of our fellow-citizens to discountenance a policy so prolific of evil; a policy so ruinous in its tendencies; a policy that must surely end in entailing upon our State rapine and bloodshed and anarchy and confusion. More especially we call upon the business men and property-holders of the State to bend their energies towards the removal of this deadly nightshade of mob-law and violence, which hangs over our commonwealth "like a portentous cloud, surcharged with irresistible storm and ruin."

We would also call upon his excellency the governor of the State to invoke every constitutional agency and legal method for the enforcement of the laws and the arrest and punishment of those, whoever they are, that may be shown to have been principals or accessories, or aiders and abettors, in the recent murders committed at Hamburg. We do most earnestly call upon his excellency to see that the law, in this Hamburg outrage, as well as in all other cases of infraction and violation of the public peace and general security, be most faithfully executed. We do most respectfully invoke him to assert and maintain the supremacy

of the law, to vindicate the rights of the citizen, to whom protection is due in return for his duty of allegiance. We respectfully ask that he shall illustrate the integrity of that maxim of our republic which declares that, in the just administration of our Government, "there is none so low as to be beneath the protection of the law, and none so high as to be beyond the reach of its authority."

We would likewise appeal to His Excellency the President of the United States to enforce the constitutional guarantee by affording the national protection to the citizens of the United States domiciled in South Carolina, against domestic armed violence, and to aid the chief executive of this State in all proper efforts on his part to arrest and bring to punishment the perpetrators of the bloody crime at Hamburg.

With the steadfast conviction that our cause is just, and with the earnest hope that we shall receive a fair and impartial hearing, and with firm reliance upon the justice of the true American heart, asking only what is fair, performing only what is right, and impelled by the urgent necessity of our case, we appeal to the Christian and humane sentiment of the country to extend toward us moral and, if need be, material assistance in our effort to cultivate "the victories of peace."

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants and humble fellow-citizens,

R. B. Elliott.	E. B. Harris.	Jos. D. Boston.
W. B. Nash.	R. O. Clyde.	W. M. Thomas.
J. J. Wright.	Walter R. Jones.	T. C. Cox.
S. A. Swails.	H. W. Bouey.	Jas. A. Spencer.
R. H. Cain.	A. W. Simkins.	Gloster H. Holland.
S. B. Thompson.	Frank Carter.	W. H. Thompson.
C. S. Minort.	A. T. B. Hunter.	W. H. Thomas.
H. J. Maxwell.	J. W. Harrison.	D. A. Straker.
H. L. Shrewsbury.	R. H. Humbert.	P. E. Jones.
Lawrence Cain.	D. I. Walker.	T. McC. Stewart.
W. H. Jones.	R. H. Gleaves.	A. Harris.
C. D. Hayne.	F. L. Cardozo.	John A. Barre.
W. F. Myers.	H. E. Hayne.	C. W. Mossell.
Geo. C. Clyde.	H. W. Purvis.	Jesse Jones.
P. W. Jefferson.	S. J. Lee.	Wilson Cook.
Aaron Logan.	A. W. Curtis.	Ira W. Rice.
W. H. Berney.	Wm. Simons.	Zion Collins.
S. L. Duncan.	W. A. Hayne.	Henry Daniels.
J. S. Mobley.	T. A. Davis.	J. A. Smith.
J. H. White.	P. Simkins.	R. M. Harriet.

X.

LETTER OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL STONE RELATIVE TO
POSTPONEMENT OF THE HAMBURGH CASES.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Columbia, September 6, 1876.

DEAR SIR: It is due to you as well as myself that I should state why no action has been taken by me at the present term of the court of general sessions for Aiken County, in the matter of bringing to trial the persons accused of complicity in the murder of colored men at Hamburg, on the night of the 8th of July last.

I had been called North but a few days before the court was to meet, by a family bereavement, but returned here expecting to go to Aiken to lay before grand-jury bills of indictment against such persons as seemed to have been engaged in these murders.

On the day of my arrival here I received a telegram from Judge Wiggin, then holding court at Aiken, in which he stated that he thought it best to have all these cases continued without giving out bills.

I had, before going North, determined, after full conference with Hon. D. D. Corbin, who had been employed to aid in the prosecution of these cases, that it would be neither practicable nor advisable to try them at the present term of the court, even though bills should be found, but that they ought to be continued to the next term of the court. Various reasons influenced us in coming to this conclusion.

The witnesses on the part of the State are chiefly colored persons, resident in Aiken County. This class of persons has become greatly alarmed and intimidated during the past few weeks by the presence of armed bodies of white men who attended meetings in their neighborhood. Whether they have reason to apprehend injury from these men or not it is needless to inquire, so long as it is apparent that they are alarmed and intimidated.

While these witnesses continue to feel in this way their attendance at court could not be depended on, and even were they present they would testify with reluctance and fear, and the value of their testimony would be greatly weakened. On this ground alone it would have been my duty to have moved to continue the cases.

Again, since the time when many of the accused parties surrendered themselves and were admitted to bail, an exciting political contest was opened in this State, and the events connected with the Hamburg riot have been discussed by both parties and from different stand-points. The cases have thus come to have, to some extent, a political bearing, and the real issue as to who are the guilty parties has been overlooked.

The attempt to try the cases while this political contest rages would, in my opinion, have been equivalent to a trial by the passions and prejudices of juries and not a trial by their calm, unbiased judgments. This would be true whether the juries were composed of men of either or both political parties.

As I had concluded to move for a continuance of the cases until the next term of court, had bills been found, I thought it advisable, in view of Judge Wiggin's telegram, to refer to his opinion and take no action at all at this term of court.

I was the more inclined to do this, because of the fact that a case is now pending in the supreme court of this State, in which the question is directly raised as to the legality of the present grand jury of Aiken County. Should the court decide that the present grand jury is not a legal one, all bills found by it would be void, and new ones would have to be given out to another jury.

Still, I should have taken the risk of a decision averse to the State upon this question had there been no other ground for continuing the cases.

In view, then, of all the facts surrounding these cases, I am confident that the course I have taken is the one which it was best to follow, and that the interests of public justice will be better secured at the next term of the court, when it is fair to suppose that the present political excitement will have subsided and the attendance of all the witnesses can be better secured, than it could be now.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM STONE,
Attorney-General, S. C.

Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor, Columbia, S. C.

XI.

LIST OF RIFLE-CLUBS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

List of rifle clubs organized and in active operation October 10, 1876, in the State of South Carolina, as compiled from evidence in the executive office at Columbia, S. C.

ABBEVILLE COUNTY.

Thirteen clubs, as follows :

1. Due West, Dr. Robertson, captain.
2. Lowndesville, Thomas Young, captain.
3. Lowndesville, E. Swearingame, captain.
4. Magnolia, Benj. Cade, captain.
5. Calhoun's Mills, C. A. McClury, captain.
6. Bordeaux, W. H. Peak, captain.
7. Indian Hill, Dr. Neil, captain.
8. Cedar Springs, Jas. S. Gilbert, captain.
9. Abbeville C. H., A. Bequest, captain.
10. Abbeville C. H., — Baruch, captain.
11. Greenwood, M. C. Taggart, captain.
12. Ninety-six, J. A. King, captain.
13. Smithville, Fuller Lyon, captain.

AIKEN COUNTY.

Ten clubs, as follows :

1. Aiken, Geo. W. Croft, captain.
2. Beech Island, (saber,) James Davis, captain.
3. Graniteville, captain unknown.
4. Silvertown, Wallace Muller, captain ; Angus P. Brown, lieutenant.
5. Rocky Grove, (saber,) Wm. Jordon, captain.
6. Hamburgh, A. P. Butler, captain.
7. Millbrook, C. E. R. Drayton, captain.
8. Millbrook, M. T. Holly, captain.
9. Millbrook, (cavalry,) — Whattley, captain.
10. Sleepy Hollow, Martin Tyler, captain.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

Between twenty and thirty clubs, as follows :

1. Honea Path, D. S. McCollough, captain.
2. Belton, A. W. Cox, captain.
3. Williamston, Richard Acker, captain.
4. Calhoun, J. P. Cox, captain.
5. Brawday, Joseph B. Moore, captain.
6. Brawday, J. W. Brandon, captain.
7. Anderson C. H., P. K. McCully, captain.
8. Pendleton, A. J. Sitton, captain.
9. Sandy Springs, Leroy Gaillard, captain.
10. Flat Rock, W. T. Dean, captain.
11. Centreville, Belton Watson, captain.
12. Dark Corner, captain unknown.
13. Hall's Rock, captain unknown.
14. Mill's Fork, captain unknown.

15. Bensley Creek, captain unknown.
16. Savannah, captain unknown.
17. Martin, captain unknown.
18. Pierce Town, captain unknown.

The foregoing are not all the rifle-clubs in Anderson County. The evidence of those given was obtained with the greatest difficulty, for, had the object of the inquiries been suspected, the life of the inquirer would have been endangered. The necessity for troops in this county has often been denied by republicans; but their presence, since the complete organization of the rifle-clubs, is eagerly requested. The increased hostility between the parties makes the presence of a considerable number of soldiers necessary for the preservation even of a semblance of peace. It is stated by every person giving testimony as to the situation in this county that if their names were to be known, "their lives would pay the forfeit."

BARNWELL COUNTY.

Seven clubs, as follows :

1. Barnwell, J. K. Ryan, captain.
2. Blackville, W. H. Bellinger, captain.
3. Bamberg, G. P. Bamberg, captain.
4. Midway, W. G. Sims, captain.
5. Springton, H. M. Ray, captain.
6. Allendale, H. W. Richardson, captain.
7. Williston, J. W. Holmes, captain.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Twenty-four clubs, as follows :

1. Port Royal, Owen Duke, captain.
2. Yemassee, C. J. C. Hutson, captain.
3. Early Branch, — Stokes, captain.
4. Hoover's, J. M. Hoover, captain.
5. Hoover's, — Mauldin, captain.
6. Crockettville, P. E. Terry, captain.
7. Crockettville, — Lightsey, captain.
8. Brunson's, Jeff Warren, captain.
9. Brunson's, W. J. Riley, captain.
10. Brighton, Abram Martin, captain.
11. Lawtonville, Thomas Causey, captain.
12. Lawtonville, captain unknown.
13. Nix Cross-Roads, — Gohagen, captain.
14. Cypress Creek, captain unknown.
15. Black Creek, captain unknown.
16. Beach Branch, captain unknown.
17. Matthews Bluff, captain unknown.
18. Gellisoville, J. W. Moore, captain.
19. Grabamville, Dr. Dewes, captain.
20. Hardeeville, — Heywood, captain.
21. Bluffton, captain unknown.
22. Beaufort, William Elliott, captain.
23. Gardner's Corner, H. M. Fuller, captain.
24. Robertville, captain unknown.

CHARLESTON COUNTY.

Twenty clubs, as follows :

1. Charleston Light Dragoons, B. H. Rutledge, captain.
2. German Hussars, C. H. Eberhardt, captain.
3. Social Mounted Club, T. O'Brien, captain.
4. German Fusileers, T. Von Santen, captain.
5. Washington Light Infantry, R. C. Gilchrist, major.
6. Washington Light Infantry, B. St. R. D. Mure, captain.
7. Carolina Rifle Club, C. T. Walker, colonel.
8. Charleston Riflemen, W. J. Gayer, major.
9. Sumter Guards, E. McCrady, colonel.
10. Washington Artillery, E. A. Smythe, captain.
11. Wagner Artillery, J. F. Lillenthal, captain.
12. Irish Rifle Club, J. F. Walsh, lieutenant.
13. Irish Volunteer Rifle Club, P. Fogarty, captain.
14. Irish Volunteers, P. Brady, lieutenant.
15. Montgomery Guards, A. G. Magrath, captain.
16. National Zouaves, E. G. Hoffman, captain.
17. Palmetto Guards, G. L. Buist, major.
18. Butler's Guards, — Robinson, major.
19. Gary Tigers, — McClure, captain.
20. Emmet Guards, P. Slattery, captain.

The above-named clubs are all in the city of Charleston. Several clubs, not less than five, are known to exist in the country frontier of the county.

CHESTER COUNTY.

Two clubs, as follows :

1. Palmetto Rifle Club, Charles T. Brice, president.
2. Chester Saber Club, W. A. Walker, president.

Besides these two, there have been formed several other democratic clubs, which do not possess the military character of the two named. The individuals composing them carry the usual pistol, and are known to have been riding through the county operating for political purposes.

COLLETON COUNTY.

Fourteen clubs, as follows :

1. Walterborough; C. J. Henderson, captain; J. M. Carter, first lieutenant; W. J. Fishburne, orderly-sergeant.
2. Walterborough, B. Stokes, captain.
3. Maple Cane, R. A. Willis, captain.
4. Surder's Cross-Roads, A. B. Stevens, captain.
5. Green Pond, H. D. Elliott, captain.
6. George's Station, L. C. Parler, captain.
7. Summerville, George Tupper, captain.
8. Harepen, A. L. Campbell, captain.
9. Fork Box, J. G. Preacher, captain.
10. Pennal, A. Harrison, captain.
11. Saint Paul's, Robert Fishburne, captain.
12. Bell's Cross-Roads, W. R. Davis, captain.
13. Black's Store, J. B. Black, captain.
14. Centerville, captain unknown.

In this county, the individual clubs are organized into a regiment, known as the Colleton Rifle Regiment, of which the following are the field-officers :

Colonel, J. J. Fox, Walterborough.

Lieutenant-colonel, T. E. Raysor, George's Station.

Major, ——— Willis. Unknown.

Adjutant, Robert Jones. Unknown.

The following printed "general orders" will show the perfect military system to which the organizations in this county have been reduced :

"COUNCIL-ROOMS OF COLLETON RIFLE REGIMENT,
"Walterborough, S C., September 15, 1876.

"The following general orders have this day been agreed upon by the council, and are hereby issued to the companies of the regiment :

"I. Each company shall make a detail of six mounted men, who will remain on duty from one company meeting to the next, whose duty it will be to warn out the company, and extend any such orders as may issue from headquarters through their company commander.

"II. Should any armed disturbance arise threatening the lives and property of the peaceable citizens of the county in Saint George's Parish, or adjacent neighborhoods, which cannot be quieted by the officers of the law, it will be the duty of Lieut. Col. T. E. Raysor to summon out the companies in said parish, take command of them, quell the disturbance in the best interest of law and order, and report, by courier, at these headquarters.

"III. Major Willis will take command of Round O and Saint Paul's Parish, and follow directions in second paragraph.

"IV. Colonel Fox will take especial charge of Saint Bartholomew's Parish, with a supervisory control of the country.

"V. Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs will prevent the commanding officers of companies from acting promptly in ordering out their companies to maintain the public peace, taking care that they act strictly within the limits of the law. But should violations of the law assume such proportions as to require that they should be met by force, they should act promptly, and report their proceedings to the nearest field-officer.

"VI. Commanding officers of companies will make monthly reports (or as often as disturbances occur) to headquarters, showing the numbers, condition of their companies, what amount and quality of their arms, and what ammunition on hand, and especially report whether the condition of their neighborhoods are peaceful and quiet, or turbulent, and if possible ascertain who are the fomenters of the difficulties that exist.

"VII. Commanding officers of companies will report at once, on receipt of these orders, the report above mentioned, which will be the report for the month of September, and the next report will be sent on the 1st of October.

"VIII. Captains of companies will report all organizations in their vicinity, with the post-offices of the commanding officers, with a view to an invitation being extended to them to join the regiment.

"By order of the council.

"J. J. FOX, Colonel.

"ROBERT JONES, Adjutant."

DARLINGTON COUNTY.

Exact number unknown.

Credible information has been received of the existence of mounted clubs in every township of the county, armed with every variety of fire-

arm, and drilling regularly. The information from this county owes its uncertain character to the great personal danger attending those who attempt to obtain it.

The following statement will show the spirit and determination of the clubs in this county:

"There were rifle-clubs organized by the democratic party all over the county of Darlington before and during the campaign preceding the election held on the 7th of November, 1876; they were officered, many of them uniformed, all of them armed, and under discipline. They were mounted, and drilled by different men, and paraded in the public view. They drove through the county day and night, threatening republicans with violence in the event of their voting the republican ticket or refusing to vote the democratic ticket at the election on the 7th of November. They attended the meetings of the republicans for the purpose of intimidating the same, and advertised their determination to be at the polls on the day of election to control the votes in the interest of the democracy. The democratic public speakers declared that 'they were armed, prepared to resist Grant and Chamberlain, the proclamations of the President of the United States and the governor of this State, in spite of guns or bayonets.'

"After the proclamation of the governor of South Carolina for such rifle-clubs to disperse, they continued in organized existence, and were drilled by their officers in different parts of the county. The officers of these clubs who drilled after the proclamation before mentioned I endeavored to get the names of, but the parties who could have given me the information were afraid to do so, saying, 'if they did so, their lives would be in peril.'

"There were from fifteen hundred to two thousand men at least in said clubs, to the best of my knowledge. In corroboration of this, Capt. L. R. Rogsdale, of Timmons ville, one of the most prominent democratic organizers in the county, told a well-known gentleman, a resident of Columbia, that there was a rifle-club in each township in the county, with not less than eighty members in each club. There being twenty-two townships in the county, his assertion would make the number of the clubs over seventeen hundred; and at the Hampton meeting at which General Hampton was present, held under the auspices of the democratic party at Darlington Court-House, during the campaign, they claimed they had twenty-two hundred mounted men present, which will justify this estimate of the membership of the clubs."

EDGEFIELD COUNTY.

Thirty-five clubs, as follows:

1. Edgefield Rifles, George B. Lake, captain.
2. Edgefield Saber Club, M. A. Markest, captain.
3. Meeting Street, William Stevens, captain.
4. Blocker Township, S. B. Hughes, captain.
5. Richardsonville, A. S. Allen, captain.
6. Cooper Township, A. J. Hipp, captain.
7. Brier Patch, W. P. Sheppard, captain.
8. Ridd Hill, Ned Bussey, captain.
9. Hames Creek, John Swearinger, captain.
10. Dark Corner, J. P. Blackwell, captain.
11. Tilden's, Pickens Township, — Hoyett, captain.
12. Tilden's, Pickens Township, Gus. White, captain.
13. Johnson's, William Lott, captain.
14. Shears Township, J. M. Wise, captain.

15. Shears Township, Daniel Tompkins, captain.
16. Mereweather, A. P. Butler, captain.
17. Mereweather, ——— Hancock, captain.
18. Mereweather, Pick Delaughter, captain.
19. Ridge Spring, B. N. Nicholson, captain.
20. Ridge Spring, W. N. Martin, captain.
21. Ridge Spring, Jno. Gaston, captain.
22. Carryton, H. A. Shaw, captain.
23. Rehoboth, R. A. Cochran, captain.
24. Wards, Dr. W. H. Zimmerman, captain.
25. Washington, J. R. Blackwell, captain.
26. Rhineharts, Irwin Goggings, captain.
27. Edisto, ——— Ly Brand, major.
28. Moss Township, R. B. Hughes, captain.
29. Liberty Hill, John Cheatham, captain.

Of the other clubs in this county, beyond the fact of their existence, it is impossible to obtain definite information.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Thirteen clubs, as follows :

1. Ridgeway, R. Q. Despertes, captain.
2. Bear Creek, E. H. Heins, captain.
3. Longton, D. J. Seigler, captain.
4. Greenbrier, T. N. Woodward, captain.
5. "Winnsboro Saber Club," Joseph Davis, captain.
6. Jackson Creek, W. J. Herron, captain.
7. Monticello, captain unknown.
8. Feasterville, Richard Irwin, captain.
9. Little River, Thomas Anderson, captain.
10. Alston, D. R. Elkin, captain.
11. Youngsville, F. Cameron, captain.
12. Gladden's Grove, Jacob Caldwell, captain.
13. Wateree, E. P. Mobley, captain.

Credible information is on file in the executive office of the existence of a large number of organizations whose exact location and the names of whose officers cannot be ascertained.

GREENVILLE COUNTY.

Four clubs, as follows :

1. "The Light Dragons," V. E. McBee, captain; R. Kennedy, first lieutenant; James Williams, second lieutenant.
2. "Elkin's Critter Company," J. B. Elkin, captain.
3. "—— Rifle Club," J. W. Gray, captain.
4. "—— Rifle Club," James Ashmore, captain; Charles Perkins, first lieutenant.

These companies are thoroughly organized, drilled, and are armed with breech-loading rifles. Upon the roll of the club known as the "Light Dragons" is the name of a prominent trial-justice of this county.

GEORGETOWN COUNTY.

One club, known as "The Georgetown Rifle-Guards." It is officered as follows :

President, George R. Congdon.
First vice-president, Sol. Emanuel.

Second vice-president, J. H. Detyens.

Secretary, W. D. Morgan.

The roll of this club numbers about seventy-five men.

HORRY COUNTY.

One club, located at Bucksville, and officered as follows :

Captain, B. Louis Beatty.

First lieutenant, J. P. Williams.

Second lieutenant, James E. Beatty.

The arms of this company are Winchester ("sixteen-shooters") rifles. The officers are men thoroughly acquainted with military tactics, and the company is well drilled.

There are other companies in Horry County, but definite information, beyond that of their existence, cannot be obtained in regard to them, owing to the secrecy of their organization.

KERSHAW COUNTY.

Fifteen clubs, as follows :

1. Kirkwood Democratic Club, Dr. E. M. Boykin, president.
2. Camden Democratic Club, James D. Dunlap, president.
3. Camden Democratic Club, Dr. A. A. Moore, president.
4. Beulah Democratic Club, C. J. Shannon, president.
5. Cureton Democratic Club, John Burdell, president.
6. Oakland Democratic Club, F. F. Holland, president.
7. Beaver Dam Democratic Club, W. R. Nelson, president.
8. Lyzanby Democratic Club, Dore Seegers, president.
9. Quickstep Democratic Club, T. H. Clarke, president.
10. Buffalo Democratic Club, S. C. Clyburne, president.
11. Swift Creek Democratic Club, W. A. Ancrum, president.
12. Pine Tree Democratic Club, H. K. DuBose, president.
13. Cranny's Corner Democratic Club, L. L. Clyburn, president.
14. Liberty Hill Democratic Club, F. H. Wardlaw, president.
15. Flat Rock Democratic Club, L. B. Stephenson, president.

LAURENS COUNTY.

Fifteen clubs, as follows :

1. Young's Store, (mounted,) A. W. Burnside, captain ; J. A. Carter, first lieutenant ; Henry Prior, second lieutenant.
2. Martin's Depot, captain unknown.
3. Dial's, (mounted,) A. C. Owens, captain.
4. Dial's, (mounted,) J. W. Goolgions, captain.
5. Scuffletown, (mounted,) Thomas Duckett, captain.
6. "Jack's Mounted Club," W. S. Harris, captain.
7. "Hunter's Mounted Club," R. H. Blackley, captain.
8. Cross Hill, (mounted,) J. M. Jones, captain.
9. Cross Hill, (mounted,) Hugh Seamans, captain.
10. Waterloo, Dr. J. R. Smith, captain.
11. Waterloo, W. H. Henderson, captain.
12. Waterloo, T. B. Anderson, captain.
13. Sullivan's Township, captain unknown.
14. "The Hampton Mounted Club," T. B. Crews, captain.
15. "The Simpson Mounted Club," captain unknown.

All these clubs are regularly organized, and have officers who are obeyed and respected as military commanders. Information from this county has been obtained with difficulty, owing to the bitterness of the people, who would not have hesitated for a moment to take the life of the person making inquiries, had his object been suspected.

LEXINGTON COUNTY.

Six clubs, as follows :

1. Lexington Court-House, W. D. Schwenbey, captain.
2. Leesville, D. J. Griffith, captain.
3. Lexington Fork, Job Wingard, captain.
4. Lorick's, H. P. Caughman, captain.
5. Sandy Run, Dr. Muller, captain.
6. Bull Swamp, captain unknown.

MARLBOROUGH COUNTY.

Eight clubs—one at each polling-precinct. They are numbered as follows :

1. Brownsville, J. A. Peterkin.
2. Red Hill, B. A. Rogers.
3. Hebron, J. C. Dunbar.
4. Red Bluff, Frank Manning.
5. Adamsville, J. R. Parker.
6. Bennettsville, J. N. Weatherly.
7. Brightsville, H. R. Easterling.
8. Smithville, R. M. Pegues.

At a republican meeting, October 21, these clubs were mounted and present in full force. Threats were made by them to break up the meeting, but the approach of a few United States troops caused them to disband and retire to their homes.

NEWBERRY COUNTY.

Twenty-one clubs, as follows :

Township No. 1. Four clubs. J. C. Wilson, J. E. Brown, W. A. Falan, J. S. Hair, presidents.

Township No. 2. T. C. Brown, president.

Township No. 3. Two clubs. W. D. Hardy, J. H. M. Ruff, presidents.

Township No. 4. Two clubs. J. S. Renwick, Jesse Dickert, presidents.

Township No. 5. E. P. Chalmers, president.

Township No. 6. Three clubs. L. E. Folk, J. B. Clay, A. Livingston, presidents.

Township No. 7. One club. J. W. Lipscomb, president.

Township No. 8. One club. J. R. Spearman, president.

Township No. 9. Two clubs. P. W. Counts, Rev. J. C. Boyd, presidents.

Township No. 10. Two clubs. J. Epting, J. J. Gallman, presidents.

Township No. 11. Two clubs. T. N. Holloway, D. A. Dickert, presidents.

OCONEE COUNTY.

Two clubs, as follows :

"The Blue Ridge Riflemen," Keowee.

It is officered as follows :

C. E. Watson, captain.

J. E. Wardlaw, first lieutenant.

J. C. Mickler, second lieutenant.

John L. Hencken, third lieutenant.

A. A. Mulky, fourth lieutenant.

Dr. J. M. Sloan, surgeon.

"Providence," F. L. Sutton, captain.

This club is officered in a manner similar to the other. Both have commissioned and non-commissioned officers, ranging through all the grades, after the manner of the regular United States Army. The system of espionage under which republicans live in this county extends even to the tampering with private letters addressed to them.

ORANGEBURGH COUNTY.

Fourteen clubs, the captains of which are as follows :

1. Samuel Dibble, captain.
2. A. J. Frederick, captain.
3. A. N. Tharin, captain.
4. D. H. Felder, captain.
5. J. B. Livingston, captain.
6. C. R. Faber, captain.
7. J. H. Hydrick, captain.
8. J. W. R. Berry, captain.
9. B. P. Izlar, captain.
10. Morgan Smoke, captain.
11. A. J. Evans, captain.
12. A. E. Gleater, captain.
13. James Miller, captain.
14. B. Livingston, captain.

PICKENS COUNTY.

Seven clubs, as follows :

1. The Hampton Rifle Club, Easeley Station, T. W. Russel, captain ; E. Day, first lieutenant ; M. W. Ford, second lieutenant ; G. W. Bowen, third lieutenant.

2. Hampton Rifle Club, Pickens Court-House, D. F. Bradley, captain ; W. T. Field, first lieutenant ; R. A. Child, second lieutenant ; W. T. Bowen, third lieutenant ; J. W. Earle, sr., M. D., surgeon.

Rifle-clubs exist in the following townships ; their names and officers are unknown :

3. George's Creek, one club.
4. Liberty, one club.
5. Dacersville, one club.
6. Central Township, one club.
7. Easeley Township, one club.

All the clubs in Pickens County are thoroughly armed, uniformed, and equipped, under the command of competent officers, and appear with their arms at republican meetings to demand "half time" or break up the meeting. The republicans in this locality earnestly solicit the presence of United States troops to protect them from the violence of the democrats.

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Five clubs, as follows :

Richland Rifle Club, Hugh S. Thompson, captain ; W. R. Cathcart, first lieutenant ; Wiley Jones, second lieutenant ; Winthrop Williams, third lieutenant ; A. N. Tally, sr., M. D., surgeon.

Richland Volunteer Rifle Club, Richard O'Neale, jr., captain ; W. J. Cathcart, first lieutenant ; Rawland Keenan, second lieutenant ; Charles Beck, third lieutenant ; W. P. Geiger, M. D., surgeon.

Columbia Artillery Club, John R. Miot, captain ; T. T. Moore, first lieutenant ; W. E. Leurance, second lieutenant ; C. C. Radcliffe, third lieutenant ; Frark Green, M. D., surgeon.

Hampton Saber Club, A. C. Haskell, captain ; John Taylor, first lieutenant ; C. J. Iredell, second lieutenant ; Warren Adams, third lieutenant ; V. P. Clayton, M. D., surgeon ; H. D. Heinitsh, M. D., surgeon.

German Schützen Verein, John C. Seegers, captain ; G. Diercks, first lieutenant ; W. Steiglitz, treasurer ; C. Koenig, secretary.

The above-named clubs are located in the city of Columbia. Several clubs exist in the country part of the county ; certainly not less than five or six.

SPARTANBURGH COUNTY.

One club, namely, "The Spartan Rifles," Thomas Nowell, captain.

This club, before reaching complete organization, was entirely broken up by personal jealousies and animosities that existed between its members.

SUMTER COUNTY.

Four clubs, as follows :

1. The Sumter Rifle Club, Sumter, Guignard Richardson, captain.
2. Sumter Saber Club, Sumter, E. W. Moise, captain.

A club is known to exist in Mayesville and one at Swimmingpens, both commanded by officers exercising military command.

WILLIAMSBURGH COUNTY.

Four clubs, as follows :

1. Indiantown Rifle Club, T. M. McOutchen, captain.
2. Hampton Rifle Club, H. A. McCullough, captain.
3. Salter's Rifle Club, D. E. Gordon, captain.
4. Graham's Rifle Club, H. Z. Graham, captain.

YORK COUNTY.

Two clubs, as follows :

Rock Hill Saber Club, J. C. Dunlap, colonel ; John Waters, captain ; T. C. Robertson, first lieutenant ; H. White, second lieutenant.

Rock Hill Rifle Club, T. C. Beckham, captain ; E. H. McCosh, first lieutenant.

In this county loud threats have been made by the clubs to "crowd the polls" on election-day, and prevent the republicans from voting. Urgent appeals are made for United States troops to preserve order and allow freedom of ballot.

SUMMARY.

	Clubs.
1. Abbeville County.....	13
2. Aiken County.....	10
3. Anderson County.....	20
4. Barnwell County.....	7
5. Beaufort County.....	24
6. Charleston County.....	20
7. Chester County.....	2
8. Colleton County.....	14
9. Darlington County.....	22
10. Edgefield County.....	35
11. Fairfield County.....	13

12. Georgetown County.....	1
13. Greenville County.....	4
14. Horry County.....	1
15. Kershaw County.....	15
16. Laurens County.....	15
17. Lexington County.....	6
18. Marlborough County.....	8
19. Newberry County.....	21
20. Oconee County.....	2
21. Orangeburgh County.....	14
22. Pickens County.....	7
23. Richland County.....	5
24. Spartanburgh County.....	1
25. Sumter County.....	4
26. Williamsburgh County.....	4
27. York County.....	2
Total.....	290

The foregoing list includes all but five counties in the State, viz :

1. Chesterfield.
2. Clarendon.
3. Lancaster.
4. Marion.
5. Union.

In these counties rifle-clubs are known to exist, but their locations and commanders cannot be so definitely ascertained as to be placed in this statement.

The lowest membership of any one club has been estimated at fifty men. Taking this as the average membership of all the rifle-clubs in the State, we have as the entire number of persons members of rifle-clubs, 14,350.

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement was compiled from official records now on file in the executive office at Columbia, S. C.

CHAS. J. BABBITT,
Governor's Private Secretary.

COLUMBIA, *January 4, 1877.*

XII.

ELLENTON MASSACRE—TELEGRAMS FROM SHERIFF JORDAN.

AIKEN, S. C., *September 19, 1876.*

Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN:

I have just returned from the reported riot. I have not seen or heard of any fighting. Saw no colored men under arms, nor could I hear of any; they had all disbanded and left; could not be found up to last night. Whites all under arms, and re-enforcements arriving; I was powerless to disband them. The county under a great deal of excitement. This the condition of things when I left last night late. The United States troops left here for the scene at 11 p. m. I find much excitement. If further trouble, will report.

H. JORDAN, Sheriff.

AIKEN, S. C., *September 19, 1876.*

Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN:

One of my deputies has just arrived from reported riot, and reported all armed whites disbanded, and quiet both there and here is resumed.

H. JORDAN, Sheriff.

AIKEN, S. C., *September 20, 1876.*

Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN:

All quiet. Armed whites from this place returned immediately upon view of Captain Lloyd. Information to-day all quiet. Three blacks killed, six wounded, and three whites killed. Captain L. not returned yet.

HIRAM JORDAN, Sheriff.

AIKEN, S. C., *September 21, 1876.*

WALTER R. JONES, Private Secretary:

Captain Lloyd, with his command, still at Rouse's Bridge, or thereabouts. Received no such information of a second riot, but, to the contrary, all quiet. Will keep his excellency posted. Have rumors of a riot in Barnwell County, close to dividing line.

H. JORDAN, Sheriff.

XIII.

DEPOSITIONS AND REPORT REGARDING THE ELLENTON MASSACRE.

I.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 7, 1876.*

His Excellency D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor, S. C.:

SIR: We have the honor to make the following report of the result of our investigation as to the cause and progress of the recent riot in Aiken County. In accordance with the instructions of United States Marshal R. M. Wallace, received on September 28, we proceeded to Aiken, S. C., arriving there on 29th ultimo. We remained in Aiken until Tuesday, 3d instant, taking testimony from both white and colored as well as republican and democratic sources. Leaving Aiken on 3d instant, we proceeded to Jackson Station, on the Port Royal Railroad, where we endeavored to procure a conveyance to carry us through the county, but with poor success; as, after waiting five hours, the best vehicle we could obtain was a cotton-cart, owned by a colored man. Leaving Jackson, we proceeded through the county to Silverton; thence to Rouse's Bridge, visiting the wounded colored men on our way; thence to Ellenton, via Union Bridge. From Ellenton we proceeded to the scene of two murders in Four-Mile Township, Barnwell County, and thence to Robbins. After obtaining all the information we could, we returned to Columbia via Ellenton and Augusta, Ga., arriving on the night of the 5th instant. We herewith transmit a large number of statements and affidavits taken by us at the various points visited.

1. *Report of the late riot in Aiken County, South Carolina.*

On Friday, September 16, 1876, two colored men went to the house of Alonzo Harley, in Silverton Township, Aiken County, South Carolina, and asked Mrs. Harley, who was at home with her children, if Mr. Harley was at home. She replied that he was at work in the field. (This was between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning.) They then asked if Mr. H. wanted to hire any hands. She replied, "they had better go and ask him." Mrs. H. then left them, and went into another room, and was immediately followed by one of the men, who struck her on the head with a stick. She then ran out of the house, and then, remembering that her husband's gun was in the house, she ran back and got it, and pointing it toward the men told them to leave the place or she would shoot them. They then ran off. Mr. Harley, coming to the house shortly afterward, was informed by his wife of the treatment she had received. By this time a number of mounted armed men had arrived, and started in pursuit of the colored men. Three of the party went to the house of Addison Haltiwanger, and took therefrom one Peter Williams, a colored man, who had been lying in bed for three days, very ill with chills and fever, and who had gone to Chavis's store that morning between 9 and 10 o'clock to get some rice, which he brought home and cooked and ate. This was the first time Williams had left the house

for three days. The party of three consisted of "Babe" Hankerson, Joseph Roundtree, and Luther Roundtree. Williams was taken to Mr. Harley's house, and Mrs. Harley declared he was one of the men who had been there that morning. Mr. Harley struck Williams in the face, and he, (Williams,) starting to run, was immediately shot down, but not killed, by the armed crowd. The negroes, hearing of the shooting of Williams, became very much excited, and immediately gathered together near Rouse's Bridge, and sent a party of half a dozen men to the scene of the shooting, to learn the reason why the man had been shot.

Upon nearing the locality, the party saw an armed body of white men, numbering about one hundred and fifty or two hundred men, and fearing to approach, they returned to the main body of the negroes near the bridge. On Sunday, September 17th, the whites, numbering three hundred men, under Capt. A. P. Brown, who claimed to be a special constable of Trial-Justice Griffin, advanced on Rouse's Bridge, and had a skirmish with the negroes, with no very serious results; after which the whites separated in parties of from fifteen to twenty each, and began scouring the country for "niggers," declaring "they would kill every damned nigger they found that day with a gun in his hands." These parties scoured the fields and roads and shot down several negroes, one of whom, Henry Campbell, was so severely wounded that he will probably die, if he is not dead already. The same evening (Sunday) the whites and blacks met at Union Bridge, and a fight ensued, resulting in the killing of Basil Bryant, colored, who was shot through the head. On Monday, 18th September, the ends of two rails on the Port Royal Railroad were taken up and slipped from their position, so that when the way freight train from Augusta came along the engine and four box-cars were overturned. This happened one and one-half miles below Jackson Station. The section-master, G. P. Peacock, immediately went to the scene of the wreck, and, as he approached, a party of about fifty white men, armed, some mounted and the rest on foot, came up to the wreck. Mr. Peacock told them that as he came along he saw two colored men near there on the side of the road, and asked them to look for them, and they did so, and found a colored boy about nineteen years of age in the field, whom they immediately shot down and killed. One of the party cut off the right ear of the boy, (whose name was Kit Plinnisse, and it is believed carried it to Augusta, Ga. No proof was had, nor did it seem that any was required, that Kit was in any way connected with the displacement of the rails and wrecking of the train. In the fight near the Union Bridge one white man named John L. Williams was killed. The barn, mill, and gin-house of one Dr. Burley were burned the night of Sunday, September 17, 1876, about 1½ miles below Ellenton, but no proof was adduced to show that the colored people did it. On Tuesday morning the whites, numbering about 100 men, well mounted and armed, succeeded in surrounding the party of colored men, about 80 in number, in a swamp near Rouse's Bridge, and but for the timely arrival of United States troops, under command of Captain Lloyd and Lieutenant Hinton, of the Eighteenth Infantry, there is not a doubt but that the entire party of 80 colored men would have been slaughtered. The colored men hearing the shouts of the women on the opposite side of the bridge looked in the direction of the bridge and saw the United States troops, when they all started and ran across the bridge toward the troops, and as they crossed the bridge they were fired upon by the white men, but without any serious result. Captain Lloyd and Lieutenant Hinton waited at the bridge till the white men came over to them, when they held a conference, and arrangements

were made for disbanding both parties, and peace was declared; afterward, however, both parties had another fight at Penn Branch, where one white man named Bob Williams was killed. The negroes were dispersed and went back to their homes, and then began the most terrible part of the whole affair, for the whites rode all over the country hunting for "niggers to kill," as they expressed it. A party of them commanded by a Captain Butler went to Ellenton and took a wood-train, with a box-car attached, and proceeded to Robbins Station, where they found Simon Coker, a colored member of the legislature from Barnwell County, sitting on a bench at the depot, with his valise and overcoat, waiting for a train to take him to Yemassee. The party took Coker to the train and put him into the box-car. The train then backed up to Ellenton. Arriving at Ellenton, Coker was taken from the train to the side of the store of John Bonner, in the shade, and after talking there for about 15 or 20 minutes he was taken off to a field near the big road and shot to death, after which his body was robbed of his watch, money, and even the studs taken from his shirt and the ring from his finger. Another colored man at Ellenton, named John Kelsey, was pursued by a party of these men down to the railroad-crossing, about one-half mile from the depot, where he was overtaken and shot, but not killed. On the next day, however, a party went to where he had fallen, and seeing that he was yet alive, shot him to death. Abraham Blake, an old colored man near 90 years old, was shot and killed near Matlock church. George Turner and William Goodwin were at work in a cotton-field on the plantation of Robert Turner, when they were captured by two parties and taken off into the woods and killed. Wilkin Hampton was killed in his own house. Warren Kelsey, Samuel Brown, (a deaf and dumb boy,) and David Bush were run out of the house in which they lived and shot down and killed, one of them in the door-yard of the house and the other two before they had run two hundred yards. Information has been received that the following-named men have also been killed, to wit: Ed. W. Bush, Henry Ingraham, "Oph" Williams, and Paris Black, and others whose names are not known. We transmit herewith a list of the killed and wounded, as far as we have been able to get the names, but we are informed by reliable persons and have no hesitation in saying that the casualties in Barnwell County by far exceed those reported herein.

Very respectfully,

T. H. BLACKWELL,
JAMES CANTEN,
Deputy United States Marshals.

LIST OF MEN KILLED IN RECENT RIOT.

Simon Coker, killed at Ellenton.
David Bush, killed at Ellenton.
Basil Bryant, killed at Union Bridge.
Kit Phumizer, killed near Jackson station, P. Railroad.
Abraham Blake, killed at Matlock church.
John Kelsey, killed at Ellenton.
Warren Kelsey, killed at Ellenton.
Samuel Brown, killed at Ellenton.
John L. Williams, killed at Silverton.
Wilkin Hampton, killed at Ellenton, killed in his house.
George Turner, killed at Barnwell County.
William Gooden, killed at Barnwell County.

Ed. W. Bush, killed at Dunbarton, Barnwell County.

Henry Ingraham, killed at Dunbarton, Barnwell County.

Oph Williams, killed at Penn Branch.

Paris Black, killed by Tom Dunbar, at Penn Branch.

Bob Williams, killed at Penn Branch.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original, now on file in this office.

CHARLES J. BABBITT,
Private Secretary.

II.

AIKEN, S. C., *September 21, 1876.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Department of the South, Louisville, Ky., through Commanding Officer United States Troops, Aiken, S. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the telegram of brevet brigadier-general commanding the department, dated Louisville, Ky., September 18, 1876, directing me to proceed immediately with the bulk of my force to Silverton, S. C., and report the condition of things, and facts as to any trouble at that place, received at 9 p. m. on the 18th instant, I left this camp at or about 10.30 p. m. of the same date, with Lieutenant Hinton and thirty-three men of Companies F and I, Eighteenth Infantry, with three days' rations, and marched about twenty miles to Rouse's Bridge, S. C., arriving there about 9.30 o'clock on the morning of the 19th instant. About seven miles from Aiken, we were challenged by a detachment of some fifteen or twenty men on the road, mounted and armed, and apparently organized as a regular company of cavalry. There were other men secreted in a barn near the road. In questioning the man who had charge of the party, he stated that he had been within a few miles of Rouse's Bridge, and found the road picketed, and that there had been some skirmishing, and that he had orders to report there in the morning. On arriving at Rouse's Bridge, we found a body of about one hundred negroes, some of them armed with old-pattern muskets and shot-guns. They were very much excited, and seemed to possess no organization. We had scarcely arrived at our camping-ground, when we heard shots fired, and the negroes running up the road crying that one of their number had been shot, and that the white men were arming. They afterward acknowledged that nobody had been shot, and that the shots had been fired by themselves. A short time afterward, a body of some three hundred and twenty white men, all mounted and well armed, and under command of one A. P. Butler, were seen coming up the road from the direction in which the negroes had been fired upon. Lieutenant Hinton and myself went down the road to meet them, and on approaching the party found that they had thrown out a skirmish line in the woods, almost surrounding the negroes, while the main body marched up the road. As soon as we were recognized as United States officers, we heard the command given the skirmishers to halt, by a man who rode in the woods, evidently to give the skirmish line information of our presence. There was undoubted evidence of a well-digested plan of attack, which, if carried out, would have resulted in the slaughter of nearly all the negroes in the place. This man Butler has a regular organized body of men, known throughout the country as "Butler's Cavalry," a well drilled and organized company. Besides this force, there were other men from this vicinity and from Augusta, Ga., under the command of Butler.

From what I can learn the party which I intercepted at Rouse's Bridge was the largest that had got together, and including almost all those which had been raiding through the country for the two or three days previous. After finding that there were United States troops on the grounds, these men proposed to disband and go home, provided the negroes would do likewise. An agreement to that effect was easily made, as the negroes were already much frightened, and both parties left the vicinity.

On the morning of the 25th instant we marched from Rouse's Bridge to Ellenton, a distance of five or six miles. On the road I saw at the house where we stopped for water the bodies of three negroes who had been killed, two of whom had been dead since Sunday. The negroes were afraid to bury them, as they said the white men who were there on Monday had ordered them not to. I saw two negroes at Rouse's Bridge who had been wounded, and have positive information of five others who were killed in the vicinity of Ellenton. As far as I can learn, only one white man has been killed during the four days' rioting.

On our arrival at Ellenton we found a party of twenty-five or thirty mounted white men who left town soon after our arrival with an avowed intention of going to their homes. I sent a small detail in a light wagon back to the bridge, which returned in the evening and reported all quiet there, and no armed parties on any of the roads in the vicinity. It was reported to me in the afternoon that there were disturbances down on the Barnwell road. I was requested to send down and inform the people in that vicinity of the agreement which had been made at Rouse's Bridge. Lieutenant Hinton, with one of the citizens, rode down to Robbins, about six miles, and found there a body of about twenty or thirty white men, who stated that they were a detachment from General Haygood's command, who were at Steel Creek. They stated that Haygood had authority from Judge Higgins to make arrests and disarm the negroes, and that they had been sent there to protect the negroes while burying the body of Simon Coker, a colored member of the legislature, who had been shot near Ellenton, on Tuesday morning.

Just Anton saw Esker's body. This man was brought from his home at Robbins to Ellenton, and deliberately shot. I estimate the total number of white men engaged in the riot at not less than eight hundred, coming from Edgefield, Aiken, and Barnwell, S. C. The negroes at and about Ellenton were completely cowed. Many of them came in from hiding-places in the woods while we were there. They were afraid to go to work, saying they were afraid of being shot down in the cotton-fields.

The Port Royal Railroad was torn up about ten miles above Ellenton during the riot. The general superintendent said that his men were afraid to work on the road, and requested me to leave him a small guard. Six men were left at Ellenton for that purpose, and were withdrawn and joined their companies next day. The road was almost entirely repaired when the detachment returned. The detachment left Ellenton at 12.30 p. m. September 21, on an extra car and engine connected with the 2.20 o'clock train from Augusta, and arrived at Aiken at 4 p. m.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. LLOYD,

Captain Eighteenth Infantry, Commanding Detachment.

POST OF AIKEN, S. C.,
September 23, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded to the assistant adjutant-general of the Department of the South.

From what I have learned since my arrival here I am satisfied that Captain Lloyd's arrival at Rouse's Bridge was just in time to prevent a massacre of the negroes.

WILLIAM MILLS,
Captain Second Infantry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
Atlanta, Ga., October 5, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General United States Army, through headquarters Division of the Atlantic.

The order from headquarters for Captain Lloyd to proceed to the place of disturbance was based on an application by telegraph from the governor of South Carolina, stating that a serious conflict was in progress and that he had no adequate means for its suppression. The presence of troops, it appears from the within report, averted serious consequences. An investigation of the facts and circumstances connected with these riots is, I am informed, now being made by the civil authorities of South Carolina.

THOMAS H. RUGER,
Colonel Eighteenth Infantry,
Brevet Brigadier-General United States Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC,
New York, October 14, 1876.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 17, 1876.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

W. T. SHERMAN,
General.

III.

DEPOSITION OF MRS. HARLEY.

State of South Carolina, County of Aiken :

Personally appeared Mrs. Lucy Harley, who, being duly sworn, says, that between 7 and 8 o'clock on the morning of Friday, September 15, 1876, she was alone with her children, (the eldest of whom was 10 years of age,) when two colored men came to the door and asked for Mr. Harley. He being absent from the house, they asked deponent if Mr. H. wanted to hire any hands. She told them "they had better go and see," but they stood still and made no reply. The largest one then walked across the room, and stood in the other door. Deponent then noticed that they both had sticks in their hands. When deponent saw this she was uneasy, and went into another room and went to sweeping. In a few seconds the larger of the two men entered the room with his stick raised as though he was going to strike deponent. He struck her once on the head, and she then ran out of the house. She then thought of the gun which was kept in the house, and ran in after it. She got it

and threatened to shoot him. During this time the other man had stood still in the doorway, and when the gun was brought out they both started off and ran into the woods. After they had left she found one of her boys, about ten years of age, had been struck on the back of the neck and was hurt so severely that he could not get up at first. Deponent never saw either of the men before, but the man named Peter Williams, who was brought to her house between 10 and 11 o'clock on the same morning, she identified as the man who stood in the doorway and took no active part in the business.

LUCY HARLEY.

Sworn to before me this 3d day of October, A. D. 1876.

T. H. BLACKWELL,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original now on file in this office.

CHAS. J. BABBITT,
Private Secretary.

IV.

State of South Carolina, County of Barnwell:

Personally appeared Lucy Hosea, who, being duly sworn, says that she lives on the same plantation with Julia Turner; that she was at home on Tuesday, September 19, 1871, when George Turner was taken from his home and killed by an armed body of white men; that she saw the party ride up, and she recognized among the number Glenn Hankerson, (who spoke to her,) John C. Hankerson, and George W. Hankerson. Deponent also saw the party take George Turner from his home, and also saw his dead body after he was shot.

LUCY HOSEA.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of October, 1876.

T. H. BLACKWELL,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original now on file in this office.

CHAS. J. BABBITT,
Private Secretary.

State of South Carolina, County of Barnwell:

Personally appeared Julia Turner, who, being duly sworn, says that on Tuesday, September 19, 1876, she saw from eighty to one hundred mounted armed white men approaching her house, near Robbins, State and county aforesaid, some of whom threw down the fence of the cotton-field and rode all over the field; the rest came to the house, and deponent's husband, George Turner, went to the door, when the party seized him, and, leaving him with some of their number, the balance went through the house, searching every place in it, saying they were looking for niggers to kill. No one else being there, they took George Turner, deponent's husband, and telling her he should not come back there any more, they rode off with him down the road. Deponent told them she would follow and see what they did with him. She therefore followed, but they rode so fast that she could not keep up with them, and they got out of her sight. She, supposing they had taken her husband to Robbins, went there, and finding that they had not been there she returned, and on her way she discovered some horse-tracks leading up a branch about 1½ miles from her home. She followed the tracks, and

found the dead body of her husband lying in the branch with one shot through his head and three shots in his body. Deponent did not see any one in the party that she recognized, although there might have been some that she knew; but being so distressed, she cannot think of any that were there.

JULIA ^{her}+TURNER.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of October, 1876.

T. H. BLACKWELL,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original now on file in this office.

CHAS. J. BABBITT,
Private Secretary.

V.

A white man from Barnwell makes the following statement:

On Saturday, 23d September, several colored men were picking cotton in field near Elko. Mr. Han, owner of the place, with men at work, when squad of eight or ten men came up and called colored men to fence. Seeing white men armed, negroes ran, being in fear of life. They were fired at by white men; one was instantly killed, one shot in head, rest got away unhurt; came to Blackville, informed Trial-Justice Black, who went to scene with U. S. captain, and found body in swamp. He witnessed the discovery of body and attended inquest. Jury of inquest sat next day at Blackville, suspected parties were present; no positive proof was adduced. After inquest, colored man came in and gave names of parties who were the suspected parties at inquest. On Sunday night, September 24, party of white men came up to colored man's house, and took out colored refugee from P. R. R. R., and nothing has since been seen or heard of him.

Colored man from Barnwell makes following statement:

On Sunday afternoon, September 24, two colored men passed Arnold's church, near Allendale; white people at church seeing them pass as strangers pursued them; caught them at colored man's house asleep; shot one down in the house, three balls taking effect; he fell at the door. He was taken up, carried in kitchen, and laid behind door; about nine o'clock he died. The other man escaped.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original now on file in this office.

CHAS. J. BABBITT,
Private Secretary.

VI.

Statement of affairs in Aiken County, founded on the affidavits of about one hundred witnesses, taken separately and alone.

To his Excellency D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor State of South Carolina:

Soon after the democratic nominations for State officers in this State, in June last, the white democratic voters of this county began to inform the colored republican voters that they intended to carry the coming election; that they had been coaxing, advising, and trying to persuade them during the past four years to vote with them (the democrats) and

that they had refused to do so, and that they now intended to make them vote the democratic ticket. In July and August, and the first part of September, these threats took a more definite form. The colored voters were informed that they had got to vote the democratic ticket or that they would be killed, or at least that their leaders in the county would be killed—that is, the leading colored men in the county. These threats were general, and seldom a colored man in the county can be found who has not had them made personally to him. They were told that their clubs were formed for the purpose of discussing political and other matters, and when they occasionally met would be broken up; and, finally, in the early part of September, they were informed that a list of those of the leading colored men had been made out who were to be killed, and that when these were killed they (the democrats) could control the rest of them. In and about Silverton, and particularly Rouse's Bridge, is a large colored republican vote, and it is regarded as a stronghold of republicanism in the county. During the week preceding the 16th of September, rumors were circulated by the white people that the colored club at Chavis's store, about six miles from Rouse's Bridge, was going to be broken up on the next Saturday. The white rifle-clubs in that section of the country, in that week, contrary to their usual custom of meeting on Saturday, assembled at Matlock's church on Friday. The colored club at Chavis's store assembled as usual on Saturday afternoon, but threatening rumors of the purpose on the part of the white clubs to break them up on that day caused a very slim attendance, and there were probably only twenty-three members present. On Saturday, throughout the day, the rifle-clubs were assembling at Matlock's church, their usual place of meeting, so that there were assembled during the day probably five or six companies, two of which were from Augusta, Ga., being in the aggregate at least three hundred men. A little before sundown on that day they formed in companies and marched down upon the run to Chavis's store, where the republican club was supposed to be in session. When they arrived there it was discovered that the republican club had adjourned and that most of the members had left for home, and but a few were left around the store attending to their own private affairs. On the arrival of the leading companies at the store, the captain demanded where the captain of the republican club, as he called him, was. The chairman of the republican club having left, and there being but seven or eight members present, Samuel Darby, colored, stepped out and said he thought he was the captain as much as any one, as they had no captain anyway. He was asked where the chairman was, Columbus Roundtree, and Darby answered that he had gone home. The captain of the rifle-club told him to tell the chairman of the club that the club had to be broken up; that he was to have no more meetings there and should not assemble any more. A colored man present happened to have an old shot-gun, and he had the same taken away from him and examined by one of the members of the rifle-club, who, having found it was a worthless fowling-piece, took away his ammunition, and gave him back his gun. A white man, a member of the rifle-club, then told the negroes that there had got to be a fight between the white men and the colored men, and that it might as well commence then as any time, and suggested that the colored men should step out in line and fight it out. One of the colored men said they were not ready for that; they had not the ammunition to fight the white people with, and they had no arms, and did not want to fight the white people, and did not know why they should fight them. Thereupon the white rifle-club marched to the store, followed by the other companies, the entire calvacade, amounting to probably three hundred men. The

colored people retired to their homes, but were very uneasy, on account of the threatening aspect of the white clubs as they moved by. These clubs went by hallooing and yelling the names of Gloster Holland and Simm Coker, leading colored men, saying, "God damn 'em, we are going to have them to-night." During that night several of the colored people were killed by them. On the following morning (Sunday) the rifle-clubs appeared in full force at Rouse's Bridge. The colored people, having become alarmed at the murders of the rifle-clubs, assembled in considerable numbers near Rouse's Bridge, on the edge of the swamp, near and at the house of George Washington, the theory of the colored men being that if they collected in large numbers the rifle-clubs would not kill them. About nine o'clock on Sunday morning, which was the 17th of September, the rifle-clubs formed across a field in front of Rouse's Bridge, threw out pickets, and assumed the position of a hostile army. Before moving forward, they sent a messenger to the colored people down at the bridge to see the leading colored men there ostensibly to ascertain whether they would compromise matters. These white men went to George Washington's, and called for the leading colored men, and proposed that the colored people and white people should compromise. The colored people immediately responded that they did not know what they meant by compromise, that they had no quarrel with the white people, and they did not propose to have any quarrel if they could prevent it. They inquired of the messenger why it was the negroes had been killed by the white people the night previous. The representatives of the rifle-clubs said they had a warrant for the arrest of a colored man by the name of Pope, and they wanted him, as they understood that he was at the bridge. He was immediately answered that no such man was there, and had not been there amongst them; but that if the white people had a warrant to arrest anybody they might come and look whenever they pleased, and they would make no opposition to the service of the warrant, that they could have none, and did not intend to, but that they did not want the white people to come down and kill the colored people, as they had done during the night. Thereupon it was proposed that the colored people should select three or five of their best men to meet on ground midway the swamp and the ground occupied by the rifle-clubs. They were immediately appointed on behalf of the colored people, and a similar number of men came from the rifle-clubs. A conference took place, when it was finally agreed that the white people should go home and the colored people should go home, and that both parties should disperse immediately. The white people who had been at this conference, in returning to their own lines, chanced to see two or three colored men on their way home, and immediately shot them. The men shot at this time were Henry Campbell, Abram Overstreet, and Nelson Bush, otherwise known as Nelson Wethersby. Campbell, when he was shot, was going toward his home, in pursuance of the understanding with the white people that they should go home. He died of his wounds very shortly afterward. The wounds of Overstreet and Wethersby were not serious, and they are still living. One was shot in the head and the other in the thigh. This demonstration on the part of the white people was regarded by the colored people at once as a breach of good faith and an indication of the determination of the white people to kill them, and considered the conference a mere trick on the part of the white people to find out the number of the colored people and their means of defense in the swamp. During the conference they had freely stated to the white people that they did not want to fight, and were in no condition to resist the rifle-clubs, as they had but a few old

shot-guns loaded with bird-shot; that they could make no defense, and were at the mercy of the white people entirely. Soon after this, and during the day, the rifle-clubs fell back from Rouse's Bridge, and went out towards Union Bridge and Ellenton Station, on the Port Royal Railroad, and during the day and evening killed a considerable number of the colored people whom they chanced to find at their homes on the way. At one house in particular they found six colored men, who had come in out of the swamp to get their dinner. The house was surrounded before the colored men were aware of it by members of the rifle-clubs. Four out of the six were shot down and killed while attempting to get to the woods. At Union Bridge, a place some seven miles distant from Rouse's Bridge, several other colored people were killed. Early on Monday morning, the next day, the rifle-clubs appeared in great force on the Port Royal Railroad, and additional white men joined them from Augusta, coming down from Augusta on the train. Capt. O. N. Butler, of Augusta, arrived on that train and was elected to the command of the company of re-enforcements. On the arrival of the command at the railroad, they moved up and down the road, and killed a number of colored men as they chanced to find them. As the rifle-clubs advanced on the railroad, under command of Col. A. P. Butler, two colored men sat quietly on the rails behind the railroad train that had been thrown off the track. Without a moment's warning these men were fired on, and one of them was killed and the other escaped through a shower of bullets. During the morning, about ten o'clock, and when the train was standing there, it was rumored among the white rifle-club men that the colored men had gathered farther down the road; that it would be unsafe for the train to proceed. Thereupon about twenty-five of the armed members of the rifle-clubs got into a box-car, and were taken down to Robbins Station. At this station they found Simon Coker, with his valise in hand, ready then to proceed to Beaufort, some of his family being with him. He was immediately taken prisoner by the white company, put on board the cars, and taken back to Ellenton Station, five miles distant. On arriving at Ellenton some short conversation took place between him and his captors, and finally he was taken out into a field near by and shot to death in the presence of the railroad-passengers who had arrived there on the train and a large number of the rifle-clubs. A large number of colored people were killed in and about Robbins Station, but the exact number has not yet been ascertained. On Monday, during the day, the main portion of this large command and those who continued to assemble returned to Rouse's Bridge, and during Monday night succeeded in nearly surrounding the swamp and low wooded lands where the colored people were hiding out. The colored people who had first assembled at Rouse's Bridge on Sunday had remained there during the day and night, also during Monday and Tuesday, being considerably agitated by the information hourly received of the murder of their companions and friends by the white rifle-clubs. Early on Tuesday morning one of the leaders and a prominent man of the rifle-club, who resided in that vicinity, told his confidential servant that, "By God, they had got the niggers in a bunch at Rouse's Bridge and had got them surrounded, and by God they intended to kill the last one of them." About eight or nine o'clock in the morning the rifle-clubs had effected an almost complete circle of their forces about the swamp and orders to advance had been given, and they had advanced to within one hundred yards of the place where huddled together in the swamp and were waiting their doom, because they saw they could not escape, one or two having already been shot by the skirmish line, when Captain Lloyd, of the Eighteenth Infantry, from Aiken, ap-

peared on the scene. The guns of the white party were leveled on his command at first, under the belief—as the white party said—a black militia company was coming to re-enforce the colored people; but before any gun was fired it was discovered to be United States troops. A messenger was sent from the rifle-clubs immediately to parley with the United States troops, to inquire what their object was, and what were their orders. The first question to Captain Lloyd was, “What do the boys in blue propose to do?” Captain Lloyd responded that he had no orders but to keep the peace. Thereupon a conversation took place between the commanding officers of the rifle-clubs, Col. A. P. Butler and Captain Lloyd, and it was decided that the rifle-clubs should go home, and that the colored people should come out of the swamp and go home. The rejoicing of the colored people was beyond description at this unexpected deliverance. They surrounded the soldiers instantly, and kept as near them as they were permitted to do. The commanding officers and men of the rifle-clubs did not conceal nor attempt to conceal their chagrin at being deprived of their opportunity of killing colored people. They gave it out that they intended to have killed them; that they had them surrounded, and that in half an hour they would have killed the last one of them. The rifle-clubs, having agreed with Captain Lloyd to go home, broke up their camp and apparently started homeward; but their route home could be followed and distinguished by the bodies of dead negroes, whom they had chanced to meet on their way home and killed. The rifle-clubs which had assembled at Rouse’s Bridge for this final slaughter, were estimated by the Army officers to number at least eight hundred, and they came from the neighboring counties of Barnwell and Edgefield, some of them having marched at least fifty or sixty miles for the express purpose of taking part in this performance. It should be remarked, that before leaving Rouse’s Bridge, scores of the members of the rifle-clubs who marched down and across the bridge, and before they left the presence of the colored people, announced to them that the Yankees, meaning the United States troops, had saved them this time, but that they would get them the next time. The colored people, throughout a large portion of this county, have been living, since this affair at Rouse’s Bridge, in great fear of bodily harm, except those in the immediate neighborhood of United States troops; as the members of the rifle-clubs have not neglected on any occasion to declare to the colored people that they intended to carry the election notwithstanding the presence of the “Yankees,” and that if they did not vote with them they intended to kill them, and would kill them yet. One of the leading members of the rifle-clubs, soon after the affair at Rouse’s Bridge, informed the colored people in the vicinity that they need not be deceived by the pretense that had been made, that the rifle-clubs had assembled to secure the service of a warrant against the colored man named Pope, who was accused of assaulting Miss Harley. It was not for that at all. The rifle companies had come from Barnwell, Edgefield, and portions of Aiken County, in pursuance of an understanding they had previously had to put down the damn niggers, and kill the leading ones among them. Testimony bears out most fully this statement.

D. T. CORBIN,
District Attorney.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original now on file in this office.

CHAS. J. BABBITT,
Private Secretary.

VII.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 9, 1876.*

To the people of the United States :

An effort having been made by the official representatives of the democratic party of the State to deny the facts and condition of affairs which were set forth in my recent letter to the chairman of the democratic State executive committee, and upon which my proclamation of the 7th instant rests, I deem it my duty to say, upon my full official responsibility, that the lawlessness, terrorism, and violence to which I have referred, far exceed in extent and atrocity any statements yet made public. This latter statement rests upon the evidence in my hands of persons who have officially investigated the facts at the places where they occurred, and upon the affidavits of United States Army officers who were present at the scenes of violence and murder.

Hon. D. T. Corbin, United States district attorney for this State, who has personally made a separate and independent investigation of the Ellenton riot, furnishes me with the following statement of the results reached by him, a statement, as will be seen, more than verifying my statements and vindicating my action. Of the four judges whose statements are presented by the official representatives of the democratic party as impeaching my statements, not one professes to have any knowledge of the facts stated by me, and of the two republican judges Judge Moses disclaims any such knowledge, and Judge Willard states that he has been absent from the State for the past three months.

All the evidence in my hands and in the hands of the United States district attorney will be made public so soon as the interests of public justice will permit it. I pledge myself to the country to prove a condition of affairs in this State, produced by the democratic party, more disgraceful than any statement yet made by me, and I will not stay my hand until punishment overtakes its guilty authors. My only offense is too great caution in obtaining evidence and too great delay in exercising my utmost powers to protect our citizens.

DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 9, 1876.*

Governor D. H. CHAMBERLAIN :

DEAR SIR: You have asked of me a statement of the general condition of affairs in Aiken County as I found them to be on my visit there during the past week. I have the honor to state :

That I spent three days in Aiken, and had before me and took the affidavits of a considerable number of citizens from different parts of the county. I find that rifle-clubs or regular military organizations, organized substantially after the manner of military companies in the United States Army, exist throughout the county. The officers of these companies are called captains and lieutenants, and the subordinate officers are called sergeants and corporals. They are all armed with weapons of various patents, but many of them of the latest and most improved kinds. Rifles and sixteen-shooters are most common. Pistols are universal. These companies meet at stated intervals for drill in the various military maneuvers. They are also subject to be called out on occasion by their commanding officers.

These clubs have created and are causing a perfect reign of terror. The colored men are, many of them, lying out of doors and away from their homes at night. Many of them have been killed, and many have

been taken from their beds at night and mercilessly whipped, and others have been hunted with threats of murder and whipping, who thus far, by constant watchfulness and activity, have escaped. The white men of these clubs are riding day and night, and the colored men are informed that their only safety from death or whipping lies in their signing an agreement pledging themselves to vote the democratic ticket at the coming election. From the best information I could obtain in the time I was in Aiken, I fix the number of colored men killed in this county alone by white men of these clubs, during the past three weeks, as thirteen certainly, and at probably twenty-five or thirty. The civil arm of the government in this county is as powerless as the wind to prevent these atrocities. The sheriff of the county, if disposed, dare not attempt to arrest the perpetrators of these crimes for fear of his own life being taken. He did not, as I am credibly informed, go within seven miles of the eight hundred men (so estimated by United States Army officers who saw them) assembled under the command of A. P. Butler, near Rouse's Bridge, and marching upon a crowd of colored men there, whom they had surrounded and intended, as scores of them allege, to kill.

In conclusion I have only to say that the condition of affairs in Aiken County rivals the worst demonstrations of the Ku-Klux Klan in 1870 and 1871.

In my judgment, you owe it to yourself as governor and to the people of the State to exercise, and at once, all the powers vested in you as governor of the State to put down this deplorable state of affairs.

Very respectfully,

D. T. CORBIN,
United States District Attorney for South Carolina.

VIII.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *November 3, 1876.*

To the Hon. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,
Chairman Republican National Committee:

The following statement has been received here to-day. Judge Wiggin is the presiding judge of the circuit which embraces the counties of Aiken and Barnwell, specially included in my proclamation and that of the President of the United States. Judge Wiggin has just visited the actual scenes of the domestic violence and insurrection, and speaks from personal observation and examination:

AIKEN, S. C., *November 3, 1876.*

Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting an expression of my views in regard to your proclamation is just received. In my judgment the condition of affairs in certain portions of Aiken and Barnwell Counties demanded just such action as your excellency has taken. Domestic violence, instigated doubtless from political motives, certainly prevailed in those counties, and to an extent beyond the control of the civil authorities, and I have no doubt that the stationing of troops there has prevented the killing of hundreds of unarmed and inoffensive colored citizens.

Very respectfully,

P. L. WIGGIN,
Judge Second Judicial Circuit Court.

I present this testimony to the country as that of the only judge of this State who has any knowledge, personal or official, of facts stated by me in justification of my recent action.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

A report is being widely circulated in this State and out of it to the effect that the persons arrested by the United States authorities in Barnwell, Edgefield, and Aiken have been bound over to appear in Columbia on the 4th of November, in order to prevent them from being home on the day of election. This is absolutely false. All arrested persons have been bound over to appear on the fourth Monday in November. All proceedings for violating the United States election law and the enforcement laws have been suspended until after election, and no arrests will be made until after Wednesday next.

JAMES G. THOMSON,
United States Commissioner.

XIV.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTERS TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON THE CONDITION OF THE STATE.

To the editor of the Tribune :

SIR : The condition of South Carolina justly attracts the attention of the country. The gravest questions are here presented, questions of constitutional power and right, of executive prudence and duty, of political discretion, and, unhappily, of partisan and individual interests. To be at once clear-sighted and impartial among the excitements and animosities which now envelop all parties here, is exceedingly difficult. I should claim more than would be conceded to me if I were to assert my own entire exemption from disturbing influences. The fact that I am myself a candidate, will be set down to discredit me as a witness or judge. On the other hand, those who denounce my action and deny my statements, would seem to be exposed, in any fair estimate, to equal discredit. When I assert upon my personal and official responsibility that domestic violence exists here of such kind and degree as to be beyond the restraints of ordinary civil and judicial agencies, and when Wade Hampton, upon his personal responsibility, denies it, the country must look to the character and information of the opposing witnesses and the evidence which each presents to inform its judgment. I do not perceive that the exposure to bias is greater in my case than in that of my opponent's. Sir James Mackintosh says: "Official responsibility composes the mind and sobers the judgment." I certainly feel the truth of the remark, and I venture to think I am under heavier bonds at this moment to speak the truth and to act with all the impartiality I can command than any other man in South Carolina.

The statement I now make is called forth by the special efforts made by my opponents here to set the sentiment of the country against the cause which I have the fortune to represent, and against the President of the United States, who has responded to my call upon him for aid in suppressing domestic violence. The press dispatches present only the views of my opponents. I do not expect to affect partisans greatly on either side. Without doubt, many, if not most, republicans will sustain my action and that of the President, because we are of their party; while, for a similar reason, democrats will denounce it. Fortunately, there is a considerable reserve force of men not blinded or perverted by mere partisanship. By such men a statement from me will be candidly considered, and to such men I especially address it.

The provision "that the United States shall protect each State of this Union on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence," is a part of the Constitution of the United States. It was intended to meet a foreseen necessity. It imposes a high duty upon the General Government. The only inquiry at present needful is, has a cause occurred here which warrants the exercise of the power thus conferred and the discharge of a duty thus imposed? The answer depends mainly upon the facts. The President of the United States, upon my application conformably to the terms of this constitutional provision, has decided to grant the protection demanded. It has been suggested that the legislature might have been convened in this State. Certainly this suggestion can have no founda-

tion, except in the desire for delay. It does not go to the merits of the case. If a case has now arisen which would warrant the legislature in calling for protection against domestic violence, then the legislature could not be convened in time to secure protection before the domestic violence would have accomplished its purpose. Besides this, there are no funds available, or which can be made available within the next sixty days, for the expenses inseparable from a session, however short, of the legislature.

As to the fact of domestic violence in this State, what kind and measure of proof should be required? It is well to notice that the Constitution does not prescribe the kind or extent of domestic violence which will warrant either the legislature or the executive in applying for protection, or the United States in granting it. The United States Revised Statutes give power to the President, "in case of an insurrection in any State against the government thereof," to give military aid on application of the executive, when the legislature cannot be convened. Whatever may be the exact legal definition of the term "domestic violence" as used in the Constitution, or "insurrection" as used in the statutes, it will be conceded by all that the occasions here contemplated are such as present so formidable a resistance or obstruction to the discharge of the functions of the government of the State, the enforcement of its laws, and the protection of its citizens, as to require greater force than the government of the State possesses for that purpose. Neither by the Constitution nor by the statutes is it made a condition of the exercise of the power in question that the domestic violence or insurrection shall have overthrown the courts, or actually resisted their officers or processes. The occasions for its exercise seem to rest in the official discretion of the executive of the State and United States. Their official responsibility is the safeguard against its abuse. This is the doctrine laid down by Chief-Justice Taney, in *Luther vs. Borden*. There is, therefore, no specific infallible test by which it may be known when the proper moment or occasion has arrived.

Those who assert that such an occasion does not now exist in South Carolina declare that the civil officers have not been resisted in the execution of the laws. But domestic violence may arise and utterly paralyze the arm of the civil authority without actual physical resistance to any officer of the law. Insurrection may exist in complete proportions before a blow has been struck against any civil officer. To send a constable or sheriff to arrest a thousand armed and mounted men, assembled in violation of law, and engaged in riotous acts and murders, is not necessary to establish the fact of the existence of domestic violence and insurrection. To send a colored constable or a treacherous white sheriff with a colored posse to arrest or disperse a thousand armed, mounted, disciplined white men, organized in military companies and acting under the command of military officers, in the midst of a violent political campaign in this State, would be an act of criminal folly. I now proceed to present a statement of the facts upon which the present call upon the President for aid in suppressing domestic violence in this State has been made. I shall make no statement which does not rest upon official information now in my possession.

First. As to the rifle-clubs: These clubs are organizations having every distinctive feature of military companies. They exist, unless disbanded since my proclamation of the 7th instant, of which I have no evidence, in every county in the State. I have the evidence of the existence of 213 rifle-clubs, with the names of some or all of their officers. These clubs have an average membership of sixty men. The evidence

shows that the members of this force of nearly 13,000 men are armed with not less than 8,000 improved breech-loading rifles. My estimate of the whole number of men enrolled in the rifle-clubs and armed with effective weapons is not less than 16,000 or 18,000, while the estimates of my informants vary from 20,000 to 30,000, besides company officers. The evidence shows that these clubs are organized into regiments. I have before me at this moment an authentic printed copy of the general orders issued by the colonel of one of these regiments, countersigned by the adjutant, in which instructions are specifically given to the lieutenant-colonel, major, and commanding officers of companies. The evidence points also to the existence of general officers, having control of other formations composed of regiments and brigades. There is much evidence from independent sources showing that fully 10,000 improved breech-loading rifles have been purchased by rifle-clubs in this State within the last four months.

These organizations are not only outside of the law, but they are strictly prohibited by the laws of the State. The evidence is overwhelming that these clubs were formed and have been constantly used as the chief basis of organization of the democratic party. During the month of August I attended republican meetings, among others, in the counties of Edgefield, Newberry, Abbeville, Barnwell, and Lancaster, at each of which these clubs were present in numbers varying from 400 to 1,000. They were heavily armed with pistols, and were commanded by persons bearing the titles of military officers. They marched and maneuvered as ordinary military companies. They attended these meetings as democrats, took control of them in some instances, and in all instances enforced their demand for participation in republican meetings by their presence as armed, organized bodies.

In their several localities these clubs have operated openly and ostensibly as democratic campaign organizations. Far and wide in the State they have ridden by day and by night as a menace to the members of the republican party, especially its colored members, uttering threats and not seldom executing them. Prior to the recent instances of widespread violence which occasioned my proclamation and call upon the President, these clubs, or those who were members thereof, had killed, exclusive of the Ellenton and Hamburg massacres, not less than fifteen members of the republican party; had whipped and outraged hundreds, and had individually threatened thousands. They had for the most part evaded punishment, by reason of their numbers and the terror inspired both in their victims and in the officers of the law. Constituting or representing as they did almost the entire body of white men in their localities, no efficient way of enforcing the law was left. A constable or sheriff with a colored posse would have been massacred in an attempt to execute the law. If I were to pass through the same scenes again, I should never order, advise, or permit the effort to be made to overcome such obstructions to the law by any force then at my command. It would be not less idle than cruel.

These clubs constitute a vast conspiracy against the State government. A conspiracy is defined to be a confederation of two or more persons to do unlawful acts, or to do lawful acts by unlawful means. This conspiracy was a confederation to do unlawful acts by unlawful means. It rose to proportions and exhibited itself in ways which made all ordinary civil agencies impotent to cope with it. It aimed, by the commission of crimes ranging from threats of personal injury to murder, to destroy the freedom of a majority of the people in the present election, and then to overthrow the lawful government of the State.]

I come now to the transaction which is known here as the Ellenton massacre, and which was the immediate cause of my call upon the President for military aid. The country is already familiar with the Hamburg massacre, which was, at the time of its occurrence in July, declared by my opponents here to be sporadic and unpremeditated in its character. Ellenton, the center of the scene of the latter and more extensive massacre, is situated in the same county with Hamburg, (Aiken,) and about twenty miles distant. The counties adjoining Aiken on the north and south are Edgefield and Barnwell. The riot and massacre continued from the 16th to the 24th of September. The affair was so carefully planned, all truthful reports of its character were so successfully suppressed, and the terror inspired in all the local officers of the county was so great, that I was unable to obtain my first official report, through special officers sent from Columbia, until the 8th of October. Even then the report was very imperfect, on account of the fact that the colored people who were the witnesses and objects of the violence were absent from their homes through fear, and when accessible were in many instances unwilling to give their testimony until further protection could be guaranteed to them. An elaborate investigation has now been made, and the following statement is made up from written testimony of more than one hundred sworn witnesses who have been carefully examined. It will be seen that all the discrepancies between the present statement and that made in my letter of October 4 to the chairman of the democratic State executive committee simply add features of deeper horror to the affair.

In the county of Aiken and the adjoining counties of Edgefield and Barnwell the white democrats began, as early as last July, systematically to inform the colored republicans that the democrats had resolved to carry the coming election, and that the colored republicans would have to vote with them. In August and the early part of September these threats took a more definite form. The colored republicans were told far and wide that if they did not vote the democratic ticket they would be killed. Scarcely a colored man can now be found to whom these threats were not personally made. They were ordered to discontinue their political meetings, and were told that a list of all their leaders had been made out, and that these leaders would be killed. Silverton, Rouse's Bridge, Chavis's Store, Matlock's Church, and Union Bridge are points in the vicinity of Ellenton. In this section is a large colored population, constituting perhaps the strongest republican section of Aiken County.

During the week preceding the 16th of September word was sent to the colored republicans by the members of the white rifle-clubs that the republican club at Chavis's Store would be broken up on Saturday, the 16th. The rifle-clubs in that section, contrary to their custom, assembled on Friday, the 15th, instead of on Saturday, at Matlock's Church. The republican club met on the 16th, according to their custom, but owing to the threats referred to only twenty-three persons were present. On the 16th, throughout the day the rifle-clubs were assembling at Matlock's Church, five or six clubs being present, numbering not less than three hundred men, a part of the men being from Augusta, Ga. A little before sunset of the 16th these clubs formed as military companies and marched upon a run down to Chavis's Store, where the republican club were supposed to be assembled. They found only about ten republicans present. The rifle-club leaders demanded to see the leader of the republican club. Columbus Roundtree, the chairman of the republican club, being absent, Samuel Darby acted as spokesman. The chief spokesman

of the rifle-clubs then told the colored members of the republican club that they must not meet again; that "they would all be killed off if they did." Seeing one colored man with a shot-gun, they took it from him, but finding it worthless they retained his ammunition and gave back the gun. The colored men were then informed that "there had got to be a fight between the whites and the blacks;" and the rifle-clubs then demanded that the colored men present should step out in line and "fight it out." This offer they naturally declined. Finally, with yellings and threats of vengeance, the rifle-clubs marched off, declaring they were going to kill Gloster Holland and Simon Coker (two colored members of the legislature) that night. During the night of the 16th several colored men were killed in this section.

On the morning of the 17th, the rifle-clubs appeared in large numbers at Rouse's Bridge, near which, on the edge of a swamp, the colored people, men, women, and children, panic-stricken by the murders of the previous night, had gathered. About nine o'clock on the morning of the 17th, (Sunday,) the rifle-clubs formed across a field in front of Rouse's Bridge, threw out pickets, and assumed the position of a hostile army. Before moving forward they sent a messenger to the leading colored men, who had now concealed themselves as much as possible in the swamp. This messenger called for the leading colored men and asked if they would compromise. The colored men replied that they had no quarrel, and did not know what compromise meant. The representative of the rifle-clubs then said that the clubs had a warrant for the arrest of Alexander Pope, and they wanted him. The colored men answered that Pope was not with them, but that if the rifle-clubs had a warrant for any one, they could come and search for him. The representative of the rifle-club then proposed a conference of five men from each side. Such a conference took place, and it was agreed that both parties should disperse and go to their homes. The white men who attended this conference, on their way back to the lines of the rifle-clubs, chanced to meet three colored men returning to their homes in pursuance of the agreement now stated; they instantly fired upon them and killed Henry Campbell, and wounded Abram Overstreet in the head, and Nelson Bush in the thigh. This demonstration convinced the colored people that the conference was a mere trick, and that the purpose of the rifle-clubs was to kill them in detail after drawing them out of the swamp, as well as to learn their numbers and whether they were armed. During the conference the colored men had freely stated that they had only a few shot-guns and not a round of fixed ammunition of any kind.

During the 17th a large part of the rifle-clubs moved off from Rouse's Bridge toward Union Bridge and Ellenton, on the Port Royal Railroad, and during the day shot and killed a considerable number of colored men, probably as many as twelve. At one cabin they found six colored men who had crawled out of the swamp to get something to eat. The rifle-clubs surprised them, killed two of them in the yard, two more while running toward the swamp, and wounded the remaining two.

Early on the morning of the 18th the rifle-clubs appeared in great force on the Port Royal Railroad, having been re-enforced by white men from Augusta. They moved up and down the railroad, killing all colored men whom they chanced to find. Among their victims was an old man of ninety years, and a harmless deaf and dumb boy.

About 10 o'clock the report was received that the colored men had assembled at Robbins Station, about fifteen miles below Ellenton. Thereupon about twenty-five men from the rifle-clubs got into a box-car and were taken down to Robbins Station. Here they found Simon

Coker, already named, an honest, peaceable man, well known to me personally as a member of the legislature from Barnwell County, sitting on the railroad platform with his wife and a colored female school-teacher. Coker was then awaiting the train from Ellenton, in order to go to Yammassee, where he could telegraph me the condition of things in his vicinity. The rifle-club men forced him into the box-car, took him back to Ellenton, and after a brief parley shot him in an open field in full presence of the passengers on the train and of the rifle-clubs, robbing his dead body of his watch, money, shirt-studs, and ring. A number of colored men were also killed at and near Robbins Station by another detachment of the rifle-clubs on the same day, but the number cannot yet be fixed.

Late in the day on Monday, the 18th, the main body of the rifle-clubs, with large re-enforcements, returned to Rouse's Bridge, and during Monday night completely surrounded the swamp in which the crowd of colored persons were hiding to the number of about eighty or ninety, throwing out a line of pickets armed with breech-loading rifles. Early on the morning of Tuesday, the 19th, one of the leaders of the rifle-clubs, a prominent white man living in this vicinity, told his confidential colored servant that they had got the niggers in a bunch at Rouse's Bridge, and got them surrounded, and, by God, they intended to kill the last one of them.

About 8 o'clock the officers of the rifle-clubs gave orders to their force to advance, and they had actually advanced to within 100 yards of the spot where the colored people were huddled together in the swamp awaiting their doom, one or two of them having been actually shot by the skirmishers, when Captain Lloyd, of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, appeared on the scene with a small command of United States soldiers. The guns of the rifle-clubs were leveled at his command, under the belief, as the rifle-clubs informed him, that a black militia company were coming to relieve the colored people in the swamp. On discovering that they were United States troops, a messenger was dispatched to inquire of Captain Lloyd what he proposed to do. The officer responded that he had no orders except to keep the peace. A consultation then took place between the chief of the rifle-clubs and Captain Lloyd, in which it was agreed that the rifle-clubs would disperse. Thereupon, under the protection of the United States troops, the colored people came out from their hiding-place and clustered around the soldiers with expressions of gratitude not to be described.

The rifle-club men did not affect to conceal their chagrin at the intervention of the United States troops, and loudly and repeatedly declared in the presence of the troops that they had intended to "kill the last one of the niggers." The rifle-clubs now broke camp, and apparently started homeward, but their tracks could be followed and distinguished by the bodies of dead negroes whom they chanced to meet or whom they succeeded in hunting down. The rifle-clubs which had assembled at Rouse's Bridge for this final slaughter were estimated by the Army officers present to number at least 800 men, fully armed and equipped for war, and collected from the counties of Edgefield, Aiken, and Barnwell. Before leaving Rouse's Bridge the leaders of the rifle-clubs informed the colored people that the Yankees had saved them this time, but they would get them the next time. At the same time the rifle-clubs declared that they intended to carry the election, and kill every colored republican who would not vote the democratic ticket.

The testimony before me clearly shows that the pretext heretofore assigned by the rifle-clubs for their assembling—the assault of the two

colored robbers upon Mrs. Harley, a fact which I assigned in my former letter, already referred to, as the cause or occasion of the riot—is utterly unfounded. The rifle-clubs assembled in pursuance of a well matured plan, known and published in the three counties, to “put down the niggers,” by inflicting such violence upon them, and by such demonstrations of force as to cause the leaders to flee, and the mass of the followers to forego voting, or vote the democratic ticket.

I have now merely described in outline the domestic violence and insurrection as it was actually developed at Ellenton and within a radius of fifteen miles therefrom. But in truth this was only one phase or center of the violence and insurrection. It virtually overspread the counties of Aiken and Barnwell, producing a reign of terror which depopulated large sections of those counties of all colored males. Investigations now in progress indicate unmistakably that the actual murders committed exceed the estimates heretofore formed by me or by those familiar with the facts. Scores of colored men are still missing in addition to those already known to have been killed.

These are some of the leading evidences of the domestic violence and insurrection which were the occasion of my call upon the President for military aid. The facts presented are clearly proved, and the conclusions reached are, I think, sustained by the facts. They make a case amply warranting my call and the President’s response. To have done less would have been to abandon the chief function of government, and to have permitted domestic violence and insurrection to accomplish results against which the Constitution of the United States was designed to guard effectually.

There is one pretext somewhat widely suggested in excuse or mitigation of the offenses which I have described, namely, that those who engaged in this conspiracy were crushed by an insupportable burden of misgovernment. In answer to this, I assert that by the statements of a vast majority of the leading men and organs of public opinion in this State among the present supporters of Wade Hampton, prior to his nomination, my administration of public affairs for the past two years has been honorable and successful, and that at no time since 1868 were the public evils in this State so far abated or the prospect of complete good government so bright. The utterances of democratic newspapers and democratic speakers and leaders on this point would fill volumes. No man who knows or seeks to know the truth will question this assertion.

The charge that I have been influenced by the desertion of republicans to the democratic party would receive no consideration from those acquainted with the political situation here. A free vote to-day in this State will elect the republican candidates by fully twenty thousand majority. Besides this I declare, and I challenge any shadow of proof to the contrary, that no party interest, however great or pressing, could ever have induced me so much as to contemplate the use of my official position for asking the military aid of the United States to carry an election. It is only as an incident inseparable from the case at this time that I have considered or alluded to facts or results affecting political parties.

I have acted as the chief magistrate of the State. I have sought to protect the lives and rights of the people without regard to party. No man in South Carolina, by reason of any act of mine or of the President of the United States, will be hindered or dissuaded from voting the democratic ticket if his free judgment shall so incline him. Right-minded men would have judged us recreant to our trusts if, in a proper case,

we had failed to exert the powers intrusted to us for the restoration of public peace and the preservation of the State government. Upon a calm review I am convinced that such a case has arisen and that such a condition of affairs now exists in this State as warrants my action and that of the President of the United States.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

OCTOBER 24, 1876.

To the Editor of the Tribune :

SIR : Ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, appears as the latest apologist of the "shot-gun" democracy of South Carolina. If I were to follow his example, especially if I were to speak the exact truth, I should pronounce his letter to the chairman of the democratic national committee the result of gross ignorance, bitter partisanship, and willful falsehood. It is difficult to deal with such a vast, chaotic mass of untruths. I shall single out a few only as specimens. Governor Randolph writes as follows :

"The constitution of the State requires the registration of every voter. Governor Chamberlain has been earnestly urged to execute this constitutional provision. He has omitted to do so, and in many districts—especially in those where the colored voters are in absolute control—there is no limit to fraud. Because of this persistent refusal the confidence of the better class of citizens has been lost to him."

Now mark the facts: The only constitutional provision respecting registration in this State is in these words :

"It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors." (Section 3, article viii.)

The governor has no power "to execute this constitutional provision." He has, therefore, not "omitted" to "execute" it. His only power or duty is to recommend and urge its execution. In my inaugural address, December 1, 1874, in a special message to the general assembly, January 12, 1875, and in my annual message, November 23, 1875, I urged in the most earnest terms the execution of this constitutional provision. In each instance I urged this in unqualified terms, and enforced it by special argument. These messages are public documents, within easy reach of Governor Randolph and his informants, if he or they had wished to tell the truth. This is not all. There being no registration, all parts of the State (those where the whites predominate equally with the others) are exposed to all the evils, if any, following from the absence of registration. The statement that I have "lost the confidence of the better class of citizens by my persistent refusal to enforce registration" of course now falls to the ground. The Charleston News and Courier, the democratic organ of the State, referring in July last to my record on this subject, declared: "In view of what Governor Chamberlain recommended where he had only the power to recommend and what he did where he had the power to act, the irresistible conclusion is that he was as much in earnest in recommendation as in action; and that in both cases, with equal earnestness, he exerted the whole power and influence of his office to promote the public good."

Governor Randolph states that the three supreme-court judges and ten of the circuit-court judges have testified "that they are acquainted with no cause that warranted the issuance of the governor's proclamation or that of the President of the United States." I pronounce this statement to be absolutely false. No such statement has been made by the persons whom he names, and Governor Randolph has seen no such

statement which was made by them. Further than this, I assert that in no one of the several statements made by the judges of this State in respect to these matters is there one fact stated of their own knowledge or observation which traverses or qualifies any statement made by me in my proclamation or other public statements or in that of the President of the United States. This is a broad statement, but is true in every detail.

Not one of these judges denies my statement that I have the proof of the existence of 213 rifle-clubs (I now have the proof of the existence of more than 240) with their localities and affairs. Not one of them denies the facts as stated by me in regard to the Ellenton riot and massacre, or the assembling and conduct of the rifle-clubs at Rouse's Bridge. Not one of them denies my statement that more than 30, and probably 50, colored republicans were massacred, wantonly and murderously killed, between the 16th and 24th of September, in the immediate vicinity of Ellenton, by the rifle-clubs. Not one of them denies my statement that this horrible Indian-like butchery was committed solely for political purposes. Not one of them denies my statement that these facts are now proved by the sworn testimony, carefully taken by the United States district attorney and the attorney-general of the State, at Aiken and vicinity, before the United States commissioners, of 130 witnesses who saw the transaction to which they testify. Not one of the judges denies my statement that this violence and insurrection far exceed the power of the State government to suppress.

Equally infamous and false are the statements made by Governor Randolph that I have obtained my information "alone through my own creatures," and that "I refuse to show the evidence on which my statements are made." Is Mr. Corbin, the United States district attorney, my creature? Are the United States commissioners my creatures? Are Captain Mills, Captain Lloyd, Lieutenant Hinton, and other Army officers at Aiken, my creatures? Are the one hundred and thirty witnesses whom I never saw and do not know, my creatures? Governor Randolph did not apply to me for information. He spent his time exclusively with those who knew no facts respecting these matters, or who were, like him, determined to suppress and deny them. His mission here was doubtless well stated to me to-day by a democrat of this city: "Randolph came here to keep the bit in our mouths till election-day."

Look, also, at Governor Randolph's statements respecting my action in appointing the boards of election commissioners of the several counties. He asserts that "by public proclamation I invited the two political committees to designate their choice;" that I "announced that no candidate for office would be appointed by me;" that "the persons named by the democratic committee were not generally appointed;" and that "of the republican commissioners selected by the governor, in nearly every instance the appointee is a republican office-holder or a candidate for office at the coming election."

Having plenary power to appoint whomsoever I choose, I publicly announced that, "as a general rule," I should appoint one democrat and two republicans on each of these boards, and I invited "suggestions and recommendations as to those appointments from both political parties." I also announced that if any of the persons appointed by me, in the first instance, should thereafter become candidates for office, I should "feel warranted in making removals for this cause." Now, what have I done? I have appointed an unquestionable democrat, a supporter of Wade Hampton, on every board of election commissioners throughout the State. I have never appointed from my own party a candidate for of-

rice, and whenever any commissioner appointed by me has subsequently become a candidate for office, I have appointed in his place one who is not a candidate. Thus, while no justice, mercy, or decency has been shown to me by my opponents in this campaign I challenge the naming of a single official act of mine connected with the canvass or election which has not been fair and impartial.

The statements of Governor Randolph respecting Mr. Hagood, the clerk of the United States circuit court, and Mr. Poinier, the United States chief supervisor of elections, are bold misrepresentations and travesties of their views and statements. Both these gentlemen are my warm political supporters, and both unequivocally commend and applaud my recent action in suppressing domestic violence and insurrection in the State.

Governor Randolph's statements to the effect that all republican judges and many other leading republicans have deserted me in the canvass are likewise false. Of the ten republican judges in the State, six are now my supporters, and, of the remainder, only two are opposing me. Of other leading and conscientious republicans, I assert that I know of no one who does not now support me, or who does not especially approve my recent conduct. Conspicuous among these latter are the Hon. Reuben Tomlinson, the Hon. D. T. Corbin, W. E. Earle, and the Hon. William Stone, all gentlemen of the highest reputation and character, here and abroad.

Governor Randolph is equally unfortunate in his efforts to ascribe my recent action to aspirations for the United States Senatorship. If he had sought the truth, he would have known that at the outset of my candidacy for the governorship I publicly announced that, if elected, I should, under no circumstances, be a candidate for Senator—an announcement published conspicuously by the Charleston News and Courier, and used by that democratic organ as a ground for advocating my support by the democratic party of the State.

Enough has now been presented to show the character of Governor Randolph's letter. Many of the matters referred to have no interest to the public outside of South Carolina, except as they affect the great question of the necessity of my recent action in respect to the domestic violence and insurrection which I have declared to exist here. Upon that question evidence accumulates each day and hour which would appal the stoutest and hardest heart. New murders come to light; new atrocities are revealed. The evidences of a conspiracy to disfranchise a race and crush by brute force a whole people, multiply with each step of investigation. Governor Randolph consigns me to a "wretched fate, whether elected or defeated." I accept the full responsibility of all my acts, and I await with confidence the verdict which just men will render upon my efforts to discharge duties as difficult and trying as have fallen to the lot of any American governor. I certainly do not envy the fate which will overtake the man who has come here, for purely partisan ends, to gather slanders to heap upon me and the people whom I am struggling to protect and defend.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *November 1, 1876.*

XV.

GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Whereas it has been made known to me, by written and sworn evidence, that there exist such unlawful obstructions, combinations, and assemblages of persons in the counties of Aiken and Barnwell that it has become impracticable, in my judgment, as governor of the State, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the State within said counties; by reason whereof it has become necessary, in my judgment, as governor, to call forth and employ the military force of the State to enforce the faithful execution of the law;

And whereas it has been made known to me as governor that certain organizations and combinations of men exist in all the counties of the State, commonly known as "rifle-clubs;"

And whereas such organizations and combinations of men are illegal, and strictly forbidden by the laws of the State;

And whereas such organizations and combinations of men are engaged in promoting illegal objects, and in committing open acts of lawlessness and violence:

Now, therefore, I, Daniel H. Chamberlain, governor of said State, do issue this my proclamation, as required by the thirteenth section of chapter 132 of the general statutes of the State, commanding the said unlawful combinations and assemblages of persons in the counties of Aiken and Barnwell to disperse and retire peaceably to their homes within three days from the date of this proclamation, and henceforth to abstain from all unlawful interference with the rights of citizens, and from all violations of the public peace.

And I do further, by this proclamation, forbid the existence of all said organizations or combinations of men commonly known as "rifle-clubs," and all other organizations or combinations of men or formations, not forming a part of the organized militia of the State, which are armed with fire-arms, or other weapons of war, or which engage, or are formed for the purpose of engaging, in drilling, exercising the manual of arms, or military maneuvers, or which appear, or are formed for the purpose of appearing, under arms or under the command of officers bearing the titles or assuming the functions of ordinary military officers, or in any other manner acting or proposing to act as organized and armed bodies of men; and I do command all such organizations, combinations, formations, or bodies of men forthwith to disband and cease to exist in any place or under any circumstances in the State.

And I do further declare and make known by this proclamation, to all the people of this State, that in case this proclamation shall be disregarded for the space of three days from the date thereof, I shall proceed to put into active use all the powers with which as governor I am invested by the constitution and laws of the State for the enforcement of the laws and the protection of the rights of the citizens, and particularly the powers conferred on me by chapter 132 of the general statutes of the State, as well as by the Constitution of the United States.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Columbia, this 7th day of October, A. D. 1876, and in the 101st year of American Independence.

By the governor:

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

H. E. HAYNE, Secretary of State.

XVI.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S PROCLAMATION.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following important proclamation issued by the President was the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet:

Whereas it has been satisfactorily shown to me that insurrection and domestic violence exist in several counties of the State of South Carolina, and that certain combinations of men of said State, known as "Rifle-Clubs," who ride up and down by day and night in arms, murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others, which combinations, though forbidden by the laws of the State, cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice;

And whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every State in this Union on application of the legislature, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence;

And whereas by laws in pursuance of the above it is provided in the laws of the United States that in all cases of insurrection in any State, (or of obstruction to the laws thereof,) it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the legislature of such State, or of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened, to call forth the militia of any other State or States, or to employ such part of the land and naval forces as shall be judged necessary, for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection or causing the laws to be duly executed;

And whereas the legislature of said State is not now in session, and cannot be convened in time to meet the present emergency, and the executive of said State, under section 4 of article IV of the Constitution of the United States and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, has therefore made due application to me in the premises for such part of the military force of the United States as may be necessary and adequate to protect said State and the citizens thereof against domestic violence, and to enforce the due execution of the laws;

And whereas it is required that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to use military force for the purpose aforesaid, he shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective homes within a limited time;

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby make proclamation, and command all persons engaged in said unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within three days from this date, and hereafter abandon said combinations and submit themselves to the laws and constituted authorities of said State, and the co-operation of all good citizens thereof to uphold the laws and preserve the public peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States one hundred and one.

[SEAL.]

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

JOHN L. CADWALADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

The following order, relating to the proclamation of the President, was issued by the Secretary of War:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, October 17, 1876.

General W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding United States Army:

SIR: In view of the existing condition of affairs in South Carolina there is a possibility that the proclamation of the President of this date may be disregarded. To provide against such a contingency you will immediately order all the available force in the Military Division of the Atlantic to report to General Ruger, commanding at Columbia, S. C., and instruct that officer to station his troops in such localities that they may be most speedily and effectually used in case of resistance to the authority of the United States.

It is hoped that a collision may thus be avoided, but you will instruct General Ruger to let it be known that it is the fixed purpose of the Government to carry out fully the spirit of the proclamation, and to sustain it by the military force of the General Government, supplemented, if necessary, by the militia of the various States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

XVII.

STATE MILITIA—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

HEADQUARTERS SOUTH CAROLINA MILITIA,
ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Columbia, January 2, 1876.

To His Excellency D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from your excellency, I have the honor to transmit the following:

On March 16, 1869, the following act was approved by his excellency the governor:

AN ACT to organize and govern the militia of the State of South Carolina.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in general assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, residing in this State, and not exempted by the laws of the United States, shall be subject to military duty, excepting—

1st. All persons in the Army or Navy or volunteer forces of the United States.

2d. Regularly ordained or licensed ministers and preachers of the gospel.

3d. The lieutenant-governor, members and officers of the general assembly, the secretary of state, attorney-general, comptroller-general, State auditor, commissioner of bureau of agricultural statistics, superintendent of education, State engineer and surveyor, State treasurer, and clerks and employes in their offices, judicial officers of the State, including justices of the peace, sheriffs, coroners, constables, civil officers of the United States, ferrymen employed at any ferry on a post-road, and millers.

4th. All persons entertaining conscientious scruples against bearing arms, practicing physicians, professors, teachers, and students in colleges, academies, and common schools.

5th. Persons regularly and honorably discharged from the Army and Navy of the United States, in consequence of the performance of military or naval duty, in pursuance of any law of this State, and all persons who are now or may hereafter be active members of regularly incorporated fire companies in this State.

6th. Commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the loyal militia of this State, or in any one of the United States, for the space of seven years; but no such officer shall be exempt unless by his resignation after such term of service, duly accepted, or in some other lawful manner he shall have been honorably discharged.

7th. Idiots, lunatics, paupers, and persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be subject to military duty.

SEC. 2. That under the directions of the commander-in-chief all persons liable to military duty within this State who are not already members of the National Guard, as hereinafter provided, shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, and from time to time thereafter, as the commander-in-chief shall deem necessary, but as often as once in every two years, be enrolled. Such enrollment shall distinctly specify the names and residences of the persons enrolled, and shall also divide the

same into two classes; the persons between the ages of eighteen and thirty years to constitute the first class, and the persons between the ages of thirty and forty-five years to constitute the second class. Four copies of such enrollment shall be made by the officer making the same, one of which, after being corrected, shall be retained by him, another shall be filed in the office of the town or city clerk in which such company is enrolled, another shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the courts of record in the county where such district is situated, and the fourth shall be filed in the adjutant-general's office. The persons making said enrollment shall be compensated at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per day for every day necessarily spent in making and copying the same, the number of days not to exceed ten; and the amount of such compensation shall be paid by the treasurer of the State, upon production of the certificates of the clerk of the courts of record in the county, and of the adjutant-general, that such rolls have been duly filed, on or before the first day of February in each year in which such enrollment shall be made: *Provided*, That the commander-in-chief may, if he deem it necessary, extend the term of completing the first enrollment under this act, not to exceed twenty days, and authorize payment for the same, as hereinbefore specified and set forth.

SEC. 3. That all persons duly enrolled who shall neglect to attend the musters and drills provided for in this act, except in cases of sickness, shall be subject to a fine of one dollar for each day so neglecting, which, if not paid to the county treasurer on or before the fifteenth day of March next ensuing, shall be collected by the collector or receiver of taxes of the city or county in which the person so neglecting is enrolled; and the board of county commissioners, at their annual meetings, are authorized and directed to annex a list of the several delinquents, with the fines set opposite their respective names, to the assessment-rolls of the several towns and wards; and the warrants for the collection of the same shall direct the collector or receiver of taxes to collect the amount from every person appearing, by the said assessment-roll, liable to pay the same in the same manner as other taxes are collected, the same to be paid to the county treasurer. And when the name of any person, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years, shall appear on the said roll liable to pay the said fine, the said warrant shall direct the collector to collect the same of the father, guardian, or employer with whom such person shall reside or be employed, or out of any property such minor may own or possess in the city, village, town, or ward in said county; and such collector shall proceed and execute such warrant, and no property now exempt from other executions shall be exempt from the payment of such fine.

SEC. 4. The county treasurer of each county shall, on or before the twenty-fifth day of April in each year, pay the treasurer of the State, upon his orders, the actual sum received from delinquents who have failed to attend such musters and drills; and it shall be the duty of the officers commanding the several regiments to furnish the county commissioners the names who have failed to attend such musters and drills. The county commissioners shall give the names of the persons so failing to the county auditor, and, unless they are excused, shall place an extra assessment of one dollar per day on their general tax, if a property-holder; and in case said delinquent or any of them are not property-holders, then he or they shall be compelled to work the public roads at a rate not exceeding one dollar per day.

SEC. 5. The bond required to be executed by the collectors, receivers

of taxes, and county treasurers, shall also apply and extend to any moneys required to be collected for military purposes by this act.

SEC. 6. That all tavern-keepers, persons keeping boarders in their families, keepers of boarding-houses, any master or mistress of any dwelling-house, shall, upon the application of any officer authorized to make such enrollment, give information of the names of all persons residing or lodging in such house liable to be enrolled, and all other proper information concerning such persons as such officers may require.

SEC. 7. That if any person of whom information is required by any such officer, in order to enable him to comply with the provisions of this act, shall refuse to give such information, or shall give false information, he shall forfeit and pay twenty dollars for each item of information demanded of him by any such officer and falsely stated, and a like sum for each individual name concealed or falsely stated; and every person who shall refuse to give his own name and proper information, when applied to by any such officer, or shall give a false name or information, shall forfeit and pay a like sum, such penalties to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, in the name of the State of South Carolina; and it is hereby made the duty of such officer to report the names of all persons who may incur any penalty, under this section, to any magistrate or justice of the peace in the county for prosecution.

SEC. 8. That whenever an enrollment shall be made as provided in this act, the board of county commissioners shall cause to be published, once a week for four weeks previous to the first day of February, in a newspaper with circulation in the county, or by written or printed placards, in not less than four public places, a notice that such rolls have been completed and filed as aforesaid; which notice shall also specify that any person who claims that he is, for any reason, exempt from military duty, shall, on or before the 15th day of February next ensuing, file a written statement of such exemption, certified by affidavit, in the office of said clerk of the courts of record, or before a justice of the peace or magistrate, in said county; and the publication of such notice shall be sufficient notice of such enrollments to all persons named therein. Such roll shall be made in the form prescribed by the commander-in-chief, and the adjutant-general shall furnish all the enrolling officers suitable blanks and instructions for the completion of such enrollment.

SEC. 9. That all persons claiming exemption shall file a written statement of the same, verified by affidavit, in the office of the town clerk of the township in which he resides, on or before the fifteenth day of January, in default of which such person shall lose the benefit of such exemption, except such as are especially exempted by this act or by act of Congress.

SEC. 10. That the person making such enrollment shall, thereupon, if such person be exempt according to law, mark the word "exempt" opposite the name of each person presenting such exemption; if such exemption be permanent, the name of such person shall not be included in any subsequent enrollment. If any person shall swear falsely in such affidavit, he shall, upon proof thereof, be adjudged guilty of perjury in any judicial court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 11. That the persons thus enrolled shall form the reserve militia of the State of South Carolina; those over eighteen and not over thirty years of age shall constitute the reserve of the first class; and those over thirty and under forty-five years of age shall constitute the reserve of the second class.

SEC. 12. That if any officer charged with any duty under the provisions of this act shall refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties re-

quired of him by this act, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense, to be recovered in the name of the people of the State of South Carolina, and such officer shall, as an additional penalty, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and it shall be the duty of the solicitor of the judicial circuit within which said offender resides, upon the complaint of the commanding officer of the regiment, or on the part of the board of county commissioners, to prosecute the same. Any penalty incurred and paid, or collected under this section, shall be paid into the treasury of the county, for the use of the military fund of the county where the fund may have accrued.

SEC. 13. That the adjutant-general, under the direction of the commander-in-chief, shall organize and apportion the militia, and the districts therefor, into divisions, brigades, regiments, squadrons, troops, batteries, and companies, and cause the same to be numbered and lettered as nearly in conformity with the laws and regulations governing the Army of the United States as circumstances will permit, and may after divide, annex, or consolidate the same, and the districts thereof, as he may judge expedient.

SEC. 14. That the organized militia of this State shall be known as the National Guard of the State of South Carolina, and shall consist of such divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions, and, in addition thereto, such batteries of light artillery, and troops and squadrons of cavalry, as the commander-in-chief may deem expedient; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with the power of the commander-in-chief, in case of war or insurrection, or of imminent danger thereof, to order drafts of the militia, and to form new regiments, battalions, brigades, or divisions, as he may deem just and proper: *Provided*, That there shall be no military organizations or formations for the purpose of arming, drilling, exercising the manual of arms, or military manœuvres, not authorized under this act and by the commander-in-chief, and any neglect or violations of the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction, be punished with imprisonment at hard labor in the State penitentiary for a term not less than one year, nor more than three years, at the discretion of a competent court.

SEC. 15. That an assistant adjutant-general may be appointed, if deemed necessary by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. His salary shall be at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per year while on duty. The duties of quartermaster-general shall devolve upon the adjutant-general in times of peace.

SEC. 16. That in case of invasion, insurrection or rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, a quartermaster-general, commissary-general, and a surgeon-general.

SEC. 17. That the arms, equipments, and munitions of the State shall be stored under the directions of the commander-in-chief, and in such places as he may designate.

SEC. 18. That all officers of the militia (except as herein provided) shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor. They shall draw pay only when engaged in actual service.

SEC. 19. That all commissioned officers of the militia shall be appointed and commissioned by the commander-in-chief, and may be removed from office on recommendation by the commanding officer of their respective brigades and divisions. Removal may also be made by decision of a court-martial, or retiring or examining board, pursuant to law, and for misconduct any officer may be suspended by the commander-in-chief.

SEC. 20. That the militia of this State shall be mustered and drilled at

such times as the commander-in-chief or commanding officers of divisions, brigades, and regiments may direct.

Approved March 16, 1869.

Under the provisions of section 2 of the above, an enrollment of the persons liable to the performance of militia duty was made, from which it appears that 95,856 persons constituted the lawful arms-bearing population of the State.

In accordance with the requirements of sections 13 and 14, the National Guard was organized. Under the rules and regulations adopted by his excellency the governor and commander-in-chief, volunteer companies, regiments, &c., were received and accepted as parts of the said National Guard. The white citizens of the State, with but few exceptions, neglected and refused to volunteer and to become a part of said organization—the result of which was that the National Guard became composed almost entirely of the colored portion of the arms-bearing population. In order the better to evade active militia duty, the whites, in large numbers, applied for exemption—1,364 of such applications having been made during the year 1869 alone.

Every effort was employed on their part to discourage on the one part the movement of organizing the militia, and on the other hand to bring under odium and disrepute those who became members thereof, the alleged cause for such action being their objection to having arms placed in the hands of those who had so recently constituted the slave-population of the State. As a result of such efforts, a deep feeling of hostility was engendered against the members of the National Guard.

The governor, as well as the adjutant and inspector general, was at all times desirous of having the organization made more effective by the incorporation therein of the white citizens. Every proper effort was made on the part of the governor and adjutant and inspector general to bring about this result, but to no purpose. The whites steadfastly maintained their hostility to the organization and persistently refused to take any part whatever therein.

In no instance since 1868 has any white military company been rejected from the militia whenever they have agreed to be incorporated with and to form a part of the regular militia organization. The governor had no power to accept them upon any other terms.

In 1869 the State received from the United States Government ten thousand stand of arms and equipments, and the same year the State purchased one thousand Winchester rifles. The above arms were not only issued to the militia, but also to the rifle-clubs, police of Charleston, the guard of the State penitentiary, and Orangeburgh Military Institute.

The following statement shows the number of arms in possession of the National Guard and other parties, viz:

In possession of the National Guard, State of South Carolina.....	7,332
In possession of rifle-clubs	448
In possession of Charleston police	100
In possession of penitentiary-guard.....	90
In possession of Orangeburgh Military Institute	100
Total.....	8,070

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant,

JAMES KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Columbia, S. C., August 25, 1876.

It will be my duty to appoint, on or before the 7th proximo, three commissioners of election in each county in the State. It is just and proper, in my judgment, that each political party should be fairly represented in these several boards, and I therefore purpose to appoint, as a general rule, on each board, two representatives of the republican party and one of the democratic party. In all cases I intend to appoint only fair-minded and just men.

I, therefore, invite suggestions and recommendations as to these appointments from both political parties. I shall decline to appoint candidates for office as commissioners of election, and if those first appointed shall thereafter become candidates, I shall expect their resignations as commissioners of election, and I shall feel warranted in making removals for this cause.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

XVIII.

SEIZURE OF STATE ARMS—LETTER FROM THE SHERIFF
OF EDGEFIELD COUNTY.

JOHNSON'S DEPOT, EDGEFIELD COUNTY, S. C.,
October 11, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I have this moment been told that "a raid" was made on the jail on Monday night last, and one hundred or more guns taken therefrom by parties unknown. I have not heard how they entered, but will report to you as soon as I find out the *facts* in connection with the matter. I have been at my plantation, sixteen miles from Edgefield Court-House, for the past few days, looking after my interest in the farm.

I am, very respectfully,

JAMES A. RICHARDSON,
Sheriff of Edgefield County.

To his Excellency Governor CHAMBERLAIN.

XIX.

PROTECTION OF VOTERS IN CHARLESTON.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Columbia, October 25, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: I had hoped after our interview this morning to have met you again, as I then intimated to you, in company with General Ruger, in order that we might confer more fully upon the matters which you brought to my attention.

My views and purposes were stated to you with entire frankness in our interview, but I desire again to present them in writing. I am glad of an opportunity practically to prove that in all my relations to the present canvass, and especially in seeking the aid of the military forces of the United States, I am acting in the interest of all our people, and for the protection in all their rights of the democrats as well as the republicans. I expect no favor, and hardly justice, in the judgments pronounced upon me by my political opponents in the heat of this campaign; but you, gentlemen, know me well. You have in times past honored me with your confidence, and I know you will believe me when I say that I am as solicitous that you and your political friends shall be protected by the United States troops now in the State as I am that my political friends shall be protected. I deplore the fears which have called you here. If the anxieties and distress which now afflict the white people of Charleston are the effect of the mad policy inaugurated by democratic leaders in this State, we will not pause to discuss it. Our common and only present duty is to strive to say peace and to secure peace to all our fellow-citizens. I will confer fully and promptly with General Ruger, as I have already promised you, and I have no doubt he will take such measures as will fully insure a peaceful election in Charleston County and ample protection to all whom you are here to represent.

I beg to express my sincere gratification at the confidence you have manifested in bringing these matters personally to my attention, and to again assure you that I am, as truly now as in other and more peaceful days, your friend and servant,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

Hon. A. G. MAGRATH and
General W. F. DE SAUSSURE,
Charleston, S. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Columbia, October 30, 1876.

GENTLEMEN: On the 25th instant I had occasion to address you a letter in connection with your interview relative to the stationing of troops in the county of Charleston for the protection of the white citizens. This letter I caused to be placed in your hands while you were in Columbia. I have read to-day for the first time what purports to be a reply to my letter above referred to. No such letter from you has reached me through any channel. I can probably assume, however, that the letter published in the News and Courier to-day is yours, and I am disposed to notice one or two statements of facts which it contains.

You state among other things as follows: "Yet against you, not very

long since, did there arise so great a distrust and hostility to you that at various places and times you would not be listened to at meetings of colored republicans; you would not be allowed to speak; personal violence would probably have followed your persistence in the desire to address those meetings. Certainly there was much cause for the apprehensions excited for your personal safety while you remained in the neighborhood."

Statements similar to the above have appeared in the democratic newspapers, but you, gentlemen, are the first responsible persons whom I have known to state these things as facts. It is, therefore, a fit occasion to say that such statements are entirely erroneous. I have never been refused a hearing by any audience of colored republicans, or any republicans, except in three instances in the campaign of 1874, when the late Judge Green represented your party against me. In your own city, and with the approval of your party organs, and in Sumter during the same campaign, colored supporters of Judge Green prevented me from speaking, and at Walterborough, during the same campaign, the same class interrupted me to an extent which prevented me from speaking with satisfaction. If you know of any other occasion when I have been prevented from speaking by republicans, or if you know of any such occasion, "not very long since," when I "would not be listened to by republicans," or when any violence was apprehended by me, or by my friends for me, I would be glad to have you name the "various times and places." I know of no such occasions, nor of any occasions, with the exceptions already named, when republicans have prevented me from speaking or offered or threatened me with violence. Widely and deeply as many republicans have differed from me, they have never, when acting as republicans, prevented me from addressing the people with freedom.

Again you say, "We are free to admit that, in our belief, you could not get back from the colored population, who now possess them, the arms they now have."

In matters of "belief" there is no final test of correctness except trial. I think that it is a pretty conclusive answer to your "belief" to refer to the fact that in the only instance in which I have ordered the arms of the State to be delivered up by the colored republicans—the calling in of the arms in Edgefield County in January, 1875—the arms were promptly delivered to my officer, and they remained in the custody of the sheriff of that county until they were recently stolen by the white democrats of Edgefield from the jail where they were stored.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

Hon. A. G. MAGRATH and
General W. F. De SAUSSURE,
Charleston, S. C.

XX.

LETTERS FROM CITIZENS OF SOUTH CAROLINA TO THE
GOVERNOR ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CAMPAIGN.

I.

LEESVILLE, S. C., *December 9, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: Two colored persons shot this evening at Leesville; one instantly killed, the other seriously, if not mortally, wounded. The arm of the civil law is powerless. I can get no one to act as my constable or obey a summons. The whites refuse even to sit as jurors.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN T. DENT,
Trial-Justice.

His Excellency DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor South Carolina.

II.

LAURENS COURT-HOUSE, S. C.,
August 22, 1876.

DEAR SIR: We, the colored citizens of Laurens County, in view of the present state of affairs in regard to politics, feel placed under the necessity of appealing to you, as the chief magistrate of this commonwealth, to take some step in the way of affording us some protection here in the exercise of our rights as they are guaranteed to us under the constitutions of both the United States and the State of South Carolina. We live under intimidation and without the least protection whatever, with our lives in jeopardy every day by men in the democratic party, who are bent upon coercing us against our wishes to vote with them to our detriment. Now, sir, you may have allowed yourself to some extent entertain a more favorable opinion of Laurens and her politics than what you should from that very specious letter of Trial-Justice Ainsunsel, which appeared in the Union Herald some time since in relation to the outrages committed upon County Commissioner Patterson. We can assure you, sir, that our worthy trial-justice told one truth when he said that Laurens of '76 is not Laurens of '72. No, sir; it is not; for then a black man, and the poor white man not excepted, could dare to say who he would cast his ticket for without being starved, whipped, or shot to death. But now he neither dares speak nor act with respect to his franchise privileges without being in extreme danger. Our worthy trial-justice very boldly announced himself to be a republican, and that in the teeth of much hazard and sacrifice. O! that he would give some proof of his assertion, that our misgivings about him could cease; for, as we consider his actions, both privately and officially, we are constrained to pray, "Deliver us out of the hands of such a man, though he may be a republican;" but we are forced to believe that he is such a republican as Judas was a disciple, for we know that he would lead you or any other of the party in the hands of the adversary just as quick as the opportunity afforded. So we are here exposed to any kind

of outrage that might be committed upon us, without redress except in the court of One who says that in his court he is able to redress grievances. Don't think that we are unnecessarily alarmed; the threats are loud and openly proclaimed; and, sir, more than that, they are being put in execution almost daily. No week passes without some of our people are either chased, whipped, or shot, or shot at, by the night-riders; don't know that we can call them K. K. K., but we are certain that they are democratic desperadoes; and now, as quiet and law-abiding citizens, we earnestly entreat you to furnish us with immediate protection. The boast here among the democrats is that you leading men about Columbia have given up Laurens County into their hands. If that be true, we see no reason for it, as we are as determined now as ever we were to support the republican ticket, and that with a large number of the poor whites to join us. And now we, the undersigned, most earnestly pray that you will give this your earliest attention and furnish us with such protection as we feel you are able to grant.

S. J. PATTERSON.
RILEY ALSTON.
J. W. RICE.
JOE WILLIAMS.
ROBT. JONES.
HENRY JORDAN.
PETE JENKINS.
A. P. BUTLER.
A. H. JOHNSON.
HENRY BAILEY.
JOHN RICE.
ANTHONY JONES.
WM. BULLOCK.
SAM FISHER.
GEO. HILL.
HENRY CURY.
EDMUND PARKER.

FRANKLIN DENDY.
P. LEACH.
DANIEL GILES.
JOE CANKER.
R. S. SABER.
E. W. ^{his} × SUBER.
DUFFEE ^{mark.} × ^{his} GUM.
W. H. ^{his} × RUTHERFORD.
B. S. ^{mark.} × ^{his} JORDAN.
J. A. ^{mark.} × ^{his} BROOKS.
K. ^{his} × SUBER.
^{mark.}

Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

III.

AIKEN, S. C., August 21, 1876.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of a Hayes and Wheeler club of this town, held on the 16th of this month, I am instructed by resolutions to extend to you, Hon. F. L. Cardoza, and Hon. R. B. Elliott, to address the republicans of this county. It is the intention of the club to have a barbecue and mass-meeting. The time of the meeting will be appointed as soon as you will indicate to me what time you can attend. I will notify Cardoza and Elliott as soon as your letter is received.

Please answer at once and oblige, &c.

Yours, truly,

W. H. LAWSON,
Secretary.

His Excellency D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor South Carolina.

IV.

SIMMONSVILLE, S. C., *August 22, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: I pen you this to inform you that there will be a large political meeting at this place on the coming Saturday among the republicans, and I extend to you a cordial invitation to be present on that day and talk for us. Please don't disappoint us, as we are all expecting you, and in the mean time am in hopes to hear from you.

From your humble servant,

B. O. HOLLOWAY.

Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Columbia, S. C.

V.

UNION, S. C., *August 20, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: It is proposed to conclude the series of meetings which are being so successfully held in this county, by having a grand barbecue and mass-meeting at Union Court-House, on Saturday, the 2d day of September next, and you are respectfully invited to attend as one of the speakers on the occasion. General Elliott and Comptroller-General Dunn are also invited. Leaving Columbia on Saturday morning, you will arrive at Union at noon. If this invitation is accepted, please answer it in the Union Herald.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. MOXLEY,
County Chairman.His Excellency Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Columbia, S. C.

VI.

[Telegram.]

FLORENCE, *August 21, 1876.*

Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN:

Have arranged for meeting to be held during the day. Am I correct? We promise you a large gathering.

T. L. WESTON.

VII.

HAMBURGH, S. C., *August 25, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: It becomes my duty to lay before you the lawlessness existing daily in this town and its vicinity. The recent occurrence at this place has had the effect, as you know, of spreading gloom and distrust among the people. Yesterday a band of lawless men rode through the town and bid defiance to the authorities. Though it might have been possible to have arrested, yet I am satisfied it would have precipitated another dreadful riot. Menace and threats seems to be the purpose of these disturbers of the public peace. Feeling, therefore, my inability to protect the lives and property of the citizens, I feel it my indispensable duty, as intendant of the town of Hamburgh, to so inform you. I hope that you will take immediate steps for our protection. I hope that you will have deputy United States marshals appointed for our town immediately.

JOHN GARDNER, Intendant.

Attest:

J. S. SIMS, Clerk of Council.

His Excellency D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Columbia, S. C.

VIII.

ETTA JANE, UNION COUNTY, S. C.,
September 7, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR: I very much regret to state that on last Monday, 4th instant, we attempted to hold a republican meeting in this township to hear W. Magill Fleming speak, and to elect delegates to the convention, when an armed body of ruffians came and broke the meeting up. I hope your excellency will, if possible, take some measure to prevent a recurrence of this evil. They promise to be at all of our meetings for the same purpose, and don't intend to let us speak or hear with any satisfaction. A number of colored men have asked me to inform you of their conduct and ask you to protect them. I can issue warrants for each one of them and have them bound to keep the peace, but I must have more aid than I can command to enforce the execution of the same. Nothing but interference on the part of the military will prevent trouble. I am not apprehensive of any trouble myself from those who figure most extensively in such mobs, yet the colored people desire to be protected, and it is my duty as an officer of the law to protect them. These mobs are made up of cowardly minute men who never went to the war at all, and of conscripts who did not go as long as they could keep from it, of deserters who ran away after they got in, and a very few soldiers who did their duty simply because they did not have sense to realize the danger. The better class of democrats denounce all such dastardly conduct.

Hoping you will take some measure to restore peace and order to all parties and prevent any further recurrence of the same,

I am very truly yours,

JAMES S. STRAIN.

To his Excellency DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN,
 Governor of South Carolina.

IX.

EDGEFIELD COURT-HOUSE, S. C.,
September 7, 1876.

DEAR SIR: All is not quiet in our hellish county. What few democratic negroes in our county are now creating more trouble in this county than all the population of the county. Democrats are putting these infamous negroes up to being overbearing to other colored people. There is hardly a democratic negro in this county that has not given us some trouble up to this time. If a republican looks at one of these democratic proselytes he is arrested and tried before a democratic trial-justice, and convicted regardless of law and facts. Governor, our county has not failed, but things look bad here. When will be the end of these things God only knows! The democrats are seeking a fuss with us. You need not be surprised to hear an outbreak any time, for things over here are quite threatening. Our convention is to be held on the 9th instant, but God knows what will be the result. Our jail is now filled by these democratic persecutions. Democrats are riding through the county striking terror to the hearts of the republicans.

I remain your friend,

H. N. BORREY.

Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

P. S.—They have arrested one of the county commissioners, Ambrose Cutledge, and carried him back corner, where he lives, for insulting one of these black democrats.

H. N. B.

X.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., *September 4, 1876.*

SIR: I have to report to you that to-day at Bennettsville while I was attempting to arrest Mr. Edmund Currington under a warrant lodged in my office, I was defied by a mob of fifty or one hundred armed men, and prevented from making the arrest. I do not think that in the present condition of my county I can enforce the laws. I think it advisable, to insure peace and maintain a due respect for the law, that we should have United States troops here.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. WADDELL,
Sheriff Marlborough County.

To his Excellency D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina.

XI.

BLACKVILLE, S. C., *September 30, 1876.*

DEAR GOVERNOR: The way things are going is not right. You ought to have things investigated, for they have killed colored men in seven precincts, and on the back of that they hold a meeting and kill the colored people. If they want protection they must join the democratic ranks, and of course, to save life, they join at once. They have just buried them who they killed without holding any inquest. The whites are telling the colored men that you can't protect them, and that they will, if they join their clubs. Governor, you ought to have inquests held over these dead bodies. The United States officers see a good deal of this themselves. Please, governor, do what you can. The poor colored women that are made widows is awful.

Yours truly,

P. JENKINS.

XII.

MIDWAY, S. C., *September 20, 1876.*

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
Barnwell County :

SIR: In accordance with the threats that have been perpetrated here during the joint discussion on the 24th ultimo, and saying they intended to kill every leader in the radical party, and they are going around our houses every night more or less maligning us. They have already commenced their actions. They all tell us in plain words that they mean to kill us out before this coming election. They also say there is nine they are going to massacre immediately. We ask at your hand an immediate assistance or inform us what to do, in order that we may have peace, that we may be protected as citizens in our citizenship. There was arrested in the city of Bamberg, a man, said for (stealing) burning a house. Since he was arrested he was not seen or heard of since the time. Now they are coming down to Midway, our quiet little town, at night, trying to raise some riot with us. The republicans of Bam-

berg are compelled to leave if he claims to be a republican. Shall a man live here and not use his or their liberty? Help is needed in Bamberg, and that immediately.

Hoping for an early reply,
Yours,

T. D. CURRY.
T. G. ROBINSON.
J. S. RICKENBACKER.
JAKE MYERS.
L. J. RICKENBACKER.
C. C. ROBINSON.
GEO. TAYLOR.
M. G. YOUNG.
G. W. GANTT
G. W. SPELL.
L. W. GANNETTE.
LEWIS CARROLL.

To His Excellency D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of the State of South Carolina.

XIII.

MARION, S. C., *September 20, 1876.*

Governor CHAMBERLAIN: I spoke to you yesterday about getting the company of troops for this place sent as soon as possible. Since I arrived home this morning I find occasion for their presence more necessary. I will state briefly the circumstances which occurred yesterday about six miles from here.

The sheriff, with a posse, went to arrest a colored man on a peace-warrant. They arrived at his house at night, and without waiting to present the warrant commenced firing into those who happened to be there. The result was that two colored men and one white man were wounded. The going to arrest this colored man on a peace-warrant was a pretext. The sheriff has been at the bottom of every disturbance that has occurred in this neighborhood for some time. He is the captain of a saber-club, and is an extreme partisan. Please use your influence to get us troops at once. They are of more use now than at a later time.

Truly, yours,

C. SMITH.

XIV.

ANDERSON COUNTY, S. C.,
October 10, 1876.

To His Excellency D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor South Carolina:

We, the undersigned, colored leaders of the republican party in Anderson County, do prayerfully petition your excellency to send us some protection from the unlawful violence and threats that is being forced on us by the democrat clubs coming to our houses, calling us out, and threatening our lives, taking us out of our fields, and making us promise

to vote for Hampton, and leaving bunches of switches near our houses, with threats what they will do if we don't vote for Hampton.

M. Norvell.	J. C. Simmon.
B. McColliste.	John Tucker.
J. Manes.	Peter Gustin.
Edmon Colson.	M. Berry.
Peter Hall.	Charles Starkes.
M. Hall.	H. Hall.
A. Roberson.	Peter Blackwell.
H. Hall.	Edward Wells.
Q. Mane.	Mathew McAllister.
J. H. Case.	Thad. Barkind.
Mark Speel.	B. A. Colliste.

XV.

WALTERBOROUGH, COLLETON COUNTY, S. C.,
October 24, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I think it best to suggest to you that one or more companies of United States troops ought to be stationed here until after the 10th November. Please request General Ruger to order one company (at least) here at once. All is quiet now, but there is no telling when the peace will be broken.

Yours, respectfully,

JOSEPH E. GLOVER, JR.,
Commissioner U. S. Courts for South Carolina.

To Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

XVI.

To His Excellency D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of the State of South Carolina:

The petition of the undersigned respectfully sheweth, that upon the Combahee and Ashepoo Rivers, in Colleton County, there has been for months past, and there still is, an unusual degree of excitement and disregard for law, which place both the property and the lives of property-holders and others in that region in danger.

This feeling will inevitably be intensified under the excitement of the approaching election, and the most serious consequences may be the result.

Your petitioners are satisfied that the mere presence of United States troops in the vicinity named would have the effect of calming all parties and quieting the reasonable apprehensions of those who, in behalf of themselves and others, unite in this appeal.

Your petitioners, therefore, would respectfully and earnestly request that a body of United States troops be stationed at Hendersonville, which is a perfectly healthy location, and that they may be at the poll at Blue House on the 7th proximo, for the purpose of preserving order, and protecting a large amount of valuable property.

October 24, 1876.

I. B. BISSELL.
E. W. E. B. HEYWARD,
Per V. JEWAY, *Exr.*
WM. C. BEE.
ROBT. ADGER.
W. D. WARREN,
Per ROBT. ADGER.

XVII.

ADAMS RUN, S. C., *October 21, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: I write to request that you send us at least ten (10) United States soldiers during election-week, as there has been terrible threats made by parties in this community.

Very respectfully,

G. HENRY BURNWELL,

Adams Run, Colleton County, Chamberlain Township.

To Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

XVIII.

MANNING, S. C., *October 23, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: For the sake of quiet, peace, and good order, I, as the oldest male resident of this town of Manning, of my own motion, and upon my individual responsibility, respectfully ask that your excellency procure General Ruger to station a portion of the United States troops under his command at this place.

I am, your excellency's obedient servant,

JOSEPH GALLACHAT.

To His Excellency Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

I concur in Dr. Gallachat's opinion.

Yours, very truly,

E. E. DICKSON.

XIX.

SPARTANBURGH, S. C., *October 30, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find a letter asking for troops to be sent here at once. It will be necessary for us deputy United States marshals to have troops here, in order for us to do our duty and to get a fair election. On last Saturday night three republican speakers were driven from the stand by force, one of them being pushed off by a crowd of the sons of the "southern chivalry," and were beaten up by clubs and stones, and shots were fired in the streets in several directions. To-day we had one of them arrested, and it created some considerable excitement. Unless we can get troops, we cannot do our duty, nor can we have a fair election.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. DARLING,

Deputy Marshal.

Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

SPARTANBURGH, S. C., *October 30, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, are convinced that the presence of United States troops are necessary to secure a fair election. We had been under the impression that their confidence as to their ability to carry this county would have insured a fair vote; that we are now satisfied that they intend by a forced and fraudulent vote not only to elect their county ticket, but to get votes enough to carry their congressional and circuit elections. This they cannot do with a fair election; but, in the absence of troops, they drag our speakers from the stand and knock down with sticks and rocks those who attempt to protect them.

Riot reigns rampant, and troops are necessary to suppress it. Let them come at once.

Very respectfully,

W. MAGILL FLEMING,
Sol'r, Seventh Circuit.
ANSON R. MERRICK, Auditor.

Governor CHAMBERLAIN.

We will do our best anyhow, but would like troops in Union, S. C.

W. M. FLEMING,
H. H. D. BYRON.

As chairman of national republican party, I indorse the within, and earnestly recommend that a company of United States troops be sent here immediately.

G. W. MOSS,
Ch'n N. R. Party, S. C.

I think soldiers necessary to secure a fair election.

A. JONES,
Ex-Trial-Justice.

XX.

UNION, S. C., *October 20, 1876.*

Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Gov. S. C.:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Union County, most respectfully petition your excellency to have a company of United States soldiers sent to this county. Our meetings have been interrupted and threats have been made not only against colored, but white, citizens, which assure us that a free expression of opinion by ballot cannot be had upon the day of election. During the past week this spirit has been more manifest than ever before, and we are satisfied that at some of the precincts a full vote cannot be polled without the presence of troops. We feel justified in saying that their presence was never more needed in any election heretofore held than in the present one.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

R. A. CUMMINGS,
Trial-Justice.
CHAS. McGUICKIN,
U. S. Dep. Mar.
JAMES H. GOSS.
G. S. STEPHENS.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have been credibly informed that a meeting was held at a church about two miles from town, at which a resolution was adopted "That guns should be carried and secreted at the polls on the night before the election, and if the negroes would not vote with them, or they lost the election, to make a promiscuous slaughter." At Cross Keys, on last Wednesday, while Col. J. S. Mobley was speaking, several pistols were drawn, and it was difficult to suppress a riot, which seemed imminent. We also recommend the removal of John Rey, as a trial-justice, as he seemed to be the main mover of the disturbance, urged it on, and called out to the whites to shoot their damned hearts out—meaning the colored men.

Very respectfully.

(Signed as above.)

XXI.

56 RADCLIFFE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.,
October 30, 1876.

SIR: I was informed by an every way reliable and trustworthy man that at Millettsville Station, Barnwell County, Port Royal Railroad, South Carolina, that the colored men (republicans) will not be allowed to vote on the 7th of November next unless steps are taken by his excellency to see to it that they are fully protected in voting the republican ticket on that day. This man was in that vicinity for the past month or six weeks, and his account of affairs, which are sickening to read, was published in the Missionary Record of Saturday last, October 28th. Being personally acquainted with him, I deem the information of such importance that I felt it a duty that I owe to humanity and republicanism to submit the same, that you may have the matter looked into, and re-assure republicans that they shall be allowed to poll every vote without let or hinderance on the part of any person and persons.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

Rev. H. H. HUNTER.

Gov. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Columbia, S. C.

XXII.

State of South Carolina, County of Aiken:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State and county aforesaid, respectfully petition your excellency to cause the troops now stationed in Aiken to be so distributed over the entire county as to have detachments of the same at each polling-precinct, there being eleven of such precincts in the said county. Our reasons for asking this are important, information, authentic in character, having come to us that on election-day bands of armed white men belonging to the democratic party will be present at the polls for the purpose of intimidating republican voters and preventing a free and full election. We are confident that unless United States troops are present at the polls on the day of election a fair election is absolutely impossible. We would respectfully suggest that your excellency's early attention to this matter is important, and we remain your excellency's obedient servants.

T. W. WEST.
D. YATES.
GEO. C. CLYDE.
B. B. WILLIAMS.
SAM'L J. LEE.
E. D. BORDEAU.
FRANK ARWINE.
R. B. CREWS.
D. L. ADAMS.
S. B. SPENCER.

AIKEN, S. C., October 30, 1876.

XXIII.

GREENVILLE, S. C., October 25, 1876.

SIR: We, the undersigned, respectfully request of your excellency to send to this county a company of United States soldiers for the protection of the voters of this county, as there have outrages been committed

on colored men in different parts of this county. About a week ago a party of armed men went at night to a colored man's house, called him out, and shot him, but did not kill him, the sheriff of the county. As the colored chairman is informed from the colored voters of Fairview Township that they are compelled to buy red shirts, declare themselves as democrats in order to save their lives, and will be forced to vote the democratic ticket against their wishes if protection is not sent them, we believe from what we can see and hear that it is necessary to have here in this county on the day of election United States troops to assist the United States marshal in preserving order. We fear, without protection, the marshals will be not able to do their duty.

The cavalry of this county is thoroughly organized and uniformed.

Very respectfully, yours,

JNO. P. SCRUGGS,
Deputy U. S. Marshal.
THOS. BURR,
County Chairman Rep. P.
C. J. HOPKINS,
Trial-Justice.
J. B. BURRIS, A. P.

To His Excellency D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

XXI.

EXTRACTS FROM GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S MESSAGES,
LETTERS, AND SPEECHES.

[From the Charleston News and Courier, September 20, 1876.]

THE RECORD OF RADICALISM—GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN ON THE STAND.

No man in South Carolina knows better than Gov. D. H. Chamberlain the iniquitous character of the party of which, as the candidate for governor, he has become the head and representative. For eight years or more he has been connected in one way or another with the bastard republicanism of South Carolina. What to others is a sealed book, is to him easy of perusal. The ins and outs of the party, its rottenness and rascality, are as familiar to him as the æsthetic triumphs of Greece or the pride and pomp of Rome. As he wrote to Senator Morton, he is "a republican of as many years' standing as he has seen years of discretion." It is his boast that he has never had any affiliation or sympathy with any other party than the republican party. The public are, therefore, warranted in believing that, when he condemns and denounces that party, generally or in particular, he does it with reluctance, touching the festering sores with gentle hand, and telling always less than the whole shameful truth. Governor Chamberlain, against his own party, is an unimpeachable witness, and as such we put him on the stand. At present we will not touch upon his sayings or doings before he was elected governor. To begin with, we lay before the country passages taken from his addresses, letters, and speeches since his installation. Upon the evidence there given of the unwillingness and inability of the republican party to reform itself, the followers of Hampton, whether democrats or republicans, can safely rest their case. The choice extracts for to-day's reading are as follows:

THE CONTINGENT FUND STEAL.—"During the past six years there has been appropriated and paid for contingent funds the astounding sum of \$376,832.74. I venture the opinion that the State would have received equal benefit from one-fifth of that sum, if expended with economy upon proper objects."—*Inaugural address*, 1874.

LEGISLATIVE PLUNDER.—"Since 1868 six regular and two special sessions of the general assembly have been held. The total cost of those sessions has been \$2,147,430.97. The average cost of each regular session has been \$320,405.16. The lowest cost of any regular session was that of the regular session of 1868-'69, amounting to \$169,005.79, and the highest cost was that of the regular session of 1871-'72, amounting to about \$617,234.10. Besides these amounts now specified, there are outstanding of bills payable, issued on account of legislative expenses during the same period, \$192,275.15. These figures render comment superfluous."—*Inaugural address*, 1874.

LONG SESSIONS.—"I find the average length of the regular sessions (of the general assembly) since 1868 has been 105 days. * * * I cannot see at present any reason of a public nature which can require a session of more than thirty days."—*Inaugural address*, 1874.

INCIDENTAL GRABS.—"The average expenditure at each regular session, since 1868, for attachés and contingent or incidental expenses has

been about \$258,424.65. If these figures do not teach their own lesson, then argument would be idle. Let it be borne in mind, also, that the amounts now stated represent only the actual payments made. There remains a vast amount of unpaid claims in the form of legislative pay expenses, estimated at not less than \$500,000."—*Inaugural address*, 1874.

THE PRINTING RING.—"The system (of public printing) which has prevailed for the past three years is utterly incapable of defense or excuse. The looseness of the system in theory is only equaled by its extravagance in practice. * * * The cost of the permanent and current printing from 1868 to the present time was \$843,073.59. The cost of advertising the statutes—that is, of printing them in the newspapers—for the same period was \$261,496.32, making a total cost to the State of \$1,104,569.91. During the past three years the cost to the State of current and permanent printing was \$743,933.20, and the cost of printing the laws in newspapers for the same period was \$174,696.66, making a total cost to the State of \$918,629.86."—*Inaugural address*, 1874.

NOT PAYING AS YOU GO.—The existing deficiencies, running back to 1868, are simply enormous. The deficiencies for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1874, were \$472,619.54. The deficiencies for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1873, were \$540,328."—*Inaugural address*, 1874.

TRIAL-JUSTICES.—"Of the practical results of the trial-justice system, as heretofore administered, I hear but one opinion, namely, that it is costly, inefficient, and oppressive."—*Inaugural address*, 1874.

SUFFERING CITIZENS.—"No injury can be so great as that which we now witness in our citizens who have worked for the State, or lent their money on credit, and are now waiting and suffering because the State made appropriations when she had no funds with which to redeem her promises."—*Letter to Senate committee*, February 15, 1875.

COUNTY RASCALITY.—"I am confident that there is not one county in this State in which money enough has not been collected by taxation to pay every dollar of legitimate expenses in maintaining the government of the country."—*Veto of Edgefield resolution*, February 24, 1875.

THE FLOATING DEBT.—"I was persuaded that the State had the right, and that her condition demanded that she should postpone settlement until she could recover from the effects of a long course of extravagance and profligacy in the expenditure of public funds and the contracting of public obligations."—*Veto of bonanza bill*, March 17, 1875.

THE COVER OF VAST FRAUDS.—"That certificates for legislative expenses have been made the cover for vast frauds no man will dispute. They are universally regarded as the last culminating evidence of a prevailing system of corruption which has disgraced our State and offended the nation."—*Veto of bonanza bill*, March 17, 1875.

BROKEN PLEDGES.—"The party has ever been going into campaigns promising retrenchment and reform, and never performing it."—*Interview*, May 24, 1875.

DISAPPOINTED PLUNDERERS.—"The plunderers in the last legislature were greatly disappointed. For the first time in their official lives they had to go home without having made anything but their salaries and a little minor picking."—*Interview*, May 24, 1875.

THE SALE OF VOTES.—"A very large number of the members of the South Carolina legislature come to the capital for the purpose of selling their votes and making all they can out of the office."—*Interview*, May 24, 1875.

REFORM ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.—"Reform, if it was not of itself right, has become absolutely necessary, or the State will sink. Matters

cannot run for six years to come as they have for the past six years. * *

* From the contingent funds alone, in the past six years, there has been taken the astonishing sum of \$376,832.74. One-fifth of that sum would have been ample—the rest ought to be put down to stealage.”—*Interview, May 24, 1875.*

STEALING, PURE AND SIMPLE.—“The last six sessions, up to the time I was inaugurated, cost the State, under the head of legislative expenses, the enormous sum of \$2,147,430.97. These figures, I may say, are unparalleled in the history of American legislation. It is stealing, pure and simple.”—*Interview, May 24, 1875.*

ENORMOUS AND DISGRACEFUL FIGURES.—“The average expense of the attachés and contingencies of the South Carolina legislature per session has been \$258,424.65, and these enormous and disgraceful figures represent only the actual payments made.”—*Interview, May 24, 1875.*

THE BIGGEST STEAL OF ALL.—“The cost of printing and advertising for six years was \$1,104,569.91. * * * And what has the State to show for it? Absolutely nothing. For three years, 1871, 1872, and 1873, printing and advertising cost the State * * * about one thousand dollars a day. And this in a State the entire taxable wealth of which is less than many single counties in the North.”—*Interview, May 24, 1875.*

A FARCE AND A FRAUD.—“The duties of a trial-justice here are precisely the same as the duties of justice of the peace in other States. Yet previous governors had appointed and commissioned over two hundred men to the important duties of this office who could not write or read a word of the English language. It was a farce and a fraud; for how can men, thus ignorant, intelligently try causes, civil and criminal, brought before them?”—*Interview, May 24, 1875.*

CANDID CONFESSION.—“No man will dispute that our State needs reform in nearly every department of the public service.”—*Speech in Charleston, November 4, 1875.*

PUBLIC MONEYS WASTED.—“Our public moneys are largely wasted, and that is worse even than the burden of taxation.”—*Speech in Charleston, November 4, 1875.*

A GLARING EVIL.—“Every person who looks to the State for salary or pay is now, and has been for years past, obliged to accept such part only of what is due him as may be realized from taxes which are due him, with a certainty that he will at best receive only a part. In the case of public institutions the evils are still greater.”—*Veto of supply bill, November 23, 1875.*

A TRAVESTIE.—“What a travestie it is to see men filling the office of school-commissioner, to pass upon the qualifications of school-teachers, when they can barely write their own names.”—*Speech, February 2, 1876.*

BLACK THURSDAY.—“The conspiracy for the election of Moses and Whipper appears to have been carefully concocted. The color line, the party line, and the line of antagonism, to my astonishment, all were sharply drawn. * * * I look upon their election as a horrible disaster. * * * This calamity is infinitely greater, in my judgment, than any which has yet fallen upon this State, or, I might add, upon any part of the South.”—*Interview, December 19, 1875.*

CIVILIZATION IN PERIL.—“The civilization of the Puritan and the Cavalier, of the Roundhead and the Huguenot, is in peril. Courage, determination, union, victory, must be our watchwords. The grim Puritans never quailed under threat or blow. Let their sons now imitate their

example.”—*Telegram to New England Society of Charleston, December 22, 1875.*

A THRILL OF HORROR.—“Their election (*i. e.*, of Whipper and Moses) has sent a thrill of horror throughout the State. It has split the republicans in twain.”—*Letter to Senator Morton, June 13, 1876.*

THE DOOM OF RADICALISM.—“No party can rule this State that supports Whipper and Moses. * * * There is but one way to save the republican party in South Carolina, and that way is to unload Moses and Whipper, and all who go with them. * * * Neither the administration at Washington, with all its appliances, civil and military, nor all the denunciations of the world heaped upon me can save the republican party here from overwhelming defeat during this year, unless we can persuade the people of this State that such things as these judicial elections will be undone, and never by possibility be repeated.”—*Letter to Senator Morton, June 13, 1876.*

In Mr. Chamberlain's own words, the people read the horrible tale of the extravagance, fraud, and profligacy which have “disgraced our State and offended the nation.” Out of the mouth of its chosen chieftain is the party judged. When Governor Chamberlain spoke and wrote the burning phrases that now come back to plague him, he was fighting with might and main the roguish crew who now, for the second time, surround and support him. They are the men who “go with Moses and Whipper.” They are the conspirators who planned and carried out the horrible work of Black Thursday. They are the band who go to Columbia to sell their votes, and who revel in legislative plunder. The party cannot “unload them,” for they are “the party,” now that Mr. Chamberlain consents to lead them. And upon that party we invoke the doom that Governor Chamberlain foresaw; “the overwhelming defeat during this year” that he predicted.

Governor Chamberlain and his associates will go upon “the stump,” and there the democratic canvassers can meet them. There they can ring the changes upon the citations we have made from the letters and speeches and messages of the chief candidate, and so hoist the engineer with his own petard. That will do the business.

XXII.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO JOINT DISCUSSIONS DURING THE STATE CANVASS.

[Chairman A. C. Haskell to Governor Chamberlain.]

ROOMS STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
*Columbia, S. C., September 28, 1876.*To His Excellency DANIEL H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Columbia, S. C. :

SIR: I beg leave to tender you, in behalf of Gen. Wade Hampton and the other nominees on the State democratic ticket, and in pursuance of the spirit manifested in the card issued on the 23d August by the State democratic executive committee, an invitation to attend the democratic mass-meetings which are being held in succession in each county in the State. The order in which they follow, together with the dates, appears in nearly all the papers in the State. You are invited to be present and join in the discussion. You are aware that the canvass is a warm one, and that your party and your own official course are charged with having inflicted great wrongs upon the people whose interests it is your duty to promote. That is the nature of political discussion under such circumstances, but you are at the same time well aware that the people you are invited to address are, by nature and by habit, quiet and law-abiding, and that, so far from rudeness or violence, you will personally receive nothing but courteous treatment, however bitterly your political and official course may be assailed.

You will call to mind that on the 18th instant I gave this invitation to you verbally, and your reply was that you appreciated the attention, but your policy for the campaign had not been fixed; that personal matters required you to go North; that your absence would be for probably eight days, and you could not give your positive answer until after your return. I learned yesterday that you had returned, and I beg leave, as I said, to formally extend to you this invitation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. HASKELL,
Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

[President Elliott to Chairman Haskell.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 5, 1876.*

A. C. HASKELL, Esq.,

Chairman Democratic State Executive Committee, Columbia, S. C. :

SIR: Governor Chamberlain has referred to the republican State executive committee, of which I am chairman, for answer, so much of your letter to him, of the 28th ultimo, as relates to your invitation to him and to his associates on the republican State ticket to meet General Hampton in public meetings for the purpose of joint discussions. In reply, I am authorized by Governor Chamberlain and the other nominees on the republican State ticket to make to you the following proposition, which will enable the candidates of both parties to appear before the people on terms of equality, and secure the purposes of joint discussion, namely:

Governor Chamberlain will meet General Hampton at ten places, five to be selected in what is called the low country, and five in the up country, the places to be selected by mutual conference between the executive committees of the two parties, or such representatives as they may appoint; or in case of disagreement, five places shall be selected absolutely by one committee and five by the other. Inasmuch as General Hampton is now under appointments mainly in the low country, I am authorized to say that Governor Chamberlain and his associates will agree absolutely upon five places now named among his appointments in the low country. At the places agreed upon, the meetings shall be called by the proper representatives of each party in such manner as each shall deem proper. When the meetings are assembled they shall be called to order and presided over by a chairman from each party, who shall, each for his own party, introduce the speakers. The speakers shall occupy equal spaces of time, and be in all respects upon a perfect equality in all rights and privileges pertaining to the discussion.

This proposition is made to apply to General Hampton and Governor Chamberlain alone, or to other, or all, the nominees on the State ticket. If the discussion is limited to General Hampton and Governor Chamberlain, then the usual arrangements respecting the opening and the close, and the alternations in the order of speakers on successive days, shall be made. If other speakers are allowed, they shall come in equal numbers for each party, and have equal time for speaking, and all the usual rules of joint discussions shall be applied.

No speakers shall be allowed at any meetings called for joint discussions except such as shall be agreed upon under this proposition, or their substitutes or representatives.

At all meetings assembled under this proposition the space around the speaker's stand shall be equally divided between the two parties in all respects, and this division shall be observed throughout all the meetings from their opening to their close. The chairman of the respective State executive committees shall stipulate with each other for respectful and courteous treatment of opposing speakers, and for the orderly and quiet conduct of their respective parties at the meetings, and at all times during the assembling and dispersing of the meetings.

This proposition, with all its details, is made solely with a view to secure joint discussions in which both parties shall meet upon fair and equal terms. If any of the details are objectionable for any cause to you or those whom you represent, I shall be glad to hear such objections and to accept any modification which will secure the object for which we sincerely and honestly seek—"a free and untrammelled discussion, that the people may become enlightened on the issues of the day."

Very respectfully,

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT,
President Executive Committee
Union Republican Party of South Carolina.

[Chairman Haskell to President Elliott.]

ROOMS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Columbia, S. C., October 9, 1876.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant was received. We have no objection to the manner you propose for the holding or conducting of the joint meetings. You have accepted the five appointments in the low country as they stand upon the list already published. We cannot de-

viate from the order in which our appointments have been made in the other counties; but we can see no reason why you cannot commence the joint meetings at Yorkville on the 13th instant, and continuing thence at Chester on the 14th, Winnsborough, in Fairfield, on the 16th, Lexington on the 17th, and Edgefield on the 18th. These will constitute the five up-country meetings. The meetings in the low country will be in Beaufort, at Early Branch, on the 23d; in Colleton, at Walterborough, on the 27th; in Charleston on the 30th; in Georgetown on November 1, and in Orangeburgh on November 3. The counties of Aiken and Barnwell are precluded by Governor Chamberlain's proclamation. The number of speakers we propose will be four, subject to change by agreement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. HASKELL,

Chairman Democratic Executive Committee.

R. B. ELLIOTT, Esq.,

President Executive Committee U. R. P., Columbia, S. C.

[President Elliott to Chairman Haskell.]

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY,

ROOMS STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Columbia, October 9, 1876.

SIR: I am instructed by my colleagues of the State executive committee of the republican party to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and to express our gratification at its general purport. We shall be glad to proceed, as soon as practical, to arrange such details as may be necessary in connection with the proposed joint discussions, and to this end we would like to be informed whether your committee prefer to agree upon the requisite details through the agency of correspondence or by personal interviews between committees from each party.

If the latter mode be agreeable to you, Messrs. F. L. Cardozo, T. C. Dunn, and R. B. Elliott, representing our committee, will be pleased to meet any similar committee which you may designate in the library of the supreme court to-morrow at such hour as may be found most convenient to them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT,

President State Executive Committee Union Republican Party.

Col. A. C. HASKELL,

Chairman State Executive Committee of the

Democratic Party of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

[Memorandum of agreement.]

Memorandum of agreement entered into this 11th day of October, A. D. 1876, between Col. A. C. Haskell, chairman of the State executive committee of the democratic party of South Carolina, of the first part, and R. B. Elliott, president State executive committee of the union republican party of South Carolina, of the second part, witnesseth, that it is herein and hereby stipulated and agreed between the parties aforesaid, for and in behalf of the political parties represented by them:

First. That joint discussions of the political issues involved in the present campaign in this State shall be held between representatives of

the two parties, at ten different places in the State, five of those to be in the upper and five in the low country, to wit:

At Greenville Court-House, —.

At Union Court-House, —.

At Winnsborough, —.

At Abbeville Court-House, —.

At Cheraw, —.

At Gillisonville, October 25.

At Walterborough, October 27.

At Charleston, October 30.

At Georgetown, November 1.

At Orangeburgh, November 3.

Second. That at the time and place above mentioned, Gov. D. H. Chamberlain and Gen. Wade Hampton, and two others from each side, shall participate in the discussions contemplated by the memorandum: Provided, that if from any cause one or more of the speakers on either side shall be unable to be present, their places may be filled by an equal number of speakers to be substituted for them by the political parties to which the absentees may belong.

Third. The notice of each of the several meetings above enumerated shall be given to the voters of each political party by their proper representatives, in such manner as they may deem proper, said meetings in all cases to commence at 12 m.

Fourth. Each of the meetings shall be presided over by a chairman from each political party, who shall each, for his party, introduce its speakers.

Fifth. That the order of speaking, with reference to the representatives of each party, shall be alternated at successive meetings, and each speaker, on each side, shall be entitled to one hour of time: Provided, that it shall be optional with the speaker of that party which opens the discussion either to consume individually all of their time or to reserve a portion of it for the purpose of reply; their opponents in all cases, however, to confine themselves to one uninterrupted space of time. In no case shall any speaker be allowed to transfer any portion of his time to another.

Sixth. That at all the meetings provided for in this memorandum the space on and around the speakers' stand shall be equally divided between the two political parties from the commencement to the closing of such meeting.

Seventh. That at all meetings the speakers shall treat their opponents with decorum and courtesy, and the representatives of each party shall stand pledged for the maintenance of peace and good order by their constituents respectively, as well during the assembling and dispersing of the audiences as during the progress of the discussion.

[President Elliott to Chairman Haskell.]

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY,

ROOMS STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Columbia, October 12, 1876.

SIR: I have recited to my colleagues of the executive committee of the union republican party the matters discussed in the interview which I had the honor to hold with you yesterday in reference to the details of the proposed joint discussion, and they reluctantly conclude that our negotiations for that purpose cannot be conducted farther upon a basis that involves additional concessions on our part.

You will remember that our original proposition was to hold ten meetings—five in the up and five in the low country. At the latter we consented to meet all your appointments of places and days, with the understanding that you were to conform to ours, in these particulars, at the up-country meetings. Upon finding that you would be inconvenienced by a strict adherence to this part of the programme, we consented to regard your appointment for Columbia as embraced in the up-country list, and subsequently went further, and agreed to reduce the number of the meetings to eight, reserving the right to name the two places in the up-country, not previously agreed upon, but conceded to you the designation of the days upon which these two meetings should be held.

So, in brief, we have yielded to the reduction of the number of the joint discussions from ten to eight; to your designation of six out of the eight places at which they should be held; and to the selection of such days, in every instance, as would subserve your convenience.

Now, upon conference, we find that we can concede nothing more without infringing gravely upon the programme agreed upon for our own appointments, previous to our negotiations for joint discussions, and consequently prejudicing our canvass by the change of our appointments at this late day, and the confusion which might incidentally follow such a course.

We present these facts in the hope that your committee may find it convenient to recede from the position which I understand you to take in the course of my interview with you yesterday, and, by consenting to the places to be suggested by us for the two up-country meetings, enable us to consummate our arrangements without further delay.

Requesting an early reply, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT,

President State Executive Committee, Union Republican Party.

Col. A. C. HASKELL,

Chairman State Executive Committee of the

Democratic Party of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

[Chairman Haskell to President Elliott.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., *October 16, 1876.*

SIR: Your communication of the 12th instant received. The committee assembled to-day and considered your proposition. We cannot go further than in our previous letter. We desire joint discussion, and we offer now, as we did from the first, to arrange on your terms for joint discussion at the places named in the list of democratic appointments. These appointments were made long prior to the opening of this negotiation, and, as I early told you, cannot be departed from.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. HASKELL,

Chairman State Democratic Ex. Committee.

[President Elliott to Chairman Haskell.]

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY,

ROOMS STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Columbia, October 17, 1876.

SIR: Your communication of the 16th instant has been submitted to my colleagues of the executive committee, who concur with me in the propriety of ceasing all further efforts to consummate arrangements for

the joint discussions contemplated by our correspondence with your committee.

We reach this conclusion with unaffected reluctance, because we have always been anxious to agree upon such preliminaries as would enable us to meet you before the people of the State in a fair and full discussion of the issues of the day. Finding now that despite all the concessions which we have made to bring about this result, and that are summarized in my note of the 12th instant, it is no longer possible to secure at your hands such a corresponding relinquishment of previous engagements as would place us on equal terms in this canvass, we are reduced to the necessity of closing negotiations for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT B. ELLIOTT,

President State Executive Committee, Union Republican Party.

Col. A. C. HASKELL,

Chairman State Executive Committee

Democratic Party, Columbia, S. C.

[Chairman Haskell to President Elliott.]

ROOMS STATE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Columbia, October 17, 1876.

SIR: The executive committee submits another proposition, in the hope that it may bring about joint discussion.

General Hampton personally cannot depart from his line of previous appointments, but he agrees to send a substitute to meet Mr. Chamberlain at any points he may designate in the up country, provided Mr. Chamberlain comes to the low-country appointments and meets General Hampton in discussion there.

If you will accept this proposition and send a list of your speakers at each meeting, I will return to you the names of those who will speak on our side.

Reply at your earliest convenience is respectfully solicited. We mean that General Hampton will meet Mr. Chamberlain at any of our regular appointments, and will have Mr. Chamberlain or any of his speakers met at any appointments they may make.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. HASKELL,

Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee.

To R. B. ELLIOTT,

President Union Republican Executive Committee.

[Mr. Cardoza to Chairman Haskell.]

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY,

ROOMS STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

Columbia, S. C., October 18, 1876.

SIR: Your note of the 17th instant is received, proposing that Governor Chamberlain shall meet Mr. Hampton in the low country, and that Mr. Hampton shall send a substitute to meet Governor Chamberlain in the up country.

In the absence of General Elliott, and as acting president of the republican State executive committee, and in their behalf, I have to say in reply that such a proposition is wholly inadmissible. It departs entirely from the prime purpose of joint discussions as contemplated by our

previous negotiations. While substitutes were allowed under the terms of our first proposition, they were only to be allowed in exceptional cases, when the principals, for some special cause, could not be present. Your present proposition contemplates at the outset, and as the basis of your offer, the absence of Mr. Hampton from one-half of the joint discussions.

It will require no further assignment of reasons to justify the republican State executive committee in declining your proposition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. L. CARDOZA,

Acting President Republican State Executive Committee.

To A. C. HASKILL,

Chairman State Democratic Executive Committee.

PART XI.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

PART XI.

SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTS

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS

I.

ALL QUIET IN CHESTER COUNTY.

CHESTER, S. C., January 11, 1877.

United States Senator MERRIMON,
Columbia, S. C.:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith the original presentment of the grand jury of Chester County, made this day in open court, in the matter of the alleged political intimidation in said county during the recent election. I beg that you will lay this presentment before the committee of the United States Senate now sitting at Columbia, to the end that it may be published in their report as an act of justice to the people of this section.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. J. MACKEY,
Circuit Judge.

No. 1.

CHESTER, S. C., January 11, 1877.

To Hon. T. J. Mackey, Presiding Judge:

According to your honor's instruction we have made it a special duty to inquire if any act of violence or lawlessness was exercised towards any citizen in the discharge of his right of suffrage at the recent election, and after a careful examination and inquiry find that there existed in no part of the county any political disturbance previous to the election, nor at the polls on day of election, and in no case has it come within our knowledge that armed bodies of men appeared at the voting precincts, except armed bodies of United States soldiers, placed at the disposal of ignorant United States marshals.

We have also examined witnesses in regard to a reported disturbance at a political meeting at Carmel Hill early in September, 1876, and we herewith submit testimony of H. S. Richardson and S. J. Couch, who were present and interested persons at that meeting.

It is the opinion of the grand jury, *unanimously*, that any alleged disturbance during the political campaign, or at the polls on day of election, is utterly groundless and unfounded.

We deem it unnecessary to prosecute further examination.

JAMES G. LOURY,
Foreman.

Testimony of A. S. Richardson before grand jury of Chester County.

Testifies that he is a school-teacher by profession, also attorney at law—admitted to practice 12th December, 1876. That he was postmaster at Chester, S. C., year 1875; retired from that office 1st of June, 1875. Was arrested 19th October and lodged in Yorkville jail upon the

charge of embezzlement of money-order funds in the Department to the amount of \$258.

Question. At the time of your arrest was there a deficit in your accounts with the Post-Office Department?—Answer. I do not know.

Q. After date of arrest was there not money paid into the Department for you?—A. After my arrest it came to my knowledge that my wife paid money to the Department for me.

Further statement: \$200 paid by me to the succeeding postmaster previous to my arrest was not accounted for to the Department, and my account was considered still open and unbalanced.

During the fall campaign of 1876 I attended a political meeting at Carmel Hill Church, Chester County—date October; attended only one meeting at that precinct during campaign; spoke at the meeting; was preceded by Mr. J. J. Hemphill.

Q. Was there any force offered to prevent your speaking?—A. No objection was made during speaking.

Q. Was there any violence used toward you at that meeting?—A. None.

Q. Was there any disorder during time of meeting?—A. None, within my knowledge.

Further testimony: I left the meeting in company with three other persons—S. J. Couch, Pervis Alexander, and James Price—to return to Chester. On our return, about midway to Chester, we were overtaken by three persons, namely: William Clawson, John Demorant, and William Roseborough, who seemed to be in good cheer. Mr. Alexander was then addressed with, "Halloo, Pervis," and parties seemed to be friendly disposed. The conversation then became livelier, and finally I was addressed. I was not disposed to pay attention to the remarks, which were not altogether complimentary. Don't know who addressed me. Insulting remarks came from behind us. The remark that was applied to me was to the effect that a letter containing \$5 had been sent through the mail from Yorkville to this point and that I had stolen it. I said it was a lie, the men being behind me at the time. I was struck with an umbrella. John Demorant, one of the party, then drew a pistol and pointed it at me, and said "Take it back." Mr. Clawson also had a pistol in his hand. I replied, "All right, I will take it back." Matters then quieted down, and I asked that we should become peaceable and go into town friendly. All trouble then ended.

This is a full account of the material points of the meeting and of succeeding occurrences as affecting me until we returned home. Reference was made to this matter by me before a committee of United States Senators at Columbia, S. C., but no names were used.

Personally I know of no violence to any one during the last political campaign in Chester County, S. C.

JAMES G. LOURY,
Foreman.

Testimony of S. J. Couch before grand jury at Chester, S. C., 10th January, 1877.

I was present at a political meeting at Carmel Hill church, latter part of August or 1st September, 1876. Joint discussion was had, Mr. J. J. Hemphill appearing on democratic side, myself on the republican side. I understood that Mr. Sanders afterward addressed the meeting, followed by A. S. Richardson. I adopt, as unqualifiedly my sentiments in regard to the peace and good order of that meeting, the article appear-

ing above my signature in the News and Courier of date 11th September, 1876:

A DEMOCRATIC "OUTRAGE" IN CHESTER EXPLODED.

CHESTER, S. C., *September 8, 1876.*

To the Editor of the News and Courier:

My attention having been called to a letter signed "Chester," published in the Union-Herald of the 1st instant, wherein it is alleged that I and other republicans were assailed with drawn pistols while peaceably returning from a republican meeting, I deem it my duty to declare that such statement is utterly false. The facts in the premises are as follows: One A. S. Richardson, formerly postmaster at Chester, S. C., and who was imprisoned last year on the charge of stealing postal funds, was termed a "post-office robber" by Mr. William Rosborough, and as he replied in grossly insulting language to the latter, who is a young gentleman of very frail physique, Mr. W. J. Clawson struck Richardson over the head with an umbrella. That was the whole occurrence. The letter is equally false and unwarranted in stigmatizing this community as in a turbulent or lawless condition. I also brand as false and unwarranted the term "ruffians" applied to Messrs. Clawson, Rosborough, and Donovan. I make this statement as an act of justice to the gentlemen concerned, and to the community, as I indorsed the letter referred to unwittingly and requested its publication without having taken the precaution to read it. All journals which have published the letter referred to will please publish this statement.

Respectfully,

S. J. COUCH,

Representative from Chester County in the General Assembly of South Carolina.

I regard the election in this county as perfectly fair between the political parties. No acts of violence came within my knowledge. No armed bodies of men appeared at any of the voting-precincts except United States troops.

I was in the wagon with A. S. Richardson at the time he was struck over the head with an umbrella by Mr. Clawson. I saw no pistols drawn nor in the hands of any one. I regarded the difficulty between Richardson and the parties as personal and not political, the matter having grown out of the post-office transaction.

JAMES G. LOURY,

Foreman.

South Carolina, Chester County. In the court of general sessions.

I, C. C. Macoy, clerk of the courts of common pleas and general sessions in and for said county, in said State, do hereby certify that the foregoing eight pages contain a special report of the grand jury, presented and read in open court on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1877.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of my office at Chester Court-House this 11th day of January, A. D. 1877.

[SEAL.]

C. C. MACOY,

Clerk Circuit Court.

I hereby certify that C. C. Macoy, whose true and genuine signature is attached to the foregoing certificate, was, at the time he executed the same, the clerk of the court of common pleas and general sessions in and for the county of Chester.

Witness my hand at Chester Court-House, in the State of South Carolina, this eleventh day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

T. J. MACKEY,

Presiding Judge, Sixth Judicial Circuit, S. C.

II.

NO QUIET IN DARLINGTON COUNTY.

RICHLAND COUNTY,

State of South Carolina :

Personally appeared the undersigned, residents of the county of Darlington, State of South Carolina, who, being duly sworn, say that the political campaign preceding the election held November 7, 1876, in the county of Darlington, on the part of the democrats, was conducted in the most violent manner, and characterized by intimidation of every kind ; that the holding of public meetings was unsafe on the part of the republicans ; that the democrats threatened to break them up by force, and appeared at the same meetings under arms, with intention to create disturbance and riot ; that at Timmons ville, county of Darlington, in the month of August, there appeared at a meeting, called by republicans, about a thousand democrats armed, some on horses, and demanded half the time allotted to the speakers for their, the democratic, speakers, declaring, if the demand was not granted, they would break up the meeting by force ; that, on account of the threatening attitude assumed by the democrats at this time, the republicans were compelled to leave the place assigned for their meeting and go to another location, where they were followed up by the democrats, who assumed a line of battle on the right of the speakers' stand, for the purpose of intimidating the republicans ; that they also at this time stationed men at different places, where the meeting was held, for the purpose of picking off leading republicans, having threatened, before this meeting was called, so to do. That armed bodies of democrats, mounted, paraded over the county during the campaign, threatening all persons who voted the republican ticket on the 7th of November with removal from plantations, discharge from labor, and even death. That the speeches of the leading democrats were of a character designed to intimidate and control voters in the interest of the democratic party ; that Col. B. W. Edwards, in a speech at Darlington Court-House, in the month of October, said, "that the niggers were compelled to vote as they told them ; that their rifle companies would not disband, notwithstanding the proclamations of Chamberlain and Grant ; that they intended to carry the election in spite of Grant's guns and bayonets." That he, Edwards, then went on to urge the democrats not to rent land, hire or employ any one, in any capacity, who voted the republican ticket, and said, "They, the democrats, had pledged themselves, solemnly, not to rent land, or hire or employ any one who would not promise to vote the democratic ticket." That on election-day, 7th November, 1876, the democratic county chairman, Junius A. Law, with about sixty of his democratic partisans, took possession of poll No. 1, Darlington Court-House ; after voting themselves, he told them to "Stand fast, boys, don't let no radical niggers vote here to-day ; we intend to carry this election to-day ; if we can't carry it by fair means, we will by unfair means." That he, Law, then took republican tickets out of the hands of the voters, and compelled them to take democratic tickets, saying, "Vote these or you shall not vote at all ;" that he, Law, then took republicans violently by the arms and shoulders, and dragging or pushing them to the ballot-box, made them vote the democratic tickets, saying, "We don't intend any longer

to be governed by radical rule ;” and at the same time democrats in red shirts were present among those he called his “boys.” That he, Law, continued to control and obstruct the voters until the deputy United States marshal appeared and ordered him to desist. He, Law, had compelled not less than twenty persons to vote the democratic ticket against their will and protest before the United States marshal appeared. That Col. B. W. Edwards also compelled five persons to vote the democratic ticket against their will, taking from them their republican tickets and tearing them up. That at the Florence poll weré about twenty persons in red shirts on the day of the election, November 7th, intimidating the voters, threatening to remove them from their plantations and employ if they voted the republican ticket.

We, the undersigned, testify to so much as relates to the general conduct of the election and the campaign prior to the election held November 7th, 1876, as well as to the meeting and its occurrences held at Timmons ville in August, 1876.

JOHN LUNNEY.
E. R. HOWE.
THEOD. B. GORDON.
H. M. K. DARGAN.
JOSEPH DOUGLASS.
BENJ. MARSHALL.
B. O. HOLLOWAY.

Signed in the presence of and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1877.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

We, the undersigned, testify, in addition to the general conduct of the campaign and election and the meeting at Timmons ville, to the address of Col. B. W. Edwards as set forth in the foregoing statement.

JOHN LUNNEY.

Signed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1877.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

We, the undersigned, testify, in addition to the general conduct of the campaign and election, to the conduct and language of Junius A. Law and B. W. Edwards on the day of election, November 7, 1876.

JOSEPH DOUGLASS.
BENJ. MARSHALL.

Signed and sworn to before me this 10th day of January, 1877.

JAS. O. LADD,
Notary Public, South Carolina.

III.

COMPARATIVE VOTE OF SOUTH CAROLINA FROM 1870 TO 1876, INCLUSIVE.

Counties.	Vote for governor in 1870.			Vote for governor in 1872.			Vote for governor in 1874.			Males over 21, census 1875.			Vote for governor in 1876.			Votes cast in 1876.		Excess over census.		Less than census.
	Scott.	Carpenter.	Total.	Moses.	Tomlinson.	Total.	Chamberlain.	Green.	Total.	White.	Colored.	Total.	Chamberlain.	Hampton.	Total.	Whites.	Colored.	Whites.	Colored.	
Abbeville	3,385	2,194	5,579	3,618	1,517	5,135	4,181	2,486	6,667	2,928	4,951	7,879	3,669	3,852	7,521	3,075	4,473	147	478	
Aiken		*	*	2,224	264	2,488	2,388	2,320	4,708	2,494	3,473	5,967	2,495	3,921	5,716	2,961	2,795	467	678	
Anderson	1,475	1,868	3,343	1,209	1,808	3,017	1,762	2,534	4,296	3,329	2,215	5,544	1,124	4,155	5,279	3,445	1,858	116	357	
Barnwell	3,879	2,216	6,095	2,519	577	3,096	3,797	2,320	6,117	2,583	4,734	7,317	2,778	3,956	6,734	2,999	3,763	416	971	
Beaufort	6,142	999	7,141	4,995	1,445	6,440	4,778	2,076	6,854	1,760	8,241	10,001	7,604	2,274	9,878	1,867	8,096	107	145	
Charleston	13,411	6,980	20,391	6,237	7,593	13,830	8,727	11,393	20,120	7,398	17,687	25,085	15,032	8,809	23,841	+	+	...	...	
Chester	2,704	1,366	4,070	2,316	228	2,544	2,630	1,364	3,994	1,604	3,290	4,894	2,404	2,005	4,409	1,608	2,813	4	477	
Chesterfield	945	1,092	2,037	620	279	899	918	1,122	2,040	1,543	1,199	2,742	985	1,631	2,616	1,547	1,081	4	118	
Clarendon	1,534	762	2,296	1,524	342	1,866	737	1,895	2,632	1,171	2,202	3,373	1,881	1,436	3,317	1,283	2,046	112	156	
Colleton	3,969	1,680	5,649	3,426	207	3,633	3,539	2,106	5,645	2,478	4,217	6,695	4,163	2,984	7,147	2,440	4,728	...	31	
Darlington	2,968	1,793	4,761	2,858	275	3,133	3,729	1,851	5,580	2,362	3,747	6,109	3,507	2,752	6,259	2,544	3,716	182	4	
Edgefield	4,547	3,704	8,251	3,878	219	4,097	3,398	2,900	6,298	2,722	4,400	7,122	3,107	2,677	9,774	4,974	3,107	2,252	...	
Fairfield	2,643	1,134	3,777	2,747	674	3,421	3,022	1,478	4,500	1,451	3,370	4,821	2,832	2,159	4,991	1,660	3,366	209	...	
Georgetown	2,541	342	2,883	1,797	29	1,826	1,821	753	2,574	643	3,119	3,762	2,787	1,058	3,845	729	3,118	86	1	
Greenville	1,455	1,840	3,295	1,111	2,132	3,243	1,879	2,288	4,167	4,165	2,146	6,311	1,729	4,172	5,901	3,964	2,085	...	61	
Horry	563	970	1,533	529	816	1,345	597	1,288	1,885	1,696	712	2,408	588	1,939	2,527	1,846	693	150	19	
Kershaw	1,794	947	2,741	1,333	1,013	2,346	1,983	1,264	3,247	1,285	2,421	3,706	2,063	1,757	3,820	1,509	2,320	224	101	
Lancaster	1,087	855	1,942	982	1,004	1,986	1,169	1,137	3,061	1,330	1,364	2,694	1,236	1,541	2,777	1,438	1,344	108	20	
Laurens	3,022	1,967	4,989	2,153	935	3,088	2,892	1,815	4,707	2,259	2,844	5,103	1,804	2,916	4,720	2,916	1,804	657	1,040	
Lexington	1,081	1,432	2,513	356	1,883	2,239	1,156	1,562	2,718	2,031	1,378	3,409	1,256	2,129	3,385	2,098	1,313	67	65	
Marion	1,997	2,186	4,183	2,468	2,239	4,707	2,343	2,529	4,872	3,081	2,883	5,964	2,492	3,149	5,641	3,047	2,619	...	264	
Marlborough	1,449	1,145	2,594	1,538	78	1,616	1,841	1,322	3,163	1,583	1,925	3,508	1,608	1,945	3,553	1,696	1,864	113	61	
Newberry	2,915	1,645	4,560	2,879	1,048	3,927	3,181	1,476	4,657	1,725	3,254	4,979	2,761	2,196	4,957	1,832	3,139	107	115	
Oconee	627	900	1,527	411	1,078	1,489	582	1,238	1,820	2,046	703	2,749	524	2,083	2,607	2,018	631	28	72	
Orangeburg	3,797	1,693	5,490	3,444	835	4,279	3,779	2,014	5,793	2,181	4,384	6,565	4,469	2,870	7,339	2,552	4,801	111	33	
Pickens	612	775	1,387	486	256	742	591	745	1,336	1,815	545	2,360	406	2,002	2,408	1,926	512	...	824	
Richland	3,500	1,382	4,882	3,364	760	4,124	3,974	1,491	5,465	2,162	5,036	7,198	3,857	2,435	6,292	2,107	4,212	...	917	
Spartanburgh	1,423	1,923	3,346	862	2,421	3,283	1,540	2,657	4,197	4,367	2,015	6,382	1,467	4,677	6,144	4,436	1,798	69	217	
Sumter	3,593	1,004	4,597	3,268	1,183	4,451	758	4,091	4,849	1,827	4,362	6,189	3,859	2,382	6,241	1,965	4,295	138	67	
Union	1,862	1,744	3,606	1,272	1,546	2,818	1,810	1,993	3,803	1,979	2,356	4,335	1,750	2,519	4,269	2,122	2,168	143	188	
Williamsburgh	1,763	1,126	2,891	1,773	80	1,853	2,313	1,243	3,556	1,412	2,576	3,988	2,443	1,757	4,200	1,529	2,506	117	70	
York	2,386	1,873	4,259	1,641	1,789	3,430	2,588	2,067	4,655	2,789	2,995	5,784	2,447	3,233	5,680	2,815	2,901	26	94	
Total	85,071	51,537	136,608	69,838	36,553	106,391	80,403	68,818	149,221	74,199	110,744	184,943	91,127	92,261	183,388	72,948	85,965	6,531	928	328,727

* New county.

† Record of white and colored votes not kept.

‡ Add, for Charleston census, number of whites, 7,398; colored, 17,667.

REMARKS.

In this table, the classification of voters, as to color, is omitted in the county of Charleston, as it did not appear on the managers' returns.

This is also true as to the counties of Edgefield and Laurens.

In the county of Williamsburgh, the classification appeared in the returns of the managers except from two precincts.

In the last three mentioned counties, this classification has been approximated, that process being possible on the reasonable assumption that those who voted for the republican candidate for governor were, almost unexceptionally, colored men.

This approximation could not fairly obtain, however, in the case of Charleston County, because there is something of a white republican element there.

Edgefield County is approximated as follows:

Colored votes by census of 1875	4,400
Votes cast for Chamberlain	3,107

Leaving number colored votes unaccounted for	1,293
--	-------

Votes cast for Hampton ..	6,267
Assuming that the colored votes, as per census, yet to be accounted for were cast for Hampton, viz.....	1,293

There appears the remainder as the actual white vote, viz..	4,974
Deduct actual white vote as per census	2,722

And there remains to be accounted for as white votes in excess of the census.	2,252
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Laurens County is approximated as follows:

Colored vote by census of 1875.....	2,844
Vote for Chamberlain, assumed to be all colored.....	1,804

Colored votes to be accounted for.....	1,040
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Votes cast for Hampton ..	2,916
White votes as per census.....	2,259

Excess of white voters over census.....	657
---	-----

Assuming that these 657 represent colored voters, and deducting them from the 1,040 colored voters unaccounted for, there still remain 383 colored voters to be accounted for, according to the census.

Williamsburgh County is approximated as follows:

In this county there are eleven precincts. From one precinct where 167 votes were cast (as deduced from the county canvassers' returns) no managers' returns were sent up, hence no classification of the voters, as to color, can be made.

At another precinct, the classification of voters (as to color) is not made, but it can be reasonably assumed that the 125 votes cast for Hampton were white, and the 245 for Chamberlain were colored. Adding the votes cast at the latter precinct to those cast at the other nine which are classified on the managers' returns, there is exhibited an aggregate of 1,529 white and 2,506 colored voters, or, in other words, an excess of

117 white votes over the census, and a deficiency of 70 colored votes from it.

Colleton County. It is to be remarked in connection with the statistics of the election in this county, that while the colored vote is 511 in excess of the census, the vote for Chamberlain is 54 less than the census of the colored voters, and 565 less than the actual number of colored votes cast, while Hampton received 33 more votes than all the white votes with the 511 colored excess added thereto.

In Orangeburgh County, where the aggregate excess of votes over the census was 788, Chamberlain received only 85 votes in excess of the colored vote according to that census, and 332 less than the number of colored votes actually cast, while Hampton received 689 votes more than the whole number of white voters according to the census, 318 more than the whole number of white votes actually cast, and only 99 votes less than the total white vote cast with the whole excess of the colored vote added to it.

If in Charleston County we deduct 1,000 votes from Hampton as representing the white republican element, and give them to Chamberlain, and then deduct the same number of votes from Chamberlain and give them to Hampton, as the number of colored men who voted for him, the result remains substantially the same as to the excess of white (or Hampton) votes over, and the deficiency of colored (or Chamberlain) votes from, the census.

The difference from the total number of "votes cast in 1876" with the addition of the votes in Charleston County, and the total vote cast for governor, represents the number of "scattering" votes cast in the State, or, in other words, the votes cast for persons other than Chamberlain or Hampton.

The deficiency of 10,747 colored votes from the census is accounted for substantially by adding to the 6,727 votes recorded in the column of "colored less than census," the 3,655 ascertained by deducting the colored vote received by Chamberlain in Charleston County from the colored census of that county.

The data in this table are official, and even on the extraordinary assumption that Hampton received every white vote in the State, according to the census, except the 1,000 accredited to Chamberlain in Charleston County, the pertinent inquiry remains, "Where did he get the 6,531 white votes which are obviously in excess of the census?"

IV.

THE SUMMONS TO DOC. ADAMS.

AIKEN, S. C., *January 14, 1877.*

Hon. ANGUS CAMERON,

Chairman Committee of Investigation, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I came to Aiken as intended, and have seen Mr. Trial-Justice Rivers, and obtained from him a certified copy of the proceedings taken before him at Hamburg against D. L. Adams and the officers of his company. You will perceive the whole thing is informal, and under the laws of this State is absolutely void as a criminal prosecution. But in fact no warrant of arrest was issued, and none could have been issued lawfully, as there was no complaint on oath. Rivers tells me he only sent a summons to Adams and his officers that they might come before him and tell their stories informally, and if they really had blocked up the street he intended to refer the whole matter to the town council. It was done more to satisfy Butler, who complained, than for the purpose of punishing Adams and his officers. Government witnesses are all being driven from the land here and refused employment. I will send you some affidavits as soon as they are copied.

Very respectfully,

D. T. CORBIN.

State of South Carolina, County of Aiken:

By P. R. Rivers, trial-justice in and for the county and State aforesaid.
To any lawful constable:

Complaint having been made unto me, by R. J. Butler, that on the 4th day of July, 1876, in the town of Hamburg, S. C., that his minor son, Thomas Butler, was unlawfully halted on Market street, on the public highway, on his way home in company with Henry Getzen, by the colored militia company, commanded by Capt. D. L. Adams: In order that the complaint and charges be investigated, these are, therefore, to command you to summons the said Capt. D. L. Adams and officers of said company to appear before me in my office in Hamburg, S. C., on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock m., to answer to said complaint. Given under my hand and seal this 5th day of July, A. D. 1876.

P. R. RIVERS, [L. S.]

Trial-Justice, Aiken County.

Officer WILLIAM NELSON:

You are hereby appointed to serve the within summons this 5th day of July, 1876.

P. R. RIVERS,

Trial-Justice, Aiken County.

I have this 6th day of July, 1876, served the summons on Capt. D. L. Adams, and made my return to his hon. P. R. Rivers.

WILLIAM NELSON,

Constable.

Saturday, the 8th of July, 1876, the defendant not appearing, nothing done in the case.

P. R. RIVERS,

Trial-Justice, Aiken County.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the original now in file in my office. No other papers or record made.

P. R. RIVERS,

Trial-Justice, Aiken County.

V.

OFFICIAL PAPERS RELATING TO COMPANY A, NINTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARDS, SOUTH CAROLINA, AND TO THE ISSUE OF ORDNANCE STORES IN THE STATE.*

ENLISTMENT-ROLL.

(See section 8.)

We, the undersigned, do hereby volunteer and enlist to serve in the National Guard of the State of South Carolina, in Company A, of the Eighteenth Regiment thereof, for the period prescribed by law, (three years,) unless sooner discharged; and we do hereby agree to faithfully discharge all the duties required by the laws governing the military forces of this State, and by the laws of the organization to which we belong.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	Dates of enlistment.
1	D. L. Adams	38	Hamburgh, S. C.....	April 5, 1876
2	Louis Cartledge	27	do.....	do.....
3	A. T. Attaway	31	do.....	do.....
4	James Coleman.....	30	do.....	do.....
5	F. P. Butler.....	22	do.....	do.....
6	Gilbert Miller	25	do.....	do.....
7	Willis Davis.....	29	do.....	do.....
8	Charles T. Jackson	21	do.....	do.....
9	Alex. Martain	27	do.....	do.....
10	John Friar	23	do.....	do.....
11	A. H. Stanton.....	18	do.....	do.....
12	N. J. Parker	25	do.....	do.....
13	Frank Robinson.....	18	do.....	do.....
14	S. P. Picksley.....	30	do.....	do.....
15	H. D. Edwards.....	23	do.....	do.....
16	Parris Williams	32	do.....	do.....
17	App Thomas	25	do.....	do.....
18	Mack Barnes	21	do.....	do.....
19	Aaron West.....	19	do.....	do.....
20	Priest Thomas.....	20	do.....	do.....
21	Judge Blunt.....	20	do.....	do.....
22	Isaac Davis.....	20	do.....	do.....
23	Wade Hampton	40	do.....	do.....
24	Edward Washington.....	25	do.....	do.....
25	Allen Jackson	19	do.....	do.....
26	Harry Miller	21	do.....	do.....
27	A. D. Daughtry.....	18	do.....	do.....
28	Richard Rheynes.....	18	do.....	do.....
29	Carroll James	19	do.....	do.....
30	H. C. Blocker	35	do.....	do.....
31	Roland Thomas.....	23	do.....	do.....
32	Petter Glenn.....	31	do.....	do.....
33	Robert Tillman.....	18	do.....	do.....
34	C. F. Fields	24	do.....	do.....
35	Pompey Curry.....	28	do.....	do.....
36	Nathan Bholar.....	23	do.....	do.....
37	David Jackson.....	24	do.....	do.....
38	Richard Phillips.....	26	do.....	do.....
39	Jerry Myers.....	22	do.....	do.....
40	John Byrd.....	30	do.....	do.....
41	Abb Johnson	32	do.....	do.....
42	Thomas Sarles.....	18	do.....	do.....
43	Pink Steward.....	20	do.....	do.....
44	Alfred Minyard.....	22	do.....	do.....
45	Thomas Worlds.....	24	do.....	do.....
46	Preston Jefferson.....	19	do.....	do.....
47	George Bynum	22	do.....	do.....
48	Abram Steven	21	do.....	do.....
49	Albert Minyard	23	do.....	do.....
50	Joseph Washington	22	do.....	do.....
51	Charles Wilkerson.....	40	do.....	do.....
52	Wily Clark	25	do.....	do.....

* These papers are included by request of the minority of the committee.

	Names.	Age.	Residence.	Dates of enlistment.
53	Isaac Taylor.....	24	Hamburgh, S. C	April 5, 1876
54	John Higgins.....	20	do.....	do.....
55	Steven Brown.....	27	do.....	do.....
56	William Higgins.....	22	do.....	do.....
57	Eugene Simkins.....	18	do.....	do.....
58	Andrew Jimkins.....	46	do.....	do.....
59	Amos Anderson.....	32	do.....	do.....
60	Charles Hardee.....	28	do.....	do.....
61	Edward Gilsie.....	20	do.....	do.....
62	Henry Williams.....	23	do.....	do.....
63	Hamp Stevens.....	25	do.....	do.....
64	Moses Parks.....	21	do.....	do.....
65	James Davis.....	35	do.....	do.....
66	Joseph Minyard.....	21	do.....	do.....
67	Jerry Crug.....	45	do.....	do.....
68	Archy Walker.....	23	do.....	do.....
69	George N. Williams.....	23	do.....	do.....
70	Green Person.....	20	do.....	do.....
71	David S. Phillips.....	23	do.....	do.....
72	Jacob Young.....	28	do.....	do.....
73	Thomas Carroll.....	45	do.....	do.....
74	Henry Morton.....	19	do.....	do.....
75	A. E. Pellett.....	38	do.....	do.....
76	F. T. Thomas.....	26	do.....	do.....
77	Isom Anderson.....	18	do.....	do.....
78	James Moss.....	18	do.....	do.....
79	Stephen Davis.....	18	do.....	do.....
80	Brown B. Henderson.....	22	do.....	do.....
81	George Archy.....	28	do.....	do.....
82	Benjamin Elsey.....	32	do.....	do.....
83	Albert Twiggs.....	23	do.....	do.....
84	A. B. Griffin.....	24	do.....	do.....

Enlistment oath of D. L. Adams, captain.

I, D. L. Adams, of Hamburgh, S. C., aged 38 years, do hereby, on this 5th day of April, 1876, volunteer and enlist to serve as a soldier in the National Guard of the State of South Carolina, and in A Company of Eighteenth Regiment thereof, for the period prescribed by law, (three years,) unless sooner discharged. And I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the United States and the State of South Carolina against all their enemies and oppressors, and that I will do my utmost to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of South Carolina against all violence of whatever kind and description; and I further swear that I will execute and obey the orders of all officers placed over me. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hamburgh, S. C., this 5th day of April, 1876.

(Signed)

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Colonel Eighteenth Regiment National Guards.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Enlistment oath of Louis Cartledge, first lieutenant.

I, Louis Cartledge, of Hamburgh, S. C., aged 29 years, do hereby, on this 5th day of April, 1876, volunteer and enlist to serve as a soldier in the National Guard of the State of South Carolina, and in A Company of Eighteenth Regiment thereof, for the period prescribed by law, (three years,) unless sooner discharged. And I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the United States and the State of South

Carolina against all their enemies and oppressors, and that I will do my utmost to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of South Carolina against all violence of whatever kind and description; and I further swear that I will execute and obey the orders of all officers placed over me. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hamburgh this 5th day of April, 1876.

(Signed)

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Colonel Eighteenth Regiment National Guards.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Oath of office of First Lieutenant Louis Cartlege, Ninth Regiment, Second Brigade, Third Division, of the National Guards of South Carolina.

State of South Carolina, Aiken County, ss:

I, Louis Cartlege, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of South Carolina, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of first lieutenant, Company A, in the Ninth Regiment, National Guards, State South Carolina, according to the best of my ability. (To take effect immediately.)

(Signed)

LOUIS CARTLEGE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of November, A. D. 1873.

(Signed)

P. R. RIVERS, N. P.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Enlistment oath of A. T. Attaway, first lieutenant.

I, A. T. Attaway, of Hamburgh, S. C., aged thirty-one years, do hereby, on this 5th day of April, 1876, volunteer and enlist to serve as a soldier in the National Guard of the State of South Carolina, and in A Company of Eighteenth Regiment thereof, for the period prescribed by law, (three years,) unless sooner discharged. And I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the United States and the State of South Carolina against all their enemies and oppressors, and that I will do my utmost to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of South Carolina against all violence of whatever kind and description; and I further swear that I will execute and obey the orders of all officers placed over me. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hamburgh, this 5th day of April, 1876.

(Signed)

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Colonel Eighteenth Regiment National Guard.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General South Carolina.

Enlistment oath of James Coleman, second lieutenant.

I, James Coleman, of Hamburg, S. C., aged thirty years, do hereby, on this 5th day of April, 1876, volunteer and enlist to serve as a soldier in the National Guard of the State of South Carolina, and in A Company of Eighteenth Regiment thereof, for the period prescribed by law, (three years,) unless sooner discharged. And I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the United States and the State of South Carolina against all their enemies and oppressors, and that I will do my utmost to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of South Carolina against all violence of whatever kind and description; and I further swear that I will execute and obey the orders of all officers placed over me. So help me God.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Hamburg this 5th day of April, 1876.

(Signed)

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Colonel Eighteenth Regiment National Guard.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

LETTER RELATING TO COMMISSIONS FOR OFFICERS OF COMPANY A.

HAMBURGH, S. C., *June 3, 1876.*

Mr. HENRY B. JOHNSON:

SIR: Would you be kind enough to see what it will cost me to get the commission for one captain and three lieutenants. If you will see Col. Walter R. Jones and ask him to assist you in getting these commissions for me, and send them to me, and I will return the expensy on the return mail. Also send me 3 coppys of the act in relation to the militia company, part the legislature 1875. The commission that I want D. L. Adams, captain, Lucis Codlig, first lieutenant, A. T. Aterway, second lieutenant, James Coleman, third lieutenant. This company officer Compay A of 18 regimental of the N. G. S. C. These officers is gest ben elected, and I want them commission. No more at present tell I hear from you.

I remain, yours, truly,
(Signed)

COL. JOHN WILLIAMS.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

COL. JOHN WILLIAMS TO GENERAL H. W. PURVIS—TROUBLE TO RECOVER ALL OF THE ARMS LOST IN THE HAMBURGH MASSACRE.

HAMBURGH, S. C., *August 1, 1876.*

SIR: I now write to inform you the condition of things as they now stand in Hamburg. I have done everything in my power since the riot to obtain what guns and accouterments I could, wrenches and wipers. I succeeded in finding forty-two of the guns out of eighty, and about the same of the accouterments and all other instruments belonging there to the arms. I have heard of several of the guns belonging to the company are in the hands of Mr. R. J. Butler, who was the prime mover of the riot. I also heard that several being in the city of Augusta, Ga., in different party's hands, and I have no way to pursue to get

them; and I write to get information from you, together with the authority what to do about them. I also inform you that the company here stands firm together, waiting to know what is to be done; also, I have another company on the outskirts of this town who have been organized by myself ever since I have been promoted to the colonelship of the 18th Regiment National Guards of South Carolina, but I have never been able to obtain arms for them. I have asked time and again for arms, but have been told that there was not any arms in the armory that I could get. This company has been known as Company F, National Guards, of the 18th Regiment. Their officers have never obtained their commissions for the reason that they could not get any arms, and they are still standing as I organized them. I would like to know if there are any arms that I can get for the two companies I have mentioned that under my jurisdiction, either for the one that had arms or the one that never had any. Now, general, I hold in my possession the enlisted roll of Company A, wherein they were re-organized, and you can get them at any time you wish to have them; but I was told by the probate judge, Sparnick, not to send them over until the court was over with, unless you send for them. I wish you would send me over, by the first person you see passing, about a half a dozen copies of the acts relating to the militia, and a lot of the blank oaths, and send me some enlistment-rolls. I have no more to say until I hear from you. Write to me immediately.

Yours, truly,

COL. JOHN WILLIAMS.

P. S.—If there is any possible chance for me to get ten of the Winchester rifles, send them by any friend that is passing, that I may be sure of getting them; or send me word whether I can get them or not.

General H. W. PURVIS, *Columbia, S. C.*

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

Special requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of Company A, Ninth Regiment South Carolina National Guard, commanded by Capt. P. R. Rivers, stationed at Hamburg, S. C.

[To supply an organized company.]

Number and kind of articles.				Remarks.
Required to arm the whole company, regiment, fort, or brigade.	On hand.	To be supplied by the ordnance department.	Articles.	
500		500	Rounds of ammunition.....	

The above requisition is approved by me.

R. K. SCOTT,
Commander-in-Chief.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Special requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of A Company, Ninth Regiment South Carolina National Guard, commanded by Capt. John Williams, stationed at Hamburg, S. C.

[To complete the equipment of Company A, Ninth Regiment.]

Number and kind of articles.				Remarks.
Required to arm the whole company, regiment, fort, or brigade.	On hand.	To be supplied by the ordnance department.	Articles.	
80	61	19	Tompionsl.....	
80	30	50	Gun-slings.....	
80	30	50	Cartridge-boxes.....	
80	30	50	Cap-boxes.....	
80	30	50	Waist-belts.....	
80	30	50	Waist-belt plates.....	
80	22	58	Cartridge-box belts.....	
80	37	43	Screw-drivers.....	
.....	.....	200	Cartridges.....	
.....	.....	50	Bayonet-scabbards.....	

I certify that the above numbers of men and articles are correct, and that the articles specified in the above are necessary for the proper equipment of my company.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Capt. Co. A, Ninth Reg. S. C. N. G.,
Commanding Company.

The above requisition is approved by me.

R. K. SCOTT,
Commander-in-Chief.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Special requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment National Guard, State of South Carolina, commanded by Col. John Williams.

[For target-practice.]

Number and kind of articles.				Remarks.
Required to arm the whole company, regiment, fort, or brigade.	On hand.	To be supplied by the ordnance department.	Articles.	
500	None ...	500	Cartridges, (Remington)	

Examined and found correct.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Colonel Eighteenth Regiment, Commanding Regiment.

The above requisition is approved by me.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Commander-in-Chief.

588 SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1876—ARMS AND ORDNANCE STORES.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Special requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of Fifth Regiment National Guard, State of South Carolina, commanded by Col. W. H. Jones, stationed at Georgetown.

[For target-practice only.]

Number and kind of articles.				Remarks.
Required to arm the whole company, regiment, fort, or brigade.	On hand.	To be supplied by the ordnance department.	Articles.	
500	None ...	500	Remington cartridges	

Examined and found correct.

W. H. JONES,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

The above requisition is approved by me.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Special requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of Agricultural College Cadets, commanded by J. Webster Smith, stationed at Orangeburgh, S. C., Agricultural College, Mechanics' Institute.

[To replace those lost by fire January 6, 1876.]

Number and kind of articles.				Remarks.
Required to arm the whole company, regiment, fort, or brigade.	On hand.	To be supplied by the ordnance department.	Articles.	
37	1	50	Remington rifles (complete)	The number of cadets increase daily, therefore the requisition for fifty stands of arms.
.....		500	Remington cartridges	
.....		50	Cartridge-box belts	
.....		50	Cartridge-boxes	
.....		50	Bayonet-scabbards	
.....		50	Waist-belts	
.....		50	Waist-belt plates	
.....		40	Roberts's rifles were issued March 18, 1876.	
.....		40	Bayonets and two (2) arm-chests	

I certify that the above numbers of men and articles are correct, and that the articles specified in the above are necessary for the proper equipment of my company.

J. WEBSTER SMITH,
Commanding A. C. Cadets.

Examined and found correct.

EDWARD COOKE,
Secretary Ag. Col.

The above requisition is approved by me.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., *February 23, 1876.*

DEAR SIR: I recommend that the application of Dr. Cook, president of the Agricultural College and Mechanics' Institute of South Carolina, be granted.

Very respectfully,

J. J. WRIGHT,
Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural
College and Mechanics' Institute of South Carolina.

Hon. H. W. PURVIS,
Adjutant and Inspector General of the State of South Carolina.

*Special requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of Richland Rifle Club,
stationed at Columbia, S. C.*

[To be used in target-practice.]

Number and kind of articles.				Remarks.
Required to arm the whole company, regiment, fort, or brigade.	On hand.	To be supplied by the ordnance department.	Articles.	
2,000	None ...	2,000	Remington cartridges	

The above requisition is approved by me.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

590 SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1876—ARMS AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Special requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of Second Division National Guard, State of South Carolina, commanded by Major-General R. Smalls, stationed at Beaufort, S. C., and Charleston, S. C.

[For target-practice.]

Number and kind of articles.				Remarks.
Required to arm the whole company, regiment, fort, or brigade.	On hand.	To be supplied by the ordnance department.	Articles.	
.....		6,000	Remington cartridges	

The above requisition is approved by me.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Special requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of Fifteenth Regiment National Guard, State of South Carolina, commanded by Colonel W. H. W. Gray, stationed at Charleston, S. C.

[For target-practice and instruction in musketry.]

Number and kind of articles.				Remarks.
Required to arm the whole company, regiment, fort, or brigade.	On hand.	To be supplied by the ordnance department.	Articles.	
600	None ...	600	Remington cartridges	

The above requisition is approved by me.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Special requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of Fifteenth Regiment National Guard, State of South Carolina, commanded by Colonel E. W. M. Mackey, stationed at Charleston, S. C.

[For target-practice and instruction in musketry.]

Number and kind of articles.				Remarks.
Required to arm the whole company, regiment, fort, or brigade.	On hand.	To be supplied by the ordnance department.	Articles.	
1,000	None....	1,000 500	Cartridges, Remington ..........do	

Examined and found correct.

E. W. M. MACKEY,
Colonel Fifteenth Regiment National Guard, Commanding Regiment.

The above requisition is approved by me.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Special requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of Fifteenth Regiment National Guard, State of South Carolina, commanded by Colonel E. W. M. Mackey, stationed in Charleston County, S. C.

[For target-practice.]

Number and kind of articles.				Remarks.
Required to arm the whole company, regiment, fort, or brigade.	On hand.	To be supplied by the ordnance department.	Articles.	
1,000		1,000	Remington cartridges.....	

Examined and found correct.

E. W. M. MACKEY,
Commanding Regiment.

The above requisition is approved by me.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Commander-in-Chief.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

592 SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1876—ARMS AND ORDNANCE STORES.

Special requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of Eighteenth Regiment National Guard, State South Carolina, commanded by ———, stationed at Blackville and Barnwell.

[For target-practice.]

Number and kind of articles.				Remarks.
Required to arm the whole company, regiment, fort, or brigade.	On hand.	To be supplied by the ordnance department.	Articles.	
1,000		1,000	Remington cartridges.....	

Examined and found correct.

FRED. NIX, JR.,

Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth Regiment, Commanding Regiment.

The above requisition is approved by me.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,

Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Special requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of police, city of Charleston, commanded by Captain H. W. Hendricks.

[For use of the police force of Charleston.]

Number and kind of articles.				Remarks.
Required to arm the whole company, regiment, fort, or brigade.	On hand.	To be supplied by the ordnance department.	Articles.	
		1,000 30	Remington cartridges..... Remington rifles.....	

The above requisition is approved by me.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,

Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Receipt for issues to Lieut. Col. P. R. Rivers, Ninth Regiment N. G. S. C., on the 22d day of June, 1870.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 22d day of June, 1870, of General J. B. Dennis, A. O. O. S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the 22d day of June, 1870:

Rifle-muskets	80
Bayonets	80
Tompions	61
Gun-slings	30
Cartridge-boxes	30
Cap-boxes	30
Waist-belts	30
Waist-belt plates	30
Cartridge-box belts	22
Brush wipers	59
Screw-drivers	37
Tumbler-punches	8

P. R. RIVERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Receipt for issues to Capt. P. R. Rivers, Company A, Ninth Regiment N. G. S. C., on the 7th day of October, 1870.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 7th day of October, 1870, of Capt. J. Kennedy, A. O. O. S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the 7th day of October, 1870:

Five hundred rounds of ammunition.

P. R. RIVERS,
Captain Commanding Company.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Receipt for issues to Capt. John Williams, Company A, Ninth Regiment S. C. N. G., on the 4th day of March, 1871.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 4th day of March, 1871, of Capt. J. Kennedy, A. O. O. S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the 4th day of March, 1871:

Tompions	19
Gun-slings	50
Cartridge-boxes	50
Cap-boxes	50
Waist-belts	50
Waist-belt plates	50

Cartridge-box belts.....	58
Screw-drivers.....	43
Bayonet-scabbards.....	50
Rounds of cartridges.....	200

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Captain Commanding Company A, Ninth Regiment.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Receipts for issues to Capt. John Williams, Company A, Ninth Regiment N. G., S. C., on the 25th day of May, 1871.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 25th day of May, 1871, of Capt. J. Kennedy, A. O. O., S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the 25th day of May, 1871:

One thousand rounds of ammunition, (Remington.)
One packing-box.

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Captain Commanding Company.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Receipt for issues to Colonel John Williams, Eighteenth Regiment N. G., S. S. C., on the 19th day of August, 1874.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 19th day of August, 1874, of Gen. H. W. Purvis, Adjutant-General S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance-stores as per invoice dated the ——— day of ———, 187—:

Five hundred cartridges, (Remington.)

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Colonel Eighteenth Regiment N. G., S. S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Receipt for issues to Col. Lawrence Cain, Ninth Regiment N. G., S. S. C., Representative of Edgefield County, on the 30th day of March, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 30th day of March, 1876, of Gen. H. W. Purvis, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the ——— day of ———, 187—:

One hundred cartridges, (Remington.)

LAWRENCE CAIN,
Colonel Ninth Regiment N. G., and Senator of Edgefield Co.

I certify that the above is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Receipt for issues to W. R. Cathcart, Richland Rifle-Club, on the 19th day of April, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 19th day of April, 1876, of General H. W. Purvis, adjutant and inspector general of South Carolina, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the 19th day of April, 1876:

Two thousand Remington cartridges.

W. R. CATHCART,
For Richland Rifle-Club.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Receipt for issues to Col. T. W. Parmele, superintendent South Carolina penitentiary, on the 4th day of August, 1876, as per invoice dated the 4th day of August, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 4th day of August, 1876, of General H. W. Purvis, adjutant and inspector general, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the 4th day of August, 1876:

Five hundred cartridges, (Winchester.)

T. W. PARMELE,
Superintendent South Carolina Penitentiary.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Receipt for issues to Capt. W. J. Brodie, Company K, First Regiment N. G., S. S. C., on the 16th day of September, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 16th day of September, 1876, of General H. W. Purvis, adjutant-general, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the — day of —, 187—:

One hundred Remington cartridges.

CAPT. W. J. BRODIE,
Captain Company K, First Regiment N. G.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, S. C.

Receipt for issues to Maj. C. S. Green, Fifth Regiment N. G., S. S. C., on the 16th day of September, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 16th day of September, 1876, of General H. W. Purvis, adjutant and inspector general of South Carolina, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the — day of —, 187—:

Five hundred Remington cartridges.

C. S. GREEN,
Major Fifth Regiment N. G., S. S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General S. C.

Receipt for issues to Lieut. Col. R. H. Humbert, Eighth Regiment N. G., S. S. C., Darlington, S. C., on the 16th day of September 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 16th day of September, 1876, of General H. W. Purvis, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the — day of —, 187—:

One Remington rifle.

Two hundred Remington cartridges.

R. H. HUMBERT,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighth Regiment N. G., S. S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Receipt for issues to Capt. S. J. Keith, Eighth Regiment N. G., S. S. C. on the 16th day of September, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 16th day of September, 1876, of General H. W. Purvis, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the — day of —, 187—:

Fifty Remington cartridges.

S. J. KEITH,
Captain Eighth Regiment N. G., S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Receipt for issues to Capt. H. Kennedy, Company A, Eleventh Regiment, N. G., S. S. C., on the 16th day of September, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 16th day of September, 1876, of General H. W. Purvis, adjutant-general S. C., the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the — day of — 187—:

One hundred Remington cartridges.

HENRY KENNEDY,
Captain Company A, Eleventh Regiment N. G., S. C.

I certify that the above is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Receipt for issues to Lieut. Col. F. Nix, Eighteenth Regiment N. G., Barnwell, on the 16th day of September, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 16th day of September, 1876, of General H. W. Purvis, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the — day of —, 187—:

Two hundred Remington cartridges.

F. NIX,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth Regiment N. G., S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector-General, South Carolina.

Receipt for issues to Lieut. Col. N. B. Myers, Seventeenth Regiment N. G., S. S. C., Beaufort, on the 16th day of September, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 16th day of September, 1876, of General H. W. Purvis, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the — day of —, 187—:

One hundred and fifty Remington cartridges.

N. B. MYERS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth Regiment N. G., S. S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Receipt for issues to Capt. L. J. Maddocks, Fourth Regiment N. G., S. S. C., on the 19th day of September, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 19th day of September, 1876, of General H. W. Purvis, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the — day of —, 187—:

Five hundred Remington cartridges.

L. J. MADDOCKS,
Captain Fourth Regiment N. G., S. S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Receipt for issues to Col. T. W. Parmele, Superintendent South Carolina Penitentiary, on the 27th day of November, 1876:

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 27th day of November, 1876, of Col. J. Kennedy, A. A. G., the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the 27th day of November, 1876:

One hundred Remington cartridges.

T. W. PARMELE,
Superintendent South Carolina Penitentiary.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Receipt for issues to Col. T. W. Parmele, Superintendent South Carolina Penitentiary, on the 27th day of November, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 27th day of November, 1876, of Col. J. Kennedy, A. A. G., the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the 27th day of November, 1876:

Five hundred Winchester cartridges.

T. W. PARMELE,
Superintendent South Carolina Penitentiary.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Receipt for issues to Lieut. Col. F. Nix, jr., Eighteenth Regiment N. G., S. C., on the 14th day of December, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 14th day of December, 1876, of General J. Kennedy, adjutant and inspector general of South Carolina, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the 14th day of December, 1876:

One thousand Remington cartridges.

FRED. NIX, JR.,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eighteenth Regiment N. G., S. S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General of South Carolina.

Receipt for issues to Col. E. W. M. Mackey, Fifteenth Regiment N. G., S. C., on the 22d day of December, 1876.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 22d day of December, 1876, of General J. Kennedy, adjutant and inspector general of South Carolina, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the 22d day of December, 1876:

Two thousand five hundred Remington cartridges.

E. W. M. MACKEY,
Colonel Fifteenth Regiment N. G.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General of South Carolina.

Receipt for issues to Capt. W. J. Brodie, Company K, First Regiment N. G., S. C., Charleston, S. C.

Received, at Columbia, S. C., this 22d day of December, 1876, of General J. Kennedy, adjutant and inspector general of South Carolina, the following ordnance and ordnance-stores, as per invoice dated the 22d day of December, 1876:

Six hundred Remington cartridges.

H. J. BRODIE,
Captain Company K, First Regiment N. G., S. S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General of South Carolina.

Abstract of ordnance and ordnance-stores issued Company A, Ninth and Eighteenth Regiments National Guard, State of South Carolina, from its organization to January 5, 1877.

Date.	To whom issued.	Rifles.	Bayonets.	Bayonet-scarbards.	Tompions.	Gun-slings.	Cartridge-boxes.	Cap-boxes.	Waist-belts.	Waist-belt plates.	Cartridge-box belts.	Breech-wipers.	Screw-drivers.	Tumbler-punches.	Bayonet-scarbards.	Ammunition.
June 22, 1870	Gen. J. B. Dennis to—															
Oct. 7, 1870	Capt. P. R. Rives.....	80	80	...	61	30	30	30	30	30	22	59	37	8	...	500
Mar. 4, 1871	do.....															200
May 25, 1871	Capt. J. Williams.....			50	19	50	50	50	50	50	58		43			1,000
Aug. 19, 1874	do.....															500
	Total	80	80	50	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	59	80	8	..	2,200

I certify that the above is a correct transcript from the records on file in this department of all ordnance-stores issued Companies A, Ninth, and A, Eighteenth Regiments National Guard, State of South Carolina, from its organization to the present date.

JAMES KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 5, 1877.

Abstract of ordnance and ordnance-stores issued by the adjutant-general's department during the year ending December 31, 1876.

To whom issued.	Breech-loading rifles.	Infantry equipments.	Ammunition.	Remarks.
Capt. A. Melchers, German Fusileers.....	250	250	.....	One of the rifle-clubs, Charleston.
Capt. H. W. Hendricks, chief of police.....	30	.....	1,000	Police of Charleston, S. C.
Maj. Gen. R. Smalls, Second Division National Guard State South Carolina.	.....	.....	6,000	Commanding Second Division National Guard State South Carolina, (issued but not delivered.)
Capt. J. N. Smith, Orangeburgh Institute....	40	.....	.....	Agricultural College and Mechanics' Institute.
Col. E. W. M. Mackey, Fifteenth Regiment National Guard State South Carolina.	.....	.....	2,500	
Col. S. W. Parmele, superintendent South Carolina penitentiary.	.....	.....	1,100	For use in South Carolina penitentiary.
Capt. W. J. Brodie, First Regiment National Guard State South Carolina.	.....	.....	600	
Do.....	.....	.....	100	
W. R. Cathcart, Richland Rifle-Club.....	.....	.....	2,000	Richland Rifle-Club, Columbia, S. C.
Maj. C. S. Green, Fifth Regiment National Guard State South Carolina.	.....	.....	500	
Lieut. Col. Fred Nix, Eighteenth Regiment National Guard State South Carolina.	.....	.....	1,300	
Capt. L. J. Maddocks, Fourth Regiment National Guard State South Carolina.	.....	.....	500	
Lieut. Col. R. H. Humbert, Eighth Regiment National Guard State South Carolina.	1	.....	200	
Capt. S. J. Keith, Eighth Regiment National Guard State South Carolina.	.....	.....	50	
Lieut. Col. N. B. Myers, Seventeenth Regiment National Guard State South Carolina.	.....	.....	150	
Capt. H. Kennedy, Eleventh Regiment National Guard State South Carolina.	.....	.....	100	
Col. Lawrence Cain, Ninth Regiment National Guard State South Carolina.	.....	.....	100	
Total	321	250	16,100	

I certify that the above abstract is a correct transcript from the records of this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Columbia, S. C., March 16, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith duplicate invoices and receipts of (40) forty breach-loading rifles, (Roberts pattern,) (40) forty bayonets, and two arm-chests, shipped to your address this day per S. C. railroad.

You will please retain the invoices to enable you to render your return of ordnance and ordnance-stores to this department; the receipts you will sign and return at your earliest convenience.

I would also request that you render to this office your return of ordnance for 1875, accounting for the loss of ordnance by the recent fire, supported by the necessary affidavits as vouchers to the same.

If you have no blanks on hand, they will be furnished on application.

Very respectfully,

H. W. PURVIS,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina,
Per KENNEDY.

Capt. J. W. SMITH,
Agricultural College and Mec. Inst., Orangeburgh, S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

Columbia, S. C., May 15, 1876.

SIR: Your communication of April 12th, addressed to his excellency D. H. Chamberlain, relative to the amount of freight due on State arms, has been referred by him to this department, and he directs that you turn over to Capt. A. Melchers, "German Fusileers," of Charleston, upon payment of the amount of said freight, the arms and equipments so referred to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PURVIS,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

C. S. GADSDEN, Esq.,
Supt. S. & C. R. R. Co., Charleston, S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from copy of original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL,

Columbia, S. C., May 15, 1876.

SIR: Inclosed please find copy of letter sent to Superintendent Gadsden, C. and S. R. R. Co., directing him to turn over to you, upon payment of certain freight due, some two hundred and fifty stand of arms and equipments belonging to the State.

His excellency, the governor, also directs, that from the above number you will take sixty stand of arms for your company, (as per

bond received and approved,) and turn over the residue to Brig. Gen. W. N. Taft, first brigade, second division, N. G. S. S. C.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

H. W. PURVIS,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Capt. A. MELCHERS,
German Fusileers, Charleston, S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from copy of original letter on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
SOUTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY,
Columbia, S. C., July 8, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I require for use at the South Carolina penitentiary one thousand Winchester rifle cartridges.

Very respectfully,

T. H. PARMELE,
Superintendent South Carolina Penitentiary.

General H. W. PURVIS,
Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Approved.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Received headquarters adjutant and inspector general's office, Columbia, S. C., July 10, 1876.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Columbia, S. C., September 20, 1876.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith duplicate invoices and receipts for six thousand Remington cartridges, shipped to Capt. H. W. Hendrick, for you, by South Carolina Railroad, this day.

Please sign and return the receipts to this department at your earliest convenience.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. PURVIS,
Adjutant and Inspector General, S. C.
Per KENNEDY.

General ROBERT SMALLS, Beaufort, S. C.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT
OF SOUTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY,
Columbia, S. C., November 16, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Herewith I apply for five hundred Winchester rifle cartridges for maintenance of the South Carolina penitentiary.

Very respectfully,

T. W. PARMELE,
Superintendent South Carolina Penitentiary.

General H. W. PURVIS,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Respectfully forwarded to his excellency the governor and commander-in-chief for approval.

JAMES KENNEDY,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

Approved.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN,
Governor.

November 24, 1876.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General, South Carolina.

Received at headquarters adjutant and inspector general's office,
Columbia, S. C., November 20, 1876.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD,
Charleston, S. C., December 23, 1876.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours 22d instant, I beg to state that the boxes of ammunition referred to are here, subject to the order of Captain Hendricks, consignee, who has not yet made any demand for them.

Respectfully,

W. J. MAGRATH, Pt.
Per P.

J. KENNEDY, Esq., Columbia.

I certify that the within is a correct transcript from the original on file in this office.

J. KENNEDY,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Received at headquarters adjutant-general, Columbia, S. C., December 26, 1876.

VI.—SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE HAMBURGH MASSACRE.

BLOODY WORK IN HAMBURGH—A CONFLICT BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS, AND HOW IT ENDED—THE ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE—ACCOUNTS GIVEN BY THE AUGUSTA PAPERS OF THE FIGHT, ITS INCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES—BLOODY VENGEANCE WREAKED UPON THE BLACK RINGLEADERS AFTER THEY HAD BEEN MADE PRISONERS—LATEST FROM THE SCENE OF THE CONFLICT.

[Special dispatch to the News and Courier.]

AUGUSTA, *Sunday, July 9.*

There was a bloody fight in Hamburg, S. C., last night, resulting in the killing of three negroes and one white man during the engagement, and of seven colored men after the fight was over. Hamburg is in Aiken County, South Carolina, and opposite this city, on the other side of the Savannah River.

THE ORIGIN

of the affray was the insolent behavior of a colored militia company in Hamburg on the 4th of July. On that day Messrs. Thomas Butler and Henry Getzen were riding through the town on their way home and were detained by the militia company, which obstructed the highway. Some of the soldiers threatened to keep them there all night. Three days later they, the young men, applied to Prince Rivers to have the matter explained, and to determine whether the militia had the right to block up the public road. Rivers is or was a general officer of militia, and is likewise a trial-justice.

THE EXAMINATION

was had, and the captain of the military company, Doc. Adams, was so insolent as to induce Rivers to commit him for contempt of court, and continue the case until yesterday. Messrs. Butler and Getzen were represented by General M. C. Butler, of Edgefield, who was employed by Mr. Robert Butler, the father of Thomas Butler, to prosecute Adams. General Butler reached Hamburg on Saturday afternoon, and proceeded to the office of Trial-Justice Rivers, where the trial of Adams was to take place.

THREATS OF THE MILITIA.

The negroes swore in advance that they would submit to no punishment inflicted by the magistrate, and were loud and threatening in the expression of their views. General Butler asked Rivers whether he intended to try Adams in his military capacity as major-general or in his civil capacity as trial-justice. Rivers replied that he could not tell

until he had examined into the case. At four o'clock, the hour designated for the trial, Doc. Adams failed to put in an appearance. What followed is given in the words of the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel* of to-day :

THIS THING HAD GONE ON LONG ENOUGH.

After waiting some time, General Butler told Rivers that he must proceed. The constable then went to the door and called Adams, who, however, failed to answer. It was then ascertained that Adams, with his company, was up the street in a defiant attitude. General Butler thereupon informed Rivers that this sort of thing had gone on long enough, and that it was about time that it was put a stop to. The negroes must give up their arms at once, and he would give the names of twenty of the best citizens in Edgefield as security that they would be turned over to Governor Chamberlain. Rivers then asked if General Butler, in case the arms were given up, would see that the town was protected during the night. General Butler answered in the affirmative. Rivers assured him that he could go immediately to Adams and persuade him to give up the arms. He accordingly went to that worthy and talked with him for some time. Upon his return, he told General Butler that the mayor, Gardner, and the officers of the company would confer with him at the council chamber. General Butler accordingly went thither and had a conference with the negro leaders. He told them that the arms must be given up ; there was no necessity for them in that place, and they had no business with them. As for the Adams case, Mr. Butler would be satisfied if Adams would make an apology.

THEY INTENDED TO FIGHT.

This conference accomplished nothing. The negroes still hesitated about giving up the arms. In the mean time, however, a number of white citizens had assembled in the town and matters began to look squally. General Butler rode over to Augusta and told several young men that he might need their services in Hamburg during the afternoon. He then returned to the town. Just after crossing the bridge he was met by Prince Rivers, who said he would make one more effort to induce the negroes to give up their guns, and if they would not yield they must take the consequence. Accordingly he conferred with the officers of the company, and shortly returned to General Butler with the announcement that the negroes said they would not give up their guns ; they intended to fight. In the mean time the news of the trouble had spread in Augusta and caused much excitement. A large number of young men hastily procured arms and ammunition and hastened to the scene. Many others waited at the foot of the bridge anxiously awaiting the result. By seven o'clock there was a large crowd at that point.

OPENING FIRE.

Upon learning the result of Rivers's efforts, General Butler determined to accomplish by force that which could not be done by peaceable demands. The negroes had entrenched themselves in a large brick structure, known as Sibley's building, on a corner, and defied the whites. The latter surrounded the house, and at half past seven o'clock opened fire upon it. This was returned by the negroes, and a constant fusillade was kept up for over two hours.

THREE NEGROES KILLED.

About half past eight or nine o'clock a party of five escaped from the building and ran across an open field. They were fired upon by the white men, and two of them returned the fire, but without effect. About ten o'clock a negro jumped over the fence in rear of the house and attempted to escape, but he was instantly fired upon, and fell dead riddled by bullets. It was then ascertained that he was Jim Cook, the marshal of the town, who had been one of the chief promoters of the difficulty. His head was almost shot to pieces. Soon after this, another negro, named John Thomas, first lieutenant of the company, was caught while attempting to escape. After he was arrested he was shot in the back by some unknown party and seriously, perhaps mortally wounded. This action was condemned in the severest terms by every one, and especially by General Butler.

TWENTY-NINE PRISONERS.

About twelve o'clock general search was made throughout the town, and resulted in the finding of fifteen more negroes, making twenty-nine in all. A negro who attempted to escape was shot in several places, and badly wounded. The negro lieutenant, John Thomas, who, as stated above, was shot in the back, was expected to die from the wound. A young man named Morgan was accidentally shot in the leg by one of his comrades while pursuing a fleeing negro. He was firing at the negro, together with others, at the time. His wound, while painful, is not considered dangerous. The negroes who were last captured were discovered hid away in cellars and under floors.—*Charleston News and Courier*, July 10, 1876.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The bloody work at Hamburg.

Assuming that the accounts of the Hamburg fight given by the Augusta newspapers are in the main correct, we find little, if any, excuse for the conflict itself, and absolutely none for the cowardly killing of the seven negro prisoners, who were shot down like rabbits, long after they had surrendered.

The insolence of the negro militiaman, out of which the trouble came, could easily have been punished without a resort to arms. General Butler, who appears to have been in command of the whites, admitted that an apology by the militiaman would satisfy his clients. The affront to Mr. Butler, therefore, was not the immediate cause of the fight that followed. This was brought on by the demand that the militiamen surrender their arms into the keeping of the whites. The presence of armed bodies of negroes is a menace to any community; but we do not understand that the danger was such as to justify the whites in demanding the surrender of the arms, or in laying siege to the house in which the negroes took refuge, and killing the negroes who attempted to escape. The killing of seven of the prisoners was barbarous in the extreme. We have no words strong enough to express our condemnation of such a crime. They who do such deeds sow the wind. We pray that they, and those who are innocent of the wrong, may not reap the whirlwind.

It pains us to be forced to speak in this strain of any act done in South Carolina by white men; but the higher intelligence and culture

of the whites imposes on them the duty of self-reverence and self-control. When they give way to passion and revenge, when they kill unarmed prisoners, they do what, as soldiers, they would not have dreamed of doing; they wrong themselves, their State, and increase, a hundred fold, the difficulties and dangers of our political and social future.—*Charleston News and Courier*, July 10, 1876.

THE HAMBURGH SLAUGHTER.

FRIGHTFUL EXCESSES OF THE EDGEFIELD REGULATORS—YESTERDAY'S REPORTS FULLY CONFIRMED—THE PARTICULARS OF THE KILLING OF THE PRISONERS—THEIR BODIES MUTILATED AND THEIR HOUSES SACKED—PRINCE RIVERS FLEES FOR HIS LIFE THE INDIGNATION IN AUGUSTA.

[Special dispatch to the News and Courier.]

AUGUSTA, GA., July 10.

The account of the Hamburg affair which appeared in the News and Courier this morning is so full and correct that but little remains to be told. I have spent the day in Hamburg and Augusta, making diligent inquiry in every possible direction, and the facts here given may be relied upon.

The origin of the difficulty has been correctly given and need not be repeated here. Doc. Adams, having defied the authority of Prince Rivers, in real or pretended fear of the armed parties who had been coming in during the day from Edgefield and Aiken Counties to the number of about two hundred, took possession of his company's drill-room with about twenty-five men and declared his intention of resisting to the last. General Butler sent him word that he would give him a half-hour to surrender his arms, and waited for about this length of time. No sign of yielding having appeared, fire was opened (I know not whether by General Butler's order or not) upon the building, and was returned by the besieged.

At the end of a half-hour Merriwether, who was firing from behind the bridge-pier, was killed by a shot from the windows, as already described. His death exasperated his friends to the highest degree, and, their fire making no impression upon the house, they sent to Augusta for an old cannon, a six-pounder, placing it in an exposed position within fifty yards of the house. They fired four rounds of canister, which drove the negroes from their stronghold, and ended all appearance of fight.

The chief of police (Cook) and Moses Park were killed about this time in attempting to escape. The remainder of the party secreted themselves under several houses in the block, which was now entirely surrounded, and in a little while all were captured, some with arms in their hands. The prisoners were marched off a hundred yards and compelled to lie down, surrounded by their guards. They were kept in this manner for some time, when Attaway, Dan Phillips, Albert Minion, and Hamp Stevens were called out singly and shot to death on the abutment of the wagon-bridge, and in full view of a large number of spectators. Pompey Curry, when his name was called, rose suddenly and dashed off through the high road, escaping with a bullet through his leg.

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The bodies of the slain negroes were left lying where they fell. Each spot is marked with blood to-day. One or two of the bodies were mutilated with hatchets or bayonets, Attaway's being one of these. One of the four negroes lived until next morning, and died from loss of blood.

The feeling in Augusta among the better class is one of unqualified condemnation. All are agreed that the affair cannot be justified on any grounds. It was the work of some of the band who had inflamed themselves with liquor during the fight.

The negroes of Hamburg fled by scores to Augusta for protection, but all are returning to-day. A number of their houses were broken into and robbed, and the furniture destroyed. Prince Rivers's house was sacked. His loss is several hundred dollars. The band hunted for him to kill him also, but he had escaped.

The feeling among the negroes in Hamburg is that of terrified submission. All the killed had families, with one exception, (Moses Park,) and the grief and distress of the women and children was violent and heart-rending.

Total killed: Negroes, seven; whites, one. Wounded: Negroes, four; whites, one. General Butler is absent, and I have not been able to see him.

C. McK.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE HAMBURGH AFFRAY AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

We see no reason to change the opinion expressed yesterday, that, if the published accounts of the Hamburg affair are correct, there was little if any excuse for the conflict itself, and absolutely none for the cowardly killing of the negro prisoners, who were shot down like dogs long after they had surrendered. Who are directly responsible for the killing of these prisoners, we have no present means of knowing. We are free to say, however, that we do not believe that General Butler authorized it, or approves of it. It is not his wont to fight in that way. General Butler, nevertheless, is reported to have been in command of the whites, and to him the public will look for a statement of the reason why it was deemed necessary that a party of citizens from Edgefield should go to an adjoining county and undertake to disarm a company of colored militia. Hamburg, it must be remembered, is inhabited almost exclusively by negroes. In what way did the defiant attitude of the militia in that town threaten the security of the good people of Edgefield?

There appears to be no doubt that the militia captain, Doc. Adams, was insolent to the two gentlemen who encountered his company on the Fourth, and that he and his militiamen were boisterous and quarrelsome when steps were taken to try Adams for obstructing the public road. We cannot see, however, that the conduct of either Adams or his men gave the white citizens of Aiken and Edgefield any legal or moral right to demand the surrender of the arms of the militia. Apparently the only argument used was that "this sort of thing" (the bearing of arms by negroes) had "gone on long enough, and it was about time it was put a stop to." On a previous occasion, when Tennent and his militia in Edgefield were drilling every night, with the avowed purpose of attacking the whites, it was a public necessity to disarm them as the readiest means of averting an impending conflict between the races.

The Edgefield rifle-clubs would have done it, if the State authorities and United States troops had not. The desperate condition of public affairs called for a desperate remedy. But the Hamburg militiamen, so far as the published accounts show, had given no special offense, and certainly had committed no such overt act as would justify the onslaught of the men from Edgefield. Their offense lay, we fear, in being negroes and in bearing arms, and we trust that it will prove that there was not, among the whites, a settled determination to give the negroes a bloody lesson which should be useful to them thereafter.

We take no pleasure in condemning what was done at Hamburg. We wish that it were such an act as we could conscientiously justify and defend. But, in our judgment, the whole affair, from beginning to end, was shamefully wrong, and we owe it to the State to say so. We shall be told, no doubt, that it does not become a democratic newspaper in South Carolina to give "aid and comfort" to the radicals by denouncing, as criminal, any act of a body of white South Carolinians. Our answer to that is, that there is only one right and one wrong, for democrat and republican. What is wrong we must condemn. We will not consent to cover up a wrong because it is committed by our political associates or personal friends. Too much injury has been done the South by such a course. By remaining silent this State has been made responsible, to her grievous injury, for the imprudent utterances or lawless acts of a handful of heedless or headstrong men. For such citizens as we represent, for those who abhor violence except in self-defense, for those who look to superior intelligence and virtue, rather than to rifle and saber, as the means of restoring to the whites the control of the State, we shall, come what may, give our judgment upon every public act, whether it be done by democrats or republicans. Indeed we could not condemn the passionate negro who, excited by some fancied wrong, applies the torch to dwelling-house or barn, if we did not condemn the conduct of white men in killing defenseless negroes. We do not fear that the negroes will keep the whites under their heel. We have supreme confidence in the ability of the white race to assert and maintain their superiority. And that confidence is never shaken save when white men, forgetting what is due to their race, use shot-gun and bludgeon as a means of converting the negroes to the ways of fair dealing, honesty, and peace.

We trust that no public hurt will come to South Carolina from the fight at Hamburg. We, at least, have done our part, in condemning what we conceive to be a wholly unjustifiable affray, and in asserting, as we do, that such violence has not the sympathy or the approval of the vast majority of the democracy of the State. For what harm may come, they who did the deed, and they who applaud the bloody work, will, before the State and the country, be responsible.—*Charleston News and Courier*, July 11, 1876.

NO END TO THE INQUEST YET—THE MILITIA FIRED FIRST—EFFORT OF GENERAL BUTLER TO PREVENT THE SALE OF LIQUOR—THE GOVERNOR EXPECTED TO ACT TO-DAY.

[Special dispatch to the News and Courier.]

COLUMBIA, July 12.

The inquest upon the bodies of the negroes killed at Hamburg was continued to-day. It is probable that no verdict will be rendered before Saturday.

Doc. Adams, the captain of the militia company, has made a statement, in which he says he had thirty-eight men in the drill-room.

Several gentlemen of Augusta informed me this afternoon that they are ready to make affidavit that the first shots were fired from the drill-room, and that then General Butler ordered the fire to be returned. He likewise shut up the whisky-shops and forbade the sale of liquor. The men broke in and obtained it in spite of him.

The Augusta men only went over armed after the negroes had fired several times at citizens who had assembled on the Augusta side of the river, in large numbers, to see the fight.

Attorney-General Stone and Adjutant-General Purvis returned from Hamburg last night. The attorney-general submitted his report to the governor late this afternoon. He informs me that it corresponds substantially with the account of your special reporter published yesterday. His examination of witnesses was confined to a few persons. The governor's action will probably be determined to-morrow. Judge R. B. Carpenter leaves to-night for Edgefield to hold an adjourned term of court.

C. McK.

THE BLOODY SHIRT, READY-MADE—HOW THE HAMBURGH HORROR WORKS—ONE OR TWO MORE SUCH CRIMES WILL ELECT HAYES AND WHEELER.

[From the Richmond, Va., Dispatch, dem.]

The news we publish this morning from South Carolina is not pleasant. We regret to hear of these unfortunate difficulties between the whites and the blacks. They bode no good to the democratic party. The prospect of success is bright, but it will not remain so if our southern brethren do not keep their tempers. It would be a burning shame if we of the South were to be guilty of the unspeakable folly of causing the election of Hayes and the disgraceful treachery of contributing to the defeat of Tilden and Hendricks.

[From the New York Herald.]

The reasons leading to this collision are given with that vagueness which generally characterizes dispatches from the South detailing any quarrel between blacks and whites, a vagueness which may be attributed in most cases to the fact that the whites write the narratives, while the negroes are killed. The practical point in this South Carolina quarrel is that the militia negro company was dispersed with canister; that at two in the morning "four prisoners were shot" and the rest released; that the full extent of casualties are unattainable, but that our correspondent "counted one white man and six negroes dead."

"One white man and six negroes dead" is about the fair average in these disturbances. Is it any wonder that Senators like Morton raise the bloody shirt? Is it any wonder that peaceful men in the North mourn over this bloodshed, and ask if there can be law and order where public opinion justifies these outbreaks? We await with deep interest the full details of this new contest. So far as the report now goes, it looks as if these southern white madmen had resolved to elect Hayes and Wheeler. They are doing yeoman's service in Augusta. One or two Hamburg riots will settle the business.—*Charleston News and Courier*, July 13, 1876.

EDITORIAL MENTION—GENERAL BUTLER.

General Butler publishes in the Columbia Register a long letter or statement about the Hamburg affair, in which he declares that he was

not the leader of the band, that he was there in the line of his profession, that the collision was "a sort of spontaneous combustion" which he thought he saw approaching and did all that any human being could do to prevent, that he was no more the leader and no more responsible than any other person who might have been there in the line of his duty. This statement, and the letter of our Augusta correspondent published yesterday, cover the whole matter of General Butler's connection with the affair.

THE HAMBURGH BUTCHERY AND ITS EFFECTS.

In denouncing the Hamburg butchery, on Monday morning, we were not moved by any consideration of the political consequences of a bloody fight at this time between whites and blacks in the South. It was enough for us to know that a horrible crime had been committed, and, without prejudging any particular person, we condemned with necessary severity the shameful conduct of the perpetrators. Nor do we stop there. As it was demanded that the bloody work at Hamburg should be promptly condemned, so is it demanded that the offenders shall receive condign punishment. In no other way can the recurrence of such lawlessness be prevented. The rowdies who are ready to kill white men and negroes, so long as they can hope to escape public censure and judicial condemnation, will restrain their passions to save their necks, when they are convinced that their crimes will be reprobated as the crimes of other citizens are, and that they have no more claim to immunity than any other criminals enjoy. In one way or another the community will be rid of them.

The northern newspapers, even those most friendly to the South, are loud in their denunciation of the Hamburg slaughter. They regard it as doing good work for Hayes and Wheeler, and predict that a few more outbreaks of the same sort will insure the defeat of Tilden. Is it not horrible that a band of regulators should have the power to destroy, by their inexcusable violence, the prospects of the party which, if successful, will restore constitutional rule to the whole people? The Hamburg regulators are murderers in a double sense! They stabbed the State in the back, while killing their suppliant prisoners.

There is a hope that the swift denunciations of the News and Courier and the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel will dull the edge of the knife which southern outrages lay at the throat of the national democracy. When the people of the United States are satisfied that the South abhors crime, that the southern people have no sympathy with white men who treat negroes as if they were worse than dogs, and that in the South as in the North the law takes its equal course against both whites and blacks, such affrays as that at Hamburg will be politically innocuous. And we trust that what we have said, which fairly represents the sentiment of this community touching the Hamburg murders, will have its effect in satisfying the country that South Carolina and the South should not be held accountable for acts which the people of the State earnestly condemn.

There is another point to be remembered, and that is, that when democrats in South Carolina advise that a "straight-out" ticket be nominated, and that the State be carried on "the Mississippi plan," the popular understanding is that the democracy shall elect their candidates by fraud and force. To the unthinking masses in such a county as Edgefield the Mississippi plan is the Hamburg plan. We presume that very few of the small number of excellent democrats who believe that a

“straight-out” ticket is the proper thing, have any thought of using other influences than those which are common in every election, North and South; but the rank and file, who are told day after day that they can carry the State, and that it must be done, fall naturally into the error of thinking that the easiest way of making a negro vote right is to knock him on the head. And the danger is that with the Hamburg affair fresh in their recollection, the northern people may be tempted to regard the nomination of a full “straight-out” ticket by the South Carolina democrats as a public declaration of an intention to carry the State by intimidation and slaughter. There is no such intention, but it is easy to make the northern people believe that there is, and if the democrats persist in adopting a policy which, with a peaceful and quiet election, will have only the remotest possible chance of success, they must count on the North believing that we mean to repeat the Hamburg business in every colored county in the State. We do not see that this imminent peril to the national democracy can be averted, save by sending to the rear the whole band of regulators and those who sympathize with them.—*Charleston News and Courier*, July 13, 1876.

A LITTLE PLAIN TALK—HOW TO BEAT TILDEN.

The Springfield Republican, the staunchest and by far the most influential of the friends of the South among the journals of New England, talks right out in this fashion:

“The one thing the democracy cannot possibly afford, this year, is a revival of this wretched and infamous business of killing negroes down South. They can put a stop to it before it goes any further, if they will; and they had better be doing it with some energy. Every dead negro in Mississippi or Louisiana or South Carolina, this summer and fall, means a loss of live white voters in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. The argument from humanity is powerfully re-enforced in this case by the argument from enlightened selfishness.”

If the national democracy are to be handicapped by any more such blunders as the Hamburg affray, it shall not be the fault of the News and Courier. But there are so-called democratic newspapers hereabouts which are doing their very best to defeat Tilden, whose nomination they never relished, by seeking to saddle the white people of the State with the responsibility for deeds which they utterly abhor. That is their game. Whatever their ostensible aim, the effect, if they succeed, will be to put Charleston, and every other county in like position, under the heels of the Bowens and Whippers, and to perpetuate Grantism in the National Government through the election of Hayes.

We know that there are very many well-meaning persons who applaud “straightoutism” of the Hamburg sort, without realizing whither it tends. We have told them what is at the bottom of it. Let them remember our warning.—*Charleston News and Courier*, July 15, 1876.

THE DEMAND THAT GOVERNOR TILDEN DENOUNCE THE HAMBURGH CRIME.

The ill-effects of the Hamburg affair threaten to be more serious than we had anticipated. We knew that it would be injurious to the democracy; but we did not think that the public indignation in the North would rise to the height of demanding that Governor Tilden, in his letter of acceptance, shall tell the country what, if elected, he will

do to stop and punish the killing of negroes at the South. This is insisted on by the New York Herald, and is not based on any statement made by the News and Courier, but upon the letter of Governor Chamberlain, which is founded on the report of the attorney-general and other statements. This letter is printed elsewhere, and to it we append the leading article of the Herald, which, however extreme in its characterization of the class of southerners who are supposed to be responsible for acts of violence in the South, does undoubtedly truthfully reflect the determination of both democrats and republicans in the North that the killing of negroes by white men shall be put a stop to.

When in the South or elsewhere a white man kills one of his own race, no particular attention is paid to the deed. It is written up or down, and is forgotten as it is pushed out of sight by a later sensation. But the northern people are very tender-footed about the freedmen. It is idle to tell them that the negroes were noisy and insolent; that they had insulted the whites; that they had scratched their bayonets on fences; or, in a fantastic exercise of authority, fined white men for no conceivable offense. Whenever it is learned in the North that there has been a collision between whites and blacks, and that several of the latter have been killed, the anger of the North is aroused, and the whites are set down as being wholly in the wrong. The line taken is that white men would not attempt to kill each other in that way; and the deduction is that the negroes were killed because they were negroes. We grant that this view is often unfair and unjust; but it is the northern view, and it is useless to ignore it. What is insisted is that the whites shall not take the law into their own hands, but shall resort to the courts for redress. In extreme cases, where felons are captured red-handed, the northern journals treat lynching in South Carolina as they treat it in Ohio or Pennsylvania. But when, as was the case at Hamburg, defenseless prisoners are deliberately killed, the press and the public unite in denouncing the crime, and in placing upon the democracy the responsibility for it. We do not believe that there would have been more than a spasm of indignation anywhere, if the conspicuous thieves and knaves who lorded it over South Carolina in 1870 had been swung up to a lamp-post. These leaders were not touched. They who were killed were the humblest class of negroes, conspicuous in no way and belonging to the rank and file of negrodom. How was it at Hamburg? Neither Rivers nor "Doc." Adams nor Paris Simpkins nor Cain was among the slain.

The whites in the South are democrats; the blacks are republicans. This accounts for the belief that every combat between whites and blacks has a political meaning, and for the fact that the North and West believe that the spread of democratic rule in the South will be the signal for greater violence and renewed disorder. The tranquillity of Georgia is a proof that democratic rule is compatible with, or insures, absolute quiet and peace. But no stress is laid upon this by those who read of such collisions as those at Hamburg, and no explanation is satisfactory that does not explain the dead negroes into life again.

South Carolina, by the hand of a small body of her citizens, has done great harm to the national democracy, and the only atonement we can make is to determine that we shall not be tempted again to commit what is politically a blunder and morally a crime.—*Charleston News and Courier*, July 21, 1876.

“REPUDIATING” THE NEWS AND COURIER.

Somebody in the Newberry democratic convention wanted, it seems, to repudiate the News and Courier for having denounced the bloody work at Hamburg. And the Edgefield democracy have passed resolutions, we are told, abusing us without stint. So be it. From those who wink at such deeds as the killing of unarmed and defenseless negroes we ask for nothing better. The News and Courier is a democratic newspaper. It will accept, in good faith, the decision of the State convention upon the question whether a “straight-out” ticket shall be nominated; but it cannot be choked off or muzzled by any convention when a shamefully wrong thing has been done and demands condemnation.

In the eyes of the respectable white citizens of South Carolina the killing at Hamburg was a horrible crime. For ourselves, we denounced it and repudiated it, and in so doing we expressed, we are confident, the opinions of our public. We have no apologies to make or back-track to take. What we did was right, and we will stand or fall by it. Let the line be sharply drawn between those who applaud the dark deed and those who condemn it. Let those, if there be any, who want more riot and murder speak out at once. Let those who think that it is right to hush up a wrongful act, because white men are guilty of it, come out squarely and say so. We are ready to make this the issue in South Carolina. We are determined to go on to the end, denouncing whatever is vile or dishonorable, whether the offenders be democrats or republicans. And we do this in the interest of public morality. We can have no healthy public feeling anywhere as long as it is insisted that all who think one way are saints and those who think the other way are sinners. We can have no proper sense of responsibility until every person is judged fearlessly and squarely by what he does, whether he be democrat or republican, white man or negro. On that line the News and Courier proposes to fight it out, though it take all the summer.

That there should be minor inaccuracies in the accounts we have published was to be expected. We gave the most faithful reports that could be obtained, and should do again, under the same circumstances, precisely what we have done. There was no earthly doubt that the whites, without authority, undertook to disarm a body of colored men, and that, when the fight that ensued was over, five of the captive negroes, unarmed and defenseless, were killed in cold blood. These facts stand uncontradicted to this hour, and upon these facts, and none other, we based our denunciation of the crime. Once concede, as is universally done, that these facts are true, and they who abuse the News and Courier write their own condemnation. Fortunately for the State there are very few persons in South Carolina who are willing to be known as the champions and apologists of the men who shot down their helpless prisoners.

This is our position; the same to-day as when the first tidings of the horrible crime, on that still Sabbath morning, came flashing over the wires. There we stand, in steadfast opposition to riot and murder, whether the act of whites or blacks, democrats or republicans.—*Charleston News and Courier*, July 22, 1876.

HOW IT WORKS.

[From the Charleston News and Courier, July 22, 1876.]

It is best that the people of South Carolina should realize at once the full effect which this Hamburg business is having upon the moderate

men of the North who really wish to see the South, freed from misgovernment, prosperous and at peace. With this view we place before them the following letter, which we find conspicuously printed in the editorial page of the New York Times of Wednesday, and which, we fear, represents too truly the feeling of a large majority of those independent voters who, as things stand, hold the balance of power between the two great national parties :

To the Editor of the New York Times :

Allow me to call your attention to a remarkable circumstance in the recent Hamburg massacre, namely : that after the captured militiamen had been shot down, the colored magistrate before whom the case had been brought was compelled to flee for his life, and his house was sacked. Yet all accounts agree in saying that his only share in the affair had consisted in an endeavor to keep the peace, he having gone so far as to advise the colored militiamen to give up their arms to him. That he should have been included in the general brutality shows the bitter hostility of race in which the whole affair originated.

Of all the southern outrages since the war there is no one more sure to have an important influence than this Hamburg atrocity. There is no conflict of testimony about it. It occurred in broad day, was utterly unprovoked, was attended by peculiar circumstances of barbarism, and included the armed invasion of a neighboring State. For one I have been trying hard to convince myself that the southern whites had accepted the results of the war, and that other questions might now come uppermost. So far from being a bigoted republican, I took part in the "Fifth-avenue political conference," and should certainly have refused to support the republican nominee had he not commanded my confidence. As it is, I am more than ever grateful for the influences which secured the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. Of what use are all our efforts to lay aside the issues of the war if they are still to be kept alive by our white fellow-citizens of the South ? The spirit that sends armed men across the South Carolina border to-day may just as easily send them across the Pennsylvania border next year, if it secures the aid of a democratic national administration. For one I do not propose to acquiesce in this.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

NEWPORT, R. I., *Tuesday, July 18, 1876.*

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

[From the Charleston News and Courier, August 7, 1876.]

LIST OF PERSONS CHARGED WITH MURDER AND CONSPIRACY—THE FIRST HEARING OF THE ACCUSED TO TAKE PLACE BEFORE JUDGE MAHER ON THURSDAY—TWO TEST CASES TO BE MADE UP FOR TRIAL AT THE SEPTEMBER TERM.

[From our special correspondent.]

AIKEN, S. C., *August 4.*

The testimony taken at Hamburg before Prince Rivers, acting coroner, and the finding of the jury, have been filed in the clerk of court's office. The former comprises the affidavits of twenty-odd negroes, and contains upward of thirty-three thousand words. They all swear pretty

much the same thing, and refer only to the negroes who were killed, altogether ignoring young Merriwether, who was the first person killed. The following is a literal copy of the verdict :

State of South Carolina, County of Aiken :

An inquisition indented taken at Hamburg, in Aiken County, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1876, and continued from day to day until the 29th day of July, of the same month and year aforesaid, before P. R. Rivers, trial-justice, (acting coroner of said county,) upon view of the bodies of Moses Parks, James Cook, Allen T. Attaway, David Phillips, Hamp Stevens, and Albert Mignard, then and there being dead, by the oaths of Charles C. Turner, A. B. Griffin, John Bird, Daniel Martain, Cyrus Jones, James Coleman, Thomas Carroll, Samuel Elzy, Giles Stokes, Abram Bohler, Andrew Carroll, and Albert Simpkins, being a lawful jury of inquest, who, being charged and sworn to inquire for the State of South Carolina where and by what means the said Moses Parks, James Cook, Allen T. Attaway, David Phillips, Hamp Stevens, and Albert Mignard came to their deaths, upon their oaths do say :

That the said Moses Parks came to his death at Hamburg, in the county and State aforesaid, on the night of the 8th day of July, A. D. 1876, by means of certain gunshot wounds inflicted by a gun in the hands of Robert J. Butler; and that Dr. Shaw, sr., Rev. John Mealing, Thomas Butler, A. P. Butler, Henry Getzen, William Briggs, John Butler, Harrison Butler, Luther Reese, Dunbar Lamar, Pierce Butler, Crayton Matheany, Neal Brown, Aaron Tyler, Charles Coffin, Thomas Oliver, John Crofford, Robert Gardner, Jack Vanderver, Charles Kernaghan, Walker Matheany, Frank Taylor, Isaiah Marshall, George Vinson, Arthur Johnson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, George Bunch, John Bunch, Le Roy Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, David Glover, Robert Morgan, Cornelius Benson, John Lamar, Samuel Page, Luther Ransom, Thomas Plunket, Frank Krammer, John Oliver, Benjamin Vanderver, Pleasant Schinall, M. C. Butler, Benjamin Tillman, Charles Glover, Thomas Settles, Joseph Merryweather, John Swearingen, James McKie, Tol. Glover, George Adams, James Lanham, William Glover, John Roper, Augustus Glover, Thomas W. Carwile, William Robertson, James Clark, Dish Ramey, John Smith, Garlind Sneid, Joseph G. Twiggs, Robert Chafee, Kinlock Chafee, Leopold Myers, William Pemble, John Bridges, Captain Conway, Moody Tarvar, John Damish, the Heggie brothers, George Horn, James Glover, William D'Antignac, Nick Bullnoe, Pope Thomas, Daniel Hertz, Jacob Hertz, Mike Conner, Babe Bowers, Sam Whaley, John McNair, John Kirkpatrick, and John Twiggs were then and there present, aiding and abetting in the said killing; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the aforesaid Robert J. Butler, and Dr. Shaw, sr., Rev. John Mealing, Thomas Butler, A. P. Butler, Henry Getzen, William Briggs, John Butler, Harrison Butler, Dunbar Lamar, Pierce Butler, Crayton Matheany, Neil Brunson, George Brunson, Aaron Tyler, Charles Coffin, Thomas Oliver, John Crofford, Robert Gardner, Jack Vanderver, Charles Kernaghan, Walker Matheany, Frank Taylor, Isaiah Marshall, George Vinson, Arthur Johnson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, George Bunch, John Bunch, Le Roy Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, David Glover, Robert Morgan, Cornelius Brunson, John Lamar, Samuel Pages, Luther Ransom, Thomas Plunket, Frank Krammer, John Oliver, Jack Vandaver, Benjamin Vandaver, Pleasant Schmall, M. C. Butler, Benjamin Tillman, Charles Glover, Thomas Settles, Joseph Merryweather, John Swarengen, James Mc-

Kie, Tol. Glover, George Adams, James Lanham, William Glover, John Roper, Augustus Glover, Thomas W. Carwile, William Robertson, James Clark, Dish Ramey, John Smith, Garlind Sneed, Joseph G. Twiggs, Robert Chafee, Kinlock Chafee, Leopold Myers, William Pemble, John Bridges, Captain Conway, Moody Tarver, John Damish, the Heggie brothers, George Hood, James Glover, William D'Antignac, Nick Bullnoe, Pope Thomas, Daniel Hertz, Jacob Hertz, Mike Conner, Babe Bowers, Sam. Whaley, John McNaer, John Kirkpatrick, John Twiggs, in manner and form aforesaid, Moses Parks then and there feloniously did kill, against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid.

And the said jury do further say that the aforesaid James Cook came to his death at Hamburgh, in the county aforesaid, on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1876, by means of certain gunshot wounds, inflicted by guns in the hands of Henry Getzen, Thomas Butler, and Harrison Butler, and that Robert J. Butler, Dr. Shaw, sr., Rev. John Mealing, A. P. Butler, William Briggs, John Butler, Luther Reese, Dunbar Lamar, Pierce Butler, Crayton Matheny, Neal Benson, George Benson, Aaron Tyler, Charles Coffin, Thomas Oliver, John Crofford, Robert Gardner, Charles Kernaghan, Walker Matheny, Frank Taylor, Isaiah Marshall, George Vinson, Arthur Johnson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, George Bunch, John Bunch, Le Roy Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, David Glover, Robert Morgan, Cornelius Benson, John Lamar, Samuel Page, Luther Ransom, Thomas Plunket, Frank Krammer, John Oliver, Jackson Vanderver, Benjamin Vanderver, Pleasant Schinall, M. C. Butler, Benjamin Tillman, Charles Glover, Thomas Settles, Joseph Merryweather, John Swearengen, James McKie, Tol. Glover, George Adams, James Lanham, William Glover, John Roper, Augustus Glover, Thomas W. Carwile, William Robertson, James Clark, Dick Ramey, John Smith, Garlind Sneed, Joseph G. Twigg, Robert Chafee, Kinloch Chafee, Leopold Myers, William Pemble, John Bridges, Captain Conway, Moody Tarver, John Damish, the Heggie brothers, George Hood, James Glover, William D'Antignac, Nick Bullnoe, Pope Thomas, Daniel Hertz, Jacob Hertz, Mike Conner, Baby Bowers, Sam. Whaley, John McNear, John Kirkpatrick, and John Twiggs were then and there present, aiding and abetting in the said killing; and so the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do say, that the aforesaid Henry Getzen, Thomas Butler, Harrison Butler, Robert J. Butler, Dr. Shaw, sr., Rev. John Mealing, A. P. Butler, William Briggs, John Butler, Luther Reese, Dunbar Lamar, Prince Butler, Crayton Matheny, Neal Benson, George Benson, Warren Tyler, Charles Coffin, Thomas Oliver, John Crawford, Robert Gardner, Charles Kernaghan, Walker Matheny, Frank Taylor, Isaiah Marshall, George Vinson, Arthur Johnson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, George Bunch, John Bunch, Le Roy Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, David Glover, Robert Morgan, Cornelius Benson, John Lamar, Samuel Page, Luther Ransom, Thomas Plunket, Frank Kramer, John Shiver, Jackson Vandiver, Benjamin Vandiver, Pleasant Schinall, M. C. Butler, Benjamin Tillman, Charles Glover, Thomas Little, Joseph Merryweather, John Swearingen, James McKee, Tol. Glover, George Adams, James Lanham, William Glover, John Roper, Augustus Glover, Thomas W. Carwile, William Robertson, James Clark, Dick Ramey, John Smith, Garland Sneed, Joseph T. Twiggs, Robert Chafee, Kinloch Chafee, Leopold Myers, William Pemble, John Bridges, Captain Conway, Moody Tarver, John Damish, the Heggie brothers, George Hood, James Glover, William D'Antignac, Nick Bullnoe, Polk Thomas, Daniel Hertz, Jacob Hertz, Mike Conner,

Babe Bowers, Sam. Whaley, John McNear, John Kirkpatrick, and John Twiggs, in manner and form aforesaid, James Cook then and there feloniously did kill, against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid.

And the said jury do further say that the aforesaid Allen T. Attaway, David Phillips, Hamp. Stevens, and Albert Mignard came to their deaths at Hamburg, in the said county and State, on the night of the 8th day of July, 1876, by means of certain gunshot wounds inflicted by guns in the hands of Thomas Oliver, John Oliver, and John Lamar, and others to the jurors aforesaid unknown, and that Robert J. Butler, Dr. Shaw, sr., Rev. John Mealing, Thomas Butler, A. P. Butler, Henry Getzen, William Briggs, John Butler, Harrison Butler, Luther Reese, Dunbar Lamar, Pierce Butler, Creyton Matheny, Neal Benson, George Benson, Aaron Tyler, Charles Coffin, John Crofford, Robert Gardner, Charles Kernaghan, Walter Matheny, Frank Taylor, Isaiah Marshall, George Vinson, Arthur Johnson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, George Bunch, John Bunch, Le Roy Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, David Glover, Robert Morgan, Cornelius Benson, Samuel Page, Luther Ransom, Thomas Plunket, Frank Kramer, Jackson Vandiver, Benjamin Vandiver, Pleasant Schinall, M. C. Butler, Benjamin Tillman, Charles Glover, Thomas Settles, Joseph Merryweather, John Swearingen, James McKee, Tol. Glover, George Adams, John Lanham, William Glover, John Roper, Augustus Glover, Thomas W. Carwile, William Robertson, James Clark, Dick Ramey, John Smith, Garland Sneed, Joseph G. Twiggs, Robert Chafee, Kinloch Chafee, Leopold Myers, William Pemble, John Bridges, Captain Conway, Moody Tarver, John Damish, the Heggie brothers, George Hood, James Glover, William D'Antignac, Nick Bullnoe, Page Thomas, David Henry, Jacob Henry, Mike Conner, Babe Bowers, Sam. Whaley, John McMean, John Kirkpatrick, and John Twiggs were then and there present aiding and abetting in the said killing; and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the aforesaid Thomas Oliver, John Oliver, John Lamar, Robert J. Butler, Dr. Shaw, sr., Rev. John Mealing, Thomas Butler, A. P. Butler, Henry Getzen, William Briggs, John Butler, Harrison Butler, Luther Reese, Dunbar Lamar, Pierce Butler, Creyton Matheny, Neal Benson, George Benson, Aaron Tyler, Charles Coffin, John Crofford, Robert Gardiner, Charles Kernaghan, Walker Matheny, Frank Taylor, Isaiah Marshall, George Vinson, Arthur Johnson, Dr. Hugh Shaw, George Bunch, John Bunch, Leroy Hammond, James Hammond, James Smith, John Smith, Thomas Smith, David Glover, Robert Morgan, Cornelius Benson, Samuel Page, Luther Ransom, Thomas Plunket, Frank Kramer, Jackson Vandiver, Benjamin Vandiver, Pleasant Settles, Joseph Merryweather, John Swearingen, John McKie, Tol. Glover, George Adams, James Lanham, William Glover, John Roper, Augustus Glover, Thomas W. Carwile, William Robertson, James Clark, Dish Rainey, John Smith, Garlind Sneed, Joseph G. Twiggs, Robert Chafee, Kinlock Chafee, Leopold Myers, William Pemble, John Bridges, Captain Conway, Moody Tarvar, John Damish, the Heggie brothers, George Hood, James Glover, William D'Antignac, Nick Bullnoe, Pope Thomas, Daniel Hertz, Jacob Hertz, Mike Conner, Babe Bowers, Sam. Whaley, John McNear, John Kirkpatrick, and John Twiggs, in manner and form aforesaid, Allen T. Attaway, David Phillips, Hamp. Stevens, and Albert Mignard, then and there feloniously did kill, against the peace and dignity of the same State aforesaid.

In witness whereof I, P. R. Rivers, trial-justice, acting coroner afore-

said, and the jurors aforesaid in this inquisition have interchangeably put our hands and seals the day and year last above mentioned.

P. R. RIVERS,

T. J., Aiken County, Acting Coroner.

C. C. TURNER, Foreman.

A. B. GRIFFIN.

JOHN BIRD, (x mark.)

DANIEL MARTIN, (x mark.)

JAMES COLEMAN, (x mark.)

THOMAS CARROLL, (x mark.)

SAMUEL ELSEY, (x mark.)

GILES STOKES, (x mark.)

ABRAM BOHLER, (x mark.)

ANDREW CARROLL, (x mark.)

ALFORD SIMPKINS, (x mark.)

Judge Maher has fixed Thursday next to hear application in all the cases for writs of habeas corpus. The counsel employed have gathered a great deal of testimony, which will then be presented to the court, completely rebutting, it is said, the charges made by the State through the coroner's jury. Attorney-General Stone, who was here yesterday, has returned to Columbia. I am informed that he has expressed a perfect willingness to bring two cases *only at the September term*, one of each class—*murder and conspiracy*—and let them be the test cases for the rest. If this is true, it will save a great deal of time and expense, and prevent a great deal of unnecessary excitement.

P.

THE ELLENTON ASSASSINATIONS.

BLACK BANDITS AT BAY—A TRAIN WRECKED AND FIRED INTO BY NEGROES—ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE—A CONSTABLE AND HIS POSSE RESISTED—THE COMPROMISE—A VOLLEY FIRED INTO THE WHITES—THE CALL FOR "BOYS IN BLUE"—SIX NEGROES KILLED—A FORCE OF WHITES GONE TO THE RESCUE, AND AN ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

[Special dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier of September 19, 1876.]

AUGUSTA, *September 18.*

Last Friday morning about 8 o'clock, at the Silvertown neighborhood, near Jackson Station on the Port Royal Railroad, two negroes made an assault upon Mrs. Alonzo Harley. Mr. Harley was at the time in the field at work, and no one was in the house but a son of Mrs. Harley, a youth of nine years, and an infant two or three years old. The negroes knocked Mrs. Harley down two or three times, intending to rob the house. The son did all he could to prevent the negroes from killing his mother, and when they turned to chastise him the mother reached up and took down a double-barrel gun. The negroes, thinking it loaded, fled.

The neighborhood was alarmed and a crowd gathered and went in search of the fugitives. They succeeded in finding one of the negroes, who was identified by a son of Mr. Harley. Harley struck the negro with his fist, and when the negro ran he was fired upon and seriously wounded. He was recaptured and taken to the house of Mr. Harley, and identified by Mrs. Harley. He was then taken off from the house, and confessed the crime, and gave the name of the man who was with him. The wounded negro died last Saturday.

It was decided to arrest the accomplice, and a warrant was issued by a negro magistrate and placed in the hands of a constable, who summoned a posse of white men to assist him in making the arrest.

When the posse assembled it was ascertained that a body of negroes numbering about one hundred and fifty had assembled under arms about seven miles below, and had sent word that they would not surrender the accused. Two white men were thereupon sent forward to prevail on the negroes to disband and allow the constable to make the arrest. When these two reached the spot they found thirteen negroes guarding a log-hut. They informed the negroes of their errand, when the latter, together with others in the vicinity, set up a yell. In less than a minute the negroes surrounded the young men, and, pointing their guns at them, demanded their blood. Only by the exertions of the negro captain were the young men saved. The captain said he would never surrender the negro charged with assaulting Mrs. Harley unless he was permitted to accompany him to Aiken.

In the mean time the posse came up and the constable demanded an interview with the captain. The latter agreed, if the posse would not come up. The constable ordered the posse to fall back, which they did. The negroes, seeing this, thought they were retreating, advanced within fifty yards, and fired a volley into their ranks, inflicting no damage, but the men were in a deep ditch, and, recognizing their position, retreated to the open ground.

The negroes were coming on rapidly, when the whites fired on them, wounding three slightly. The negroes ran into the swamp. A messenger was sent for the negro magistrate, and, upon his arrival, he advised the men to send four of their number to the negroes to demand the accused. This was done, but the negroes denied his presence among them, and agreed to disperse if the whites would, and said they would give up the accused if he came to them. This was accepted by the constable, and the whites began to disperse; but, fearing that the negroes would act treacherously, they sent back two unarmed men to ascertain if they were keeping their agreement. These men returned in an hour and reported that they were surrounded by negroes and were compelled to plead for their lives. Reenforcements were then sent for.

Fifteen men, while passing through a deep cut, were fired upon by the negroes, and it was at first reported that three white men were killed, but later accounts say this was not the case.

This morning the negroes removed the bolts from the rails over a small stream on the Port Royal Railroad, near Jackson Station, and threw a freight-train from the track. The locomotive and seven cars were thrown into the ditch. The negroes afterward fired into the wrecked train.

Captain Fleming, superintendent of the Port Royal Railroad, telegraphed to Governor Chamberlain requesting him to order Lieutenant Barnhart, commanding the United States forces at Hamburg, to proceed to the scene of the wreck to protect the laborers while repairing the track. Chamberlain telegraphed the lieutenant to go; but the latter, considering that Chamberlain had no authority in the premises, telegraphed General Ruger for instructions. It is understood that General Ruger ordered him to remain at Hamburg.

The negroes are in force between the South Carolina and Port Royal Railroads. Col. A. P. Butler, with a force of whites, has gone after them, and a battle is expected to-night. There is great excitement in Augusta.

The latest reports from the scene of the conflict show one white man was wounded and six negroes were killed yesterday.

BLOODY PENALTY VISITED UPON THE NEGRO CRIMINALS—TWENTY-FIVE OF THEM REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED ON MONDAY—THE UNITED STATES TROOPS APPEAR UPON THE SCENE AND UNDERTAKE TO ARREST THE CRIMINALS—THE EDGEFIELD RIFLE-CLUBS THEREUPON RETURN TO THEIR HOMES.

[Special dispatch to the News and Courier.]

AUGUSTA, *September 19.*

This morning almost as many rumors as were circulated yesterday were flying about the city in reference to the troubles near Ellenton. A different report could be obtained at every street-corner. At about 11 o'clock a telegram was received from a young man from this city, who was at the scene of the disturbance, to his employer, stating that a fight had occurred the night previous, and that two white men had been killed. A little later another telegram was received from another party, announcing that Mr. John Williams had been killed and Mr. Samuel Dunbar wounded the previous day. During the morning several rifle-clubs, mounted, from Edgefield County, crossed the bridge and rode down Broad street toward Sand Bar Ferry, which they intended to cross, on their way to Rouse's Bridge. Among these were Captain Bussy's company, twenty-five men, and Captain Bohler's company, twenty men. Upon the arrival of the Aiken accommodation-train we learned that the two companies of Federal troops at Aiken had received orders on Monday night to proceed at once to the scene of action, and at 10 o'clock in the evening they took up their line of march across the country for Rouse's Bridge. Three men from each company were left at Aiken, in charge of the camp. The distance from Aiken to the bridge is about fifteen miles. At 8 o'clock the passenger-train of the Port Royal Railroad left the city and proceeded to Ellenton, where it met the up-train, which reached that point the day previous from Port Royal. The first-named train then returned to Augusta and the other to Port Royal, in order that the regular schedule might be resumed to-day. There were rumors that the train was compelled to return to Augusta on account of fighting going on along the line of the road. Such, however, was not the case, the train returning merely for the reason above given. A white man named John Williams was ambushed by the negroes near Rouse's Bridge, on Monday, and killed. He was first fired upon and wounded, and then beaten to death with clubs. Mr. Samuel Dunbar was severely wounded.

No regular fight took place on Monday, but there were several skirmishes. A brisk conflict occurred at Robbins, on the Port Royal road, this morning, between a large body of negroes and a small force of whites. The negroes finally retreated, leaving several of their number dead and carrying off their wounded. One white man, whose name I did not learn, was killed and several were wounded. I was unable to obtain any definite particulars.

In the afternoon, the rifle-clubs from Edgefield passed through this city on their way home. They reported that the two companies of Federal troops reached Rouse's Bridge early in the morning. The officer in command had a conference with Col. A. P. Butler, and promised that if the whites would disperse and go home, he would disarm the negroes and assist the civil authorities in arresting those charged with crime, including Frederick Fort, the negro implicated in the assault on Mrs.

Harley. With this understanding the clubs left the scene of the trouble and went home.

When the troops arrived the whites had the negroes, about three hundred in number, surrounded, and would undoubtedly have captured the entire party. As they only desired to see the law enforced, however, they quietly retired from the field and left the blacks in control of the United States soldiers. It is positively known that six negroes were killed during the trouble, and it is said that others were shot in the several skirmishes. Simon Coker, an ex-member of the legislature, who was foremost in inciting the negroes to deeds of violence and bloodshed, was killed at Ellenton this morning. On his person were found a number of orders written by himself, directed to negro captains, instructing them to be certain to kill the engineers on the Port Royal Railroad trains. There was also found in one of his pockets a letter to Governor Chamberlain. Another prominent negro named Mink Holland was killed. Three dead negroes were lying on the grass near the wrecked train at Jackson on Monday night. This afternoon the construction-train sent out Monday to repair the track at Jackson, returned to the city. About a dozen young men, who went down on Monday morning, came back on the train. They reported that while the train was running through a cut this side of Ellenton, they saw a negro on the bank above take deliberate aim at one of the number. They immediately fired upon him, and he threw up his arms and fell. It is supposed that he was killed. Fifteen or twenty armed negroes were with him at the time. All along the road they saw bands of armed negroes, but none of them, with the exception of the one named above, made any demonstration toward the train. The telegraph-wire on the Port Royal road was cut again Monday night at the same point at which it was tapped Sunday. It was repaired this morning. It is said that Coker had on his body a list of prominent white citizens who were to be killed and whose houses were to be burned.

The latest intelligence makes it very certain that twenty-five or thirty negroes were killed on Monday. Six were killed at Jackson while attacking the wrecked train.

This morning the lumber-train left Ellenton, and on approaching Robbins was fired into by negroes. The train backed to Ellenton, took twenty white men on board, and returned to Robbins. A fight ensued, and eight negroes were killed and several whites wounded.

OFFICIAL VIEW OF THE BLOODY AFFAIR—A RADICAL SHERIFF'S REPORTS.

[Special dispatch to the Charleston News and Courier of September 20, 1876.]

COLUMBIA, *September 19.*

Dispatches and passengers from Aiken say that the reports of the troubles in that county are greatly exaggerated. The following official telegram was received by the governor at 6 p. m. to-day :

AIKEN, S. C., *September 19.*

To Governor D. H. CHAMBERLAIN :

I have just returned from the reported riot. I have not seen or heard of any fighting; saw no colored men under arms, nor could I hear of any. They had dispersed, and none could be found up to a late hour last night. The whites are all under arms and re-inforcements were arriving. I was powerless to disband them. The country is under a great deal of excitement. This was the condition of affairs when I left

that night. The United States troops left Aiken for the scene at 11 p. m. I find much excitement here. If there is further trouble I will report.

H. JORDAN,
Sheriff of Aiken County.

RIFLE-CLUB ITEMS.

[From the Charleston News and Courier.]

[July 3, 1876.]

The rifle-club at Orangeburgh, of which Samuel Dibble, esq., is captain, have procured their rifles.

[July 4.]

A rifle-club has been organized at Buford's Bridge, Barnwell County, with the following officers: T. J. Breland, captain; J. Med. Brabham, first lieutenant; H. C. Dickinson, second lieutenant; Dr. H. W. Kearse, third lieutenant; Dr. R. C. Brabham, secretary. The company will meet on the third Saturday in July to elect non-commissioned officers and for drill.

[July 18.]

A SABER-CLUB IN ORANGEBURGH.

A cavalry company has been organized in Orangeburgh with 56 members, and the following officers: A. S. Frederic, captain; L. R. Beckwith, first lieutenant; J. W. Cannon, second lieutenant; N. N. Hayden, third lieutenant; William M. Sain, first sergeant; O. M. Dantzler, second sergeant; W. C. Rives, third sergeant; J. J. Wolfe, fourth sergeant; L. G. Salley, fifth sergeant; C. W. Culler, first corporal; A. Fischer, second corporal; J. C. Funchess, third corporal; Z. M. Wolfe, fourth corporal; M. Robinson, fifth corporal; W. H. Joyner, sixth corporal; Dr. A. S. Hydrick, surgeon; B. B. Lee, secretary and treasurer.

Committees were appointed on constitution and by-laws and uniform. The meeting then adjourned to meet on July 24, to receive the report of the committees.

[July 22.]

The Carolina Rifle-Club propose to substitute improved Remington sporting rifles for their Winchesters.

[July 24.]

A move is on foot to have a reunion of the "McKissick Rangers," formerly Company D, Holcombe Legion Cavalry, and latterly Company C, Seventh South Carolina Cavalry. From first to last the roll numbered about two hundred, of which only about seventy-five can be accounted for now.

The Blackville Rifle-Club drills two or three times a week. This company is now in a most prosperous condition, having both union of sentiment and strength of numbers, and will be out in large force, fully uniformed and equipped, by the latter part of August next. The officers are indefatigable in their efforts to elevate the club to the highest military standard.

[July 31.]

THE CAROLINA RIFLE-CLUB TEAMS.

Three teams of this rifle-club engaged their first off-hand match on Saturday afternoon, at Belvidere. Squad four was victorious. The shooting was not remarkably fine.

[August 9.]

THE GEORGE'S RIFLE-CLUB.

[Correspondence of the News and Courier.]

GEORGE'S STATION, S. C.,
August 2.

At a meeting held at this place, on yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the "George's Rifle-Club," the objects of which are the pleasures of social intercourse and the practice of the manly exercise of arms, Mr. L. E. Parler took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. On motion of Dr. J. P. Minus, the constitution and by-laws of the association were read. Seventeen names were then proposed, vouched for, and elected. The roll being called, the following members answered to their names, to wit: A. Appleby, T. Appleby, Wm. Beaglin, M. Blount, W. P. Briggs, J. R. Brown, Charles Coleman, M. C. Connor, O. A. Dukes, E. C. Durr, D. Griffin, J. W. Gavin, Holcomb Harper, M. R. Howell, I. J. Hutto, Julius Hutto, W. J. Lamb, T. O. McAlhany, J. P. Minus, D. F. Moorner, J. S. Murray, T. J. Murray, W. J. Murray, L. E. Parler, J. J. Parler, J. C. Patrick, A. H. Petch, T. E. Raysor, J. O. Reed, D. Reeves, M. Robinson, G. Rumph, G. H. Sistrunk, S. G. Street, W. B. Thomas, W. B. Utsey, J. C. Wamer, G. E. Way, D. L. Westbury, H. L. Wolfe.

On motion of Dr. J. P. Minus, the club went into an election of officers, with the following result: L. E. Parler, captain; A. C. Appleby, first lieutenant; J. P. Minus, second lieutenant; J. J. Hutto, third lieutenant; W. J. Gavin, first sergeant; J. J. Parler, second sergeant; H. L. Wolfe, third sergeant; W. J. Murray, fourth sergeant; O. A. Dukes, fifth sergeant; M. C. Connor, secretary and treasurer.

On motion, the selection of the corporals was left optional with the commissioned officers. On motion, the secretary was ordered to send proceedings of the club to the News and Courier for publication. The association then adjourned, the utmost peace and harmony prevailing among the members.

M. C. CONNOR,
Secretary.

[August 15.]

MUSTERING IN THE MILITIA.

In accordance with a call recently published, the Mishaw and Hawkins Zouaves met at military hall last evening, and were mustered in by Col. E. W. M. Mackey. Sixty men in each company were enrolled. On Monday night next the companies of Capts. Joseph Green, Screven, Hayne, and Burckmeyer will be mustered in at the same place. The men are sworn in under a regular enlistment oath, in which they swear to serve as soldiers of the national guard of South Carolina, unless sooner discharged, and to support the laws and Consti-

tution of the United States and of the State against all violence. Capt. C. S. Miller resigned his position as commander of the Mishaw Zouaves, and was elected lieutenant-colonel of the regiment. Edward Labitude was elected captain of the Mishaw Zouaves in place of Miller, and T. W. Smith and Aaron McCoy were elected first and second lieutenants of the same company.

[August 17.]

THE CHARLESTON RIFLEMEN.

At a meeting of this company held last evening the committee appointed to suggest to the company a suitable armory made their report, and the matter, after some discussion, was deferred for final action until Monday night next, when a special meeting will be held. Other business of a private nature was transacted.

[August 18.]

The boys of Abbeville between the ages of six and ten years have organized a rifle-club. On Friday last they were presented with a flag by Miss Kate Parker, who made it with her own hands. Capt. Julius Vianska responded in appropriate remarks, and turned the colors over to Color-bearer James Hill.

[August 26.]

The Broadway Mounted Hampton Riflemen was organized in Anderson County last week, with the following officers: Joseph B. Moore, captain; L. E. Campbell, first lieutenant; A. C. Wardlaw, second lieutenant; J. W. Erskine, third lieutenant; C. B. Wardlaw, W. H. Greer, E. L. Smith, M. G. Smith, and S. Pearman, sergeants; J. D. Warnock, E. L. Clarke, J. M. Elgin, and H. C. Erskine, corporals.

The Hampton Guards, a mounted company, was organized near Neal's Creek church, Anderson County, last week, with the following officers: J. N. Vandiver, captain; A. A. Carpenter, first lieutenant; C. E. O. Mitchell, second lieutenant; D. D. Gentry, third lieutenant; B. Frank Cuthbertson, J. Carrol Shirley, S. M. Major, J. T. Kay, and Isaac Saylor, sergeants; James H. King, J. A. Shirley, J. J. Lawlis, and R. H. Davis, corporals; L. T. Holland, bugler; E. M. Holland, treasurer; Dr. Burt Mitchell, surgeon; J. A. Major, secretary.

[August 31.]

The Marion Rifle-Club has been organized with the following officers: J. D. McLucas, captain; Dr. D. S. Price, first lieutenant; Maj. J. B. White, second lieutenant; J. J. McIntyre, third lieutenant; W. J. Montgomery, secretary and treasurer.

[September 2.]

A rifle-club was formed last week at Midway, Anderson County, with the following officers: Captain, W. A. Hammond; first lieutenant, John V. Dalrymple; second lieutenant, Hammond Gaillard; third lieutenant, Q. W. Hammond. It has about fifty members.

A mounted rifle-club, called the "Tilden and Hampton Guards," was formed at Sandy Springs, Anderson, on the 26th instant, and elected the following officers: W. D. Garrison, captain; T. E. Dickson, first lieutenant; J. M. Rampley, second lieutenant; C. M. McPhail, third lieutenant; J. B. Douthit, W. T. McElroy, and W. G. Bowden, sergeants; J. D. McElroy and D. B. McPhail, corporals.

[September 5.]

A rifle-club was organized in Florence last week, with the following officers: William J. Norris, president; Theodore S. Gaillard, first vice-president; B. G. Butler, second vice-president; Dr. J. W. King, third vice-president; W. W. McMillan, riflemaster; C. E. Jarrot, first warden; P. B. Stratton, second warden; A. J. Corrie, third warden; A. M. Lucas, fourth warden; Dr. E. Miller, surgeon; Dr. F. U. Lake, secretary; W. T. Heard, treasurer; G. F. Buchheit, first steward; F. E. Brogden, second steward; Maj. William J. Saunders, solicitor.

[September 7.]

A saber-club was organized last Saturday in the lower portion of Marion County, in the Oaky Hill settlement.

[September 8.]

A rifle-club was organized at Taxahaw, Lancaster County, on Saturday last, with sixty-five members.

A saber-club was organized at Due West, last week, with about fifty members, and the following officers: Captain, James Pratt; first lieutenant, Azra Olinkscales; second lieutenant, R. L. Pratt; third lieutenant, T. L. Haddon.

[September 9.]

An association to be known as the Hampton Mounted Club was organized at Laurens Court-House on last Friday, with the following officers: John W. Watts, president; T. B. Crews, first vice-president; G. F. Little, second vice-president; J. O. C. Fleming, third vice-president; J. L. M. Irby, secretary and treasurer. The club numbers already more than one hundred members.

[September 16.]

THE BUTLER VOLUNTEER GUARDS BATTALION.

The members of this splendid organization met last night and completed their organization, as follows: Major, B. E. Robinson; adjutant, A. G. McClure; quartermaster and commissary, S. Thomas, jr.; surgeon, Dr. T. S. Grimke; solicitor, Jos. W. Barnwell; chaplain, Rev. William Capers; riflemaster, James Owens, of Company A; commander of Company A, 103 men, Capt. A. C. Hamet; commander of Company B, 117 men, Capt. W. W. Sale; commander of Company C, 104 men, Capt. E. M. Hacker.

[September 19.]

A RIFLE-CLUB IN COLLETON.

[Correspondence of the News and Courier.]

CENTERVILLE, COLLETON COUNTY, *September 16.*

A rifle-club was organized at this place yesterday, at 7 o'clock p. m., with fifty-two members on its rolls. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: A. C. Williams, captain; N. K. Perry, first lieutenant; George M. Reeves, second lieutenant; Fred. Jaques, third lieutenant; Jos. Dodd, orderly sergeant. The organization to be

known as the Centerville Rifle Club. A democratic club was formed immediately after the adjournment of the rifle-club; it will soon have every white voter in the neighborhood enrolled for Tilden and Hampton, sprinkled here and there with a representative of "Afric's sunny clime."

LAOCOON.

[September 26.]

The Hampton Rifle-Club, of Ridgeway, was organized about a week ago, the following officers being elected: R. S. Desportes, captain; John Morrison, first lieutenant; James Q. Davis, second lieutenant; William Y. Hinnant, third lieutenant; R. H. Edmunds, jr., orderly sergeant.

[September 28.]

The following are the officers of the Grove Station Mounted Riflemen, recently organized at the Grove, in Greenville County: C. D. Nesbitt, captain; W. H. Cobb, first lieutenant; J. H. Payne, second lieutenant; C. B. Tarrant, third lieutenant.

The citizens of a portion of Gantt and Grove Townships, in Greenville, have organized a club and elected the following officers: A. C. McGee, captain; W. M. Campbell, first lieutenant; John H. Rice, second lieutenant; Frank Hames, third lieutenant.

"The Blue Savannah Boys," a mounted club in LeGette's Township, in Marion County, take their name from a blue savannah in their township, where General Marion dealt out death to the tories and British in the Revolutionary War, and at this late day their bones can be found in this savannah.

[September 30.]

A rifle-club was organized at Brushy Creek, in Anderson County, on Saturday last, with the following officers: I. W. Pickens, captain; L. Mulliken, first lieutenant; M. E. Smith, second lieutenant; John T. Richey, third lieutenant; John H. Laboon, orderly sergeant. The company organized with sixty-eight members.

[October 7.]

A rifle-club was organized at Pleasant Plains, in Lancaster County, a few days ago, with about seventy-five men. The following officers were elected: Dr. C. C. Welsh, captain; J. J. Roberts, first lieutenant; German W. Gardner, second lieutenant; W. K. Williams, third lieutenant.

The Dixie Mounted Guards Rifle Club was formed in Longtown, Fairfield County, with about fifty members. The following officers were elected: D. J. Seiglar, captain; W. T. Edmunds, first lieutenant; D. W. Tidwell, second lieutenant; J. Jenkins, third lieutenant; Levi Moore, orderly sergeant.

A rifle-club, to be known as the Indiantown Rifle-Club, was organized in Williamsburgh County on the 23d ultimo. The following officers were elected: T. M. McCutchen, captain; W. D. Knox, first lieutenant; George J. Graham, second lieutenant; and Dr. E. F. Allston, surgeon. The non-commissioned officers are to be appointed by the captain.

[October 13.]

A rifle-club was formed at Flat Rock, in Lancaster County, on Thursday last, with one hundred and six members.

[November 15.]

A mounted bob-tailed cannon is the latest introduction into Greenville. It is called "The Wade Hampton Clipper Battery."

[October 11.]

JUDGE MACKEY ON RIFLE CLUBS.

"If he were in command of a rifle-club he would make Chamberlain withdraw his proclamation."

[From the Columbia Register.]

Judge T. J. Mackey was in the city last evening, and it was generally supposed that he would favor our citizens with one of his inimitable speeches. Contrary to expectation, however, Judge Mackey declined to address the assembled crowd on this occasion, but stated that he would take pleasure in doing so on next Monday night.

Several of our young fellow-citizens, who are members of rifle-clubs and were anxious to ascertain their legal status, questioned Judge M. on this point. He was very emphatic in the expression of his opinions, giving them in his usual independent and manly way. The following may be mentioned as a specimen of the tenor of the conversation that ensued, which we will give in the exact words:

Question. Judge, what is your opinion concerning Chamberlain's proclamation?

Judge M. I know and he knows it is unconstitutional and void, and therefore cannot stand.

Question. But, judge, suppose we are, as members of a rifle-club, arrested for drilling?

Judge. If any member of a rifle-club is arrested in my circuit on that account, I will direct his immediate discharge and order the arrest of the arresting-officer.

Bystander. Well, judge, we will drill on your responsibility; and if we are arrested, will apply to be brought before you.

Judge. Every judge in the State, except Wiggin, (and he has not been heard from,) has expressed the same opinion as myself.

Bystander. But we may be brought before Judge Carpenter.

Judge. Judge Carpenter thinks exactly as I do in regard to the matter.

Bystander. Well, judge, what do you think of Corbin's statement?

Judge. It is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

Judge Mackey gave it as his opinion that Chamberlain is engaged in a bold conspiracy. He closed with this remark: "If I were in command of a rifle-club, I would make Chamberlain withdraw his proclamation by ten o'clock to-morrow morning."

GENERAL M. W. GARY.

[Extract from a speech delivered at Aiken, S. C., October 20, 1876.]

The first issue of his organ, the Union-Herald, after the Hamburg riot, announced that the policy of the governor was to place United

States troops at Aiken, Edgefield, and Laurens. There was no disturbance in Laurens, nor was there any in Edgefield. Despite the presence of troops now at Edgefield, and the gross slanders that Governor Chamberlain has heaped upon her high-toned people, I assert that her record is without a single instance of an act of violence having been committed upon the person or property of a single radical or democratic official, white or colored, of this county, in the last eight years; and that, too, when her citizens have been smarting under wrongs and oppressions that have no parallel in history, as Judge Mackey has positively expressed it, "since the Saxon wore the collar of the Norman."

The Hamburg, Charleston, Combahee, and Ellenton riots furnished the excuse for his introduction of United States troops to overawe the democracy of this State. But the presence of the "boys in blue" has failed to chill the enthusiasm of the "bloody-shirt democracy," who still rally under the flag of Tilden and Hendricks, Hampton and Simpson, which symbolizes honesty, economy, reform, and constitutional liberty, the great birthright of all citizens of free and happy America.

This wily carpet-bag governor will soon find that a proclamation emanating from a cowardly tyrant, who had stained his arm to the elbow in the blood of the negroes of this State, whom he had sworn to "protect and defend," fell still-born upon a people determined to revolutionize their government through the ballot-box—the sure weapon to defeat the usurper, the tyrant, and the conspirator in a republican form of government.

In his letter to Col. A. C. Haskell, he, with a candor and truthfulness that is really refreshing, admits that the republican party was to blame in the affair of the Charleston riot. He had left the State at that time, and Bowen and Tim Hurley had fled the city; hence the miscarriage of their hellish conspiracy. In making this confession and avoidance, the subtle politician is subordinated to the craft of the special pleader.

If you turn to the Combahee riots, you will see that the facts show most conclusively that these riots were instigated by his diabolical agents; for why should anybody else prompt these ignorant people to strike for higher wages at a time of universal financial depression? Why did they not strike last year instead of this? Their wages were lower then than now. The democrats could not have put them up to it, for they had nothing to gain by it. As sure as the sun is in the heavens, Chamberlain and his party have had these poor negroes whipped near unto death. The stripes of the quondam overseer have been surpassed by the lash of the party of great moral ideas, progress, and civilization.

It will be seen that he has been at the bottom of the Hamburg, Charleston, and Cainhoy riots. Now let us examine the facts in regard to the Ellenton riots. The fighting took place at different points several miles apart—Ellenton, Rouse's Bridge, Double Bridge and Pennse Branch. If this inflammable material had not been previously arranged, why did the fighting occur so soon all along the line? Upon the body of Simon P. Coker, a member of the legislature, and a member of their recent convention, I am informed there was a letter from Governor Chamberlain, and one to him, which clearly connect Chamberlain with this riot. Chamberlain no doubt gave him his instruction, at the recent convention. His bloody hand can be traced in all of the riots.

It will be seen by reference to chapter 132 of the general statutes of the State, that his proclamation commanding rifle-clubs to disband is but the precursor to his forming companies, regiments, brigades, and divisions of negroes. All of the officers are to be appointed by the governor.

It also gives the governor the power to suspend the great writ of *habeas corpus* at his discretion, or, to use his own familiar words, "as he understands it." For the sake of party success, he will pretend that he does not know that this act as to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* is in violation of Article 1, section 9, of the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows: "The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

Let him but attempt it, and the carpet-bag usurper, conspirator, and tyrant will find that there is a point to which even downtrodden, negro-ridden South Carolinians will not tamely submit. The massacre of the white democrats at Cainhoy was but the successful accomplishment of the one that had been planned at Charleston. Bowen at this time remained in command, and all went well for them. He has written within a few days to Lawrence Cain, a leading radical, that the disturbances between the blacks and whites must be kept up. They at once called a meeting on the 18th, and that evening, before the sun went down, John Gilmore was shot down on the public highway, in two and a half miles of Edgefield, and Edward Yeldell and Ouzts wounded—all the work of Chamberlain.

In a speech I made at the beginning of this campaign, I arraigned Governor Chamberlain before the bar of public opinion upon the charges preferred by Judge R. B. Carpenter, and he did not pretend to deny the truth of any one of these charges. I propose to-day to call your attention to additional charges made by Judge Cooke, of his party.

First. That Chamberlain, Parker, and Neagle absorbed and delivered seventy thousand dollars of the money appropriated to buy lands for the men. bers.

Second. He received thirty thousand dollars for aiding in the passage of the phosphate bill before the State legislature.

Third. He in 1871 added one million dollars (after being scaled by fifty cents on the dollar) to the public debt of this State.

Fourth. All of the fraudulent bonds issued during Scott's administration were issued by the advice of Chamberlain.

Fifth. He advised the illegal use by the land commissioners of one hundred thousand dollars that belonged to the treasury.

Sixth. Chamberlain recently bought for \$5,000, of ex-Treasurer Parker, all of the papers which implicated him in their various furtive transactions, and especially as to the \$50,000 of bonds testified to by the one-armed Federal soldier, Captain Ladd, in the Parker trial, when he was again significantly absent from the State.

Seventh. Chamberlain procured Puffer's discharge as receiver, by which the State lost one hundred thousand dollars of the funds of the bank of the State. Thirty thousand dollars were taken out of that fund and spent by Chamberlain to elect himself governor. Judge Cooke produced Puffer's bond canceled, with D. H. Chamberlain's name upon it.

Eighth. Chamberlain received a large sum of money (\$3,000) to bribe a judge of the supreme court of this State. He put the money in his pocket and never paid the parties.

Ninth. Governor Chamberlain advised the purchase of Hell Hole Swamp for \$175,000, not worth over \$10,000.

Tenth. Chamberlain disgraced himself in the suit of Mahala Degraf-fenried *vs.* D. H. Chamberlain and others, for slander. He swore that Judge S. W. Melton was one of the proprietors of the Union-Herald, when he had before that bought his interest in that paper.

Eleventh. That he had increased the taxes from nine and a half mills, which was the average of Scott's administration, to twelve mills.

Twelfth. Chamberlain was a direct, lineal descendant of the thief upon the cross.

Thirteenth. That he is blood guilty. There are certainly numerous, specific, grave, and unanswered charges made by one of the ablest judges of the republican party, and one whose purity and integrity of character has never been questioned by the democracy of this State. I am glad Judge Cooke closed his charges by giving the pedigree of Chamberlain. I have supposed from his great aptitude at falsification that he was a lineal descendant of Ananias and his wife Sapphira. Then, again from the treachery to his race, his party, and the poor, confiding negro, that he was the great great grandson of Judas Iscariot. Sometimes I think he must have sprung from the Ishmaelite family, as his hands are in everybody's pockets, and everybody's hands are against him. But knowing "Daniel's" fondness for the classics, I have thought he must have descended from the Greeks or Romans. In Shakespeare's magnificent play of Julius Cæsar, Brutus, in speaking to "the lean, lank, and hungry Cassius," said, "Let me tell you, Cassius, you yourself are much condemned to have an itching palm; to sell and mart your offices for gold to undeservers." Now, if over half the charges of Judge Cooke are true, Daniel has an itching palm, and thereby creates an additional presumption of his close relationship to the great Roman conspirator. The truth is, he not only has an "itching palm," but he has communicated the disease to Patterson, Leslie, Hayne, in fact to most of his party.

But there is still another theory as to who D. H. Chamberlain has been connected with, if not by the ties of consanguinity, by other ties. Coates, the great detective of Charleston, thinks that Chamberlain is a member of the clan of "Four-fingered Jack," the great bought burglar who settled soon after the war upon Edisto Island, and engaged in planting and merchandizing. About the same time D. H. Chamberlain settled on one of the islands, near Beaufort, and engaged in cotton-planting. He states that he arrested several burglars and carried them to Columbia. I think they were those who robbed Scott's bank, and that "Four-fingered Jack" effected their release in a few hours after his arrival in Columbia.

If we look to the facts stated in the speech of the Hon. F. B. Gowen, in the trial of Thomas Munley for the murder of Thomas Sangers, of Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, we find it stated that members of the clan of "Molly Maguires" held the offices of commissioner of the county, constables, chief of police, and judges of the courts; also, that he has seen "this organization wield a political power in the State, which has controlled the elections of a great commonwealth." Honest John Patterson is a native of Pennsylvania, and for aught I know was born in this county, and was a member of the clan of the "Molly Maguires," and no doubt has initiated Chamberlain, Corbin, Hayne, Leslie, Hurley, *et id omne genus*, into the mysteries of this famous society.

The bold and unscrupulous game they are playing in inciting the shedding the blood of white and black men to retain power in the State, and the possession of their ill-gotten wealth, creates a violent presumption in favor of the theory that they belong to both clans. I have learned that "D. H." was greatly offended at my giving him the soubriquet of the Bald Buzzard of Massachusetts. I regret that the name does shock the sensibilities of "ears polite," and that it should grate upon

the delicate tympanum of "Classic Dan." Its appropriateness is my only excuse for my offending.

In order to make the *amende* honorable I have searched through Homer, Heriod, and Virgil, in order to find a bird that would properly symbolize Governor Chamberlain. I have found one that is described by each of these great poets. It is a bird that was sent by Juno to plunder the tables of Phineus, King of Thrace. From there they were driven to the islands of Strophades, situated in the Ionian Sea, where they plundered Æneas, when he touched there in his celebrated voyage. They are an accursed and inauspicious bird. Virgil, in his description of them, says, "No monster more fell than they; no plague and scourge of the gods more cruel ever issued from the Stygian wave." They defile everything by their touch, and breathe contamination and desolation wherever they fly. Such are the bald-headed harpies described by the mountain bard. Hereafter the "scourge" and "plague" of our State shall be known for all time as Daniel Harpy Chamberlain. And well has he won the laurels of his "bad eminence," for a greater monster never lived in the past than "Harpy Dan;" he truly has been shaped and formed in the very prodigality of filthy plunder.

I shall not press this falling man any further, for fear that I may awaken a spark of sympathy in the breast of those who have been so maliciously slandered and so cruelly oppressed by this Puritan dollar-hunter and blood-guilty tyrant of ignorant and innocent people.

He has saturated his robe of office with the bloodshed of Hamburgh, Charleston, Combahee, Ellenton, and Cainhoy riots.

This "damned spot" will ever remain upon his political escutcheon as a mark of his bloody procurements. If the tears of universal humanity were collected into one great reservoir, in which this foul monster might swim, it could not wash out his great crimes; sooner would his right hand the multitudinous seas incarnadine.

From the full meridian of his evil glory he is hastening to his setting; he will fall like a bright but foul exhalation into everlasting darkness. His day of reckoning is near at hand. The ides of November will soon be here; and "when he shall be judged, let him be condemned, and let his prayer become sin. Let his days be few, and let another take his office."

OUR PLEDGES.

[From the Marlborough Planter.]

MR. EDITOR: I notice in your paper of the 8th instant that you advise the people of Marlborough to rescind the pledges they made before the election not to tenant land to any one who voted against our ticket. According to my way of thinking, such advice from you is premature, for it appears strange that a man of your experience and intelligence would advocate the abrogation of those pledges. During the exciting campaign through which we have just passed all of our business men, or nearly all, pursuing the different avocations of life, the farmers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, and editors, who owned land, met together and solemnly pledged themselves that they would not tenant it to any one who voted for radical misrule to continue. This resolve was talked of in the field, in the workshop, at our political gatherings, in the editor's sanctum, everywhere was it proclaimed, to impress upon the minds of the negroes the earnestness of our protestations. A number suffi-

cient for us to carry our county and State ticket were credulous enough to believe what we said, while the larger portion of them said that it was only the idle utterance of fanatics, which signified nothing; that after the enthusiasm incident to a political campaign had subsided that we would annul our resolutions, and they could still remain in the places they now occupy, on the same conditions. Are we going to verify their predictions? Do we intend to repudiate our oaths? No, never. The people in this community will remain true to their vows, ready at any moment to meet any emergency that may arise from the fulfillment of a promise they consider they owe to the democratic negroes, to themselves, and to their God.

You say that our ticket having succeeded in Marlborough, that we can afford to be generous. Generosity is a noble virtue. I lift my hat most reverentially to the generous man, but generosity does not require one to trample upon his word that he may become its votary.

I cannot agree with you that it would be good policy to forget what we said before the election; on the contrary, think that it would be detrimental to our financial, as well as our political, relations with the negroes.

Yours, truly,

BROWNSVILLE.

BROWNSVILLE, S. C., *December 20, 1876.*

Governor Hampton, in his inaugural address, has given the sanction of his name to what we said in our editorial. We refer the reader to that address, which will be found in this issue. Our esteemed correspondent will see therein that we are not alone in the opinions we have expressed.

ED.

PREFERENCE, NOT PROSCRIPTION.

[From the Charleston News and Courier.]

[August 29, 1876.]

QUESTIONS FOR COLORED MEN.

Whom do you work for?

Is he a republican or a democrat?

If a democrat, why do you work with one who is so opposed to you in politics?

Why do you not engage in business only with those of your own political faith? Would not this be better?

Can you not find employment among them? If you cannot, have you asked yourself, why is this so?

If you work for a man—we appeal to you as men—do you think it lawful to injure his interests?

If you do not injure them directly, ought you to give others the power to do it? If you were set to tend cattle, would you lend the gun given you to protect them to some thief to kill any he pleased?

How is it, then, that you so readily combine with others to put in office men who rob your employers? Are you aware that when your employer is robbed, you are robbed to a certain extent also? If your

employer thrives, you thrive with him. If he is pinched, how can he pay you good wages?

If you put up men who tax your employer and yourself only to enable them to steal and live finely, are you honest? And have you not allowed your vote to do this again and again?

You call yourself a republican. Your party is about to make nominations. If men are named whom the State can trust, your hands are clean; but if the old story is repeated, and swindlers, cheats, or incompetent persons are put forward by your party and you cling to them, do you think your employer can trust you with his interests? Ought he?

[September 20.]

PREFERENCE, NOT PROSCRIPTION.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of Company B of the Butler Guards Battalion on Monday night:

Resolved, That the Butler Guards have in their respective companies members out of employment who are willing to fill any place or position, or act in any capacity that may be needed, and that their employment be respectfully urged upon our merchants and business-men in preference to republicans.

What these stanch democrats ask is even less than their due. They work zealously and untiringly to advance the cause of good government, and it is to the interest of every employer to give them and their co-workers a distinct and marked preference over those who are not with us or are openly against us. This is preference, not proscription. To this they are entitled, and unless the line be sharply and quickly drawn between friend and foe, we shall not deserve success. As long as the agents and tools of thieves and rioters stand on equal footing among democrats with industrious and peaceful citizens, so long will thieves be elected to office and rioters be heroes. As long as those who sustain and encourage the crew who have done their utmost to ruin the State are fed and clothed and lodged by the very people whom their leaders persecute and rob, so long will the Bowens and Buttzes in Charleston, and the Elliotts and Whittemores elsewhere, find votes enough to keep them in office.

The Butler Guards have put a plain question to the tax-payers of Charleston. How shall it be answered?

[September 21, 1876.]

PREFERENCE, NOT PROSCRIPTION.

The democratic club of ward 6, at their meeting on Tuesday night, adopted, by a unanimous vote, the following resolution:

Resolved, That in our opinion the interest of the democratic party will be promoted if, in purchasing supplies, employing laborers, and so forth, those co-operating with that party will give the preference to persons who intend to join us in this struggle for an honest government, and to free themselves from the rule and guidance of the rascally adventurers who are responsible for the present condition of affairs, and are seeking to perpetuate their power for mischief and misrule.

This is strictly on the line of the resolution adopted by the Butler Guard. It proposes that they who have money to spend shall pay it out to those who prove by their conduct that they are willing to join in the struggle for honest government. There is no proscription in this any more than there is in that natural inclination to serve a friend more quickly than a stranger. And it is necessary. The struggle for good

government will not succeed in the low country if the democracy offer a premium to rascality and rowdyism, by giving to the supporters of thieves and rioters the employment and patronage that they owe to those who stand shoulder to shoulder with us. When we make it to the direct interest of the colored people to vote with the democracy they will do it. Otherwise it will be exceedingly difficult to bring them over quickly and quietly.

One illustration of what we mean will suffice. The colored butchers in the Charleston market are radicals with, we believe, one exception. They are a well-to-do class, and contribute liberally to the radical campaign fund at every election. Every dollar paid to them by the supporters of Hampton and Simpson is an indirect contribution to the election of Chamberlain and Elliott. And these radical butchers get the bulk of the business.

It is not expected that the democracy shall go without food. There are plenty of butchers in the market who are known democrats, men who are thoroughly with us. These are the men to deal with and encourage in every possible way. And what is true of the butchers is true of those engaged in many other pursuits. In Charleston there are 30,000 colored people, big and little, and all of them, save a few score, live upon the whites. They work, of course, but the whites give them the work. They earn money, of course, but that money comes from the whites.

Has not the time come when self-preservation requires of us that we shall, whatever the consequence, withdraw our patronage, custom, and employment from those who make war upon us by voting for and with the thieves who impoverish the State? In no other country in the world would employers have submitted so long to be plundered and outraged by the agency of the employed.

[September 23, 1876.]

PREFERENCE, NOT PROSCRIPTION.

The mechanics and workingmen of Charleston are true as steel, and will follow the standard of Hampton wherever it shall lead them. They have an organization of their own, known as the Workingmen's Democratic Association, and are, with the ward clubs, doing good service in the canvass. At the meeting of the association held on Thursday night the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, members of the Workingmen's Democratic Association, do hereby indorse the resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the sixth ward, and further, that we insist that democrats should no longer patronize republicans in trade or retain them in employment.

Resolved, That we make it known to the public that we have in the Workingmen's Democratic Association good, true, capable, able-bodied and willing hearted men who are ready to answer to the calls of the executive committee to fill places of labor or trust.

Resolved, That many of these men have been compelled for months to remain unemployed, and are ready and anxious to earn honestly the necessities of life, and can and will, if the chance is offered, fill positions such as teamsters, truckmen, warehousemen, porters, shipping-clerks, cotton-samplers, railroad-yard men, wharf and vessel men, laborers in factories, &c., and, in fact, any position requiring muscle and brain.

Resolved, That we believe that these men among us with a fair education are better capacitated to fill these situations than most of the republicans now thus occupied.

Similar action had already been taken by ward clubs and by the Butler Guards. The claim is just. How shall we obtain and retain friends, in a campaign where every vote is important, if the democratic public persist in placing their supporters and their opponents on the same foot-

ing? The line of preference, not proscription, must be drawn. Long enough have the people of South Carolina fed and clothed their political enemies, and done good to those who hate them.

Upon this theme of preference, in every walk in life, for those who support Hampton we must harp, at the risk of wearying the public. We dwell upon it because the rigid application of the principles we advocate will give the State an efficient and economical government. Outside of those who live by stealing, public or private, ninety-nine in every one hundred republican voters in South Carolina live by and through the citizens who have staked their political fortunes and business welfare upon the election of Hampton.

We are not of those who would interfere in any way with the free choice of a voter, when the candidates of both parties are capable and honest. Nor do we propose to interfere with that free choice now, although the struggle is between a chosen band of spotless Carolinians and a clique of fanatics and knaves, backed by ignorance, prejudice and vice. What we advise is, that the average republican voter be made to understand that his personal interests require the success of the democratic candidates. You may argue with him for hours and make no impression. Even platforms and constitutional amendments will not satisfy him. For years he has seen that the democrats would spend money freely to obtain votes, but he has never seen that when he wanted work it made any difference whether he voted one way or another.

We propose to change all that, and say to the republican voters: "We shall, no matter what the inconvenience, employ those who are members of democratic clubs and vote for Hampton, in preference to those who vote for Chamberlain and Elliott. We will give work to those who follow Hampton and go with us; and we will not give that work to those who, by their votes, seek to defeat, hurt, and ruin us. They who vote with us are our friends, and we will take care of them. They who vote for the robber ticket are our enemies, and we will have nothing to do with them." Let the democracy say this and act upon it, and every republican will have one good reason for hurrahing for Hampton for every dollar he expects to earn during the year. They will not all come over. We do not wish them to. Some should be left behind to mark the contrast between the reputable and well-to-do-supporters of Hampton and the disreputable and out-at-elbows republicans. Once convince the masses of the voters that the democracy in town and country are in earnest about this, and the fight is surely won.

The cry will be raised, of course, that what we advise is "intimidation." If it be "intimidation" to discriminate in favor of your associates and neighbors, and against ruthless or senseless adversaries, the radical press are welcome to make the most of it. We know that the purpose is pure and the object good. The Nation, than which no journal is a more influential supporter of Hayes and Wheeler, deliberately announces its conviction that "the state of things in which the negro votes with his employer, and thereby secures himself good will, security, fair wages, light taxes, in other words, most of the results of good government, * * * is a great step in advance, and a gratifying result of "the experiment," and it reminds the public that the very politicians who "inveigh over the political subserviency of the negroes at the South are unblushing supporters (in the North) of the very system which they find so abhorrent in the South." This is high authority; but high authority or none, the broad fact is this: By making at once a practical distinction between friend and foe, by preferring, in every case, the man who is sure to vote for Hampton to him who means to vote for Chamber-

lain and his crew, the election of the democratic candidates, State and county, can be made certain. The more general the practice the greater will be the democratic majority. With a fair election we need at least ten thousand republican votes, and there are at least fifty thousand employers of republican labor who can get them, and more, by preference, not proscription.

[September 26, 1876.]

The democratic butchers of the upper and lower markets are beginning to be distinctively known as such, thanks to their announcement in the News and Courier, which is read at every breakfast-table in Charleston, and as a matter of course they are not losers by the additional custom which it brings to their stalls. Every housekeeper, by taking the butchers' advertisement as a *vade mecum*, may contribute his daily mite to the democratic cause, get the very best of meat, and save money in the bargain. Just try for once if it is not as we say!

[September 27, 1876.]

HOIST YOUR COLORS.

To the editor of the News and Courier:

In common with subscribers of your paper and citizens who, apart from "party influences or prejudices," are in favor of reform and good government on general principles of honesty in preference to thievishness and roguery, I have seen with satisfaction an attempt to call the attention of our good citizens to the impropriety of "cutting our own throats" by butchers' knives or butchers' meat.

Those who have now, and have had for eight years, their knives so sharpened belong to the class of people known as republicans. This is another name in South Carolina for thieves, and they know it—everybody knows it. It may seem hard to single out from the rest of the community the *butchers*, and to commence upon them as fit targets for *gastronomic* fire under the guise of political feeling; but everything must have a commencement, and it is just as well to commence here as elsewhere. We must start a base of honesty and reform somewhere. A man has great respect for his stomach as well as his purse. He hates to cheat the one, and he don't like to loosen the strings of the other, particularly when he knows that the proceeds go into the pockets of Chamberlain & Company, and not into the coffers of poor South Carolina.

Now for the butchers. If the names of this class, published in your paper for several days, are in earnest as advocates of "reform and good government"—we will not say as good democrats—why don't they hoist over their stalls the *flag of Tilden and Hampton*? Our citizens will patronize them simply because they believe them to be honest, and because they are not disposed to put money in the hands of those who are working against them.

If the butchers who are republicans don't choose in this particular crisis of the State to stand with decent people, (who are their best customers,) but prefer to stand by the "colors of the party," the colors of deception, corruption, and theft, let us know it. We can know it by their flags. The cards are in our own hands, let us play them; let us insist that butchers in the up and down town markets "hoist their colors." We will get at other portions of the community in good time.

There are hundreds of colored people ready to vote with us, but who

are afraid to do so, or to come out and say so, for fear of persecution and violence.

Let a portion of one class of the community, who have means and property, come squarely out and define their position; it will strengthen the weak and encourage the strong; it will let us know whom we are to trust and who are our enemies.

REFORM.

[September 30, 1876.]

STAND BY YOUR FRIENDS!

There are hundreds of good democrats, honest, hard-fisted, and skilled workers, whose families are in want to-day, because they cannot get the work they seek. The democrats who are fortunate enough to have work to give out should think of this, and help those who are helping them. This is no more than is right and just.

[October 4, 1876.]

HELP THOSE WHO HELP YOU.

The earnest recommendation of the News and Courier that the supporters of Hampton, in the present canvass, should give the preference in every profession, trade, and occupation, to those who are willing to work for the redemption of South Carolina, appears to meet with general approval.

Steps have been taken in several counties besides Charleston, to give effect to the preference policy. In Columbia an intelligence office has been opened, under the management of Messrs. Lee Hagood, James F. Gadsden, Winthrop Williams, and Coleman Beattie, where persons "in accord with the party of honesty and reform, who are in search of employment or deserve patronage," may enroll their names, and where applications may be made by those who can find work or places for any of Hampton's men. The Darlington land-owners are determined to give the preference to Hampton's men in the renting of land and the hiring of labor, and a similar enlightened policy has been agreed to in several townships in Marion. One capitalist in the middle country, who has lent \$75,000 this year to small farmers, chiefly colored men, on agricultural liens, has given fair notice that hereafter all the money he has to lend, to the last dollar, will go to the followers of Hampton. Merchants in different places are taking the same stand. They will give credit to Hampton's men and none other. In Greenville one white planter has notified his hands that in the event of Hampton's election he can afford to pay them and will pay them three dollars a month more than he now pays them. Those laborers are as zealous democrats as any in the county.

The feeling everywhere is that the colored people must be made to understand that their interests lie directly and immediately, not indirectly or remotely, with the advocates of honesty, fidelity, and economy in public affairs. The Clarendon Press says very truly that no alternative is left: "If the colored republican expects the friendship and assistance of the owner of property, he must show himself his friend. He cannot complain if he does not enjoy the property which he assists others in stealing. So long as he arrays himself among the enemies of the prosperity of the State, he cannot expect the support of those who are fighting to save a little from the harpies of the radical party." And

the same subject is treated, more at length, by the Abbeville Medium, which says :

This movement is eminently wise and proper, and should obtain over all the State. For years we have submitted to the most villainous oppression that the world has ever known. Our money has been stolen, our property squandered, our lives endangered, and every indignity possible to the depraved lusts of the dominant party has been heaped upon us without complaining, or the least show of resistance, on our part. We have supported our enemies with our friendship and our money ; we have given them employment, hired them to till our lands, and treated them with all kindness and civility. In return for all these things they have abused our confidence and persistently refused to help us in building up the prostrate State. They have voted with the radical party time and again, and spurned every proffer of friendship from us. They have alienated themselves from the citizens of the soil, and formed an alliance with the vilest crew of political cut-throats and assassins of the century, and should no longer receive any countenance or aid from us. Let the democrats give their support only to those who go with them to the polls and vote for good and honest government. We own the lands and the houses ; the moneyed capital of the country is in our hands, and we owe it to ourselves that no man who stands by the radical party in this last dire extremity of the State receives a dime's-worth of encouragement from us in any manner, shape, or form. Federal bayonets cannot affect us here. Every American citizen is supreme in the administration of his own personal affairs. While we deny aid to all those who go against us in this last fight against the enemies of good government, let us meet every accession to our own ranks with a show of *material* friendship.

[October 5, 1876.]

THE PREFERENCE POLICY.

The democratic executive committee of Richland County have adopted the following preamble and resolution :

In all parts of the civilized world capital and labor work hand in hand, and there is no good reason that can be assigned why such should not be the case in Richland County. We therefore propose the adoption of the following :

Resolved, That this committee recommend to all men in this county, who are for honesty and reform, to do all that they can to secure the election of the democratic State and county ticket, and that they establish the absolute rule *to employ, aid, or patronize only those who join us now, and work with us for the honesty and reform which we know will promote the welfare of all.*

This is well done. But, fellow-citizens, it rests with you to give effect to the recommendations of your committees and of the press. You must say, by accepting or rejecting the preference policy, whether the colored people shall be for Hampton or against him. This is no time for rose-water remedies. They who do not help you hurt you ; and they who hurt you should be made to know and feel it.

[October 21, 1876.]

The members of the Honea Path Democratic Club have adopted a resolution providing that all places of business remain closed and work suspended from the evening of the 4th to the morning of the 8th of November. It was also resolved "That it is the full determination of this club to extend all the aid possible to those brave colored men who aid us in overthrowing at the ballot-box the corrupt carpet-bag government of the State ; and, that we may know who are our friends in this combat, a committee be appointed to attend at the ballot-box, and to place upon record those who vote the thieves' ticket." This looks like business.

[November 6, 1876.]

TO COLORED WORKINGMEN.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We, the colored democratic workingmen of Charleston, would advise all colored men, as this is the last day before the election, to consider well what they will do.

Whether the democratic party is victorious or not they will stand by us, and will turn over to the republicans for support those who support the republican party. I speak to the laboring class of colored people, both laborers and mechanics. You all can vote as you like. I advise you to look whence your sustenance comes. One side may protect you for one day, but the other side feeds you and protects for life.

I wish you all well, and I hope that you all will think well for your own interest. We who are in union with the property-holders of this State will be protected.

JAMES HAYNES.

[November 29, 1876.]

Three hundred and thirty-nine colored men in Georgetown County voted for honest government. Their names are known and they should be "preferred."

BUSINESS CARDS.

[From Journal of Commerce.]

Housekeepers can get their meats from "Democratic Headquarters," stalls Nos. 49, 50, 57, and 58, Lower Market. Also, Nos. 9 and 10, Upper Market, from 4 to 12½ cents per pound. It is not democratic money alone we want, but Wade Hampton and reform.

DANIEL COOPER.

DEDERICK STOKIEN.

JOHN STOKIEN.

Oct. 5-6.

To our merchants, wharf-owners, and tradesmen generally:

The Workingmen's Democratic Association are now prepared to furnish from 100 to 200 able-bodied men for any kind of work. Apply at their hall, Queen street, near Meeting, from 9 to 12 m., 2 to 6, and at 7 to 9 p. m.

Oct. 3.

A CARD.

Until further notice I will receive applications from those seeking employment, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and orders from employes for straight-out democratic workingmen, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. I am prepared to furnish democrats with democratic labor at reasonable wages, to any extent at a moment's notice. To employ republicans and starve democrats no longer pays. It is a crime, and will be held to strict accountability.

R. S. THARIN,
75 Broad Street.

Oct. 2.

PART XII.

INDEXICAL BRIEF.

OF VOLUME III.

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